

# The Technician

Published Weekly by the Students of N. C. State College of Agriculture and Engineering

Vol. IV, No. 17

STATE COLLEGE STATION, RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY 11, 1924

Single Copies 10 Cents

## "SEARCH FOR TRUTH," SPIRIT OF CONVENTION

By E. L. Cloyd.

Jesus said, "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

If I should be asked to give in one sentence the spirit of the Indianapolis convention, I would say it was "The Search for Truth."

There were gathered in a great tabernacle approximately sixty-eight hundred students, and those closely associated with students, for the one purpose of getting a kind of cross-section of the world and its problems.

Their modus operandi was by the discussion method. Twice a day all assembled for addresses by representatives of practically every nation of the world, and then following these addresses the delegates scattered into discussion groups whose object was to try to arrive at some definite plans for solving the great world problems. John R. Mott, in one of his addresses, said: "I think this is the most alert and inquiring generation the world has ever known," and that eagerness to find out the facts at the bottom of the world's problems was one outstanding feature of the convention.

But the spirit of the convention cannot be considered without thinking of some of the great personalities whose spirit seemed to pervade

(Continued on page 6.)

## IS AMERICA ALL RIGHT?

Is America a Great Mecca, a Peaceful Christian Nation, As the Immigrant Imagines It To Be?

By J. L. Andrews.

Seldom if ever have more college students met in convention in the United States than were in Indianapolis, Indiana. They came not for a football game, or a fraternity gathering, but for a religious conference. There is nothing to condemn about either of the first named purposes, but the fact that they came for the latter demonstrates the falsity of the idea that there is a religious decline in American educational institutions. To this great throng of young college men and women religion is not only something to be talked about, but something to be applied to existence. It is much easier to talk about forms of baptism than about tenement conditions in a cotton-mill district; it is much easier to talk about the Deity of Christ than about sweatshops in the United States. Yet religion is meaningless unless used as a guide in the practical solution of living conditions.

The aim of this great student con-

(Continued on page 6.)

## State College Delegates Who Attended the Convention at Indianapolis



## TO, AT AND FROM THE CONVENTION

By Henry M. Bremer, Jr.

Three-thirty-five, and the train was to leave in five minutes. I was afraid the "Old Lady" would be left. But he did get there, and we left the old home town on the first part of our trip to Indianapolis to attend the Ninth International Convention of the Student Volunteers.

The "Old Lady" (you know LeRoy Brothers, don't you?) and myself rode on for a while. Suddenly the train stopped. We were at Burgaw, and "Jazz" Britt hooked on. We spoke to "Jazz" as his equals, little knowing that he was to win renown as an orator among the delegates from the Old North State.

So the three of us rode on to Raleigh. We spent an hour at the College and returned to the station to find there more of our delegation. These also were to distinguish themselves at the convention. But, being blind, we could not see the talent which lay hidden in Buck Morris, Dean Cloyd, L. V. Gogate, Dr. Ellis, or Freshman Adams.

So we left Raleigh happily. But there was a cloud above us. Dr. Brewer and Meredith delegates were not with us simply because we had neglected to get Pullman reservations from Raleigh. We stood it well, all except Buck. I think that the call of the wild must have caused his action. For he soon left us, and when next we found him was safely settled in that Pullman. And while the porter gave us the air, Buck only giggled and waved his ticket at us.

At Winston-Salem Leslie Andrews

(Continued on page 4.)

## WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH YOUR LIFE?

By P. T. Dixon.

This is a question every student will have to decide for himself some day. Then why not decide early, in order that your life may count for the most, that you may reach a higher plane than if you put off your decision until middle-age or perhaps never decide? It is the purpose of this article to bring before your mind's eye some of the many things students will have to do if these things are done. These appeals were put before over six thousand students at Indianapolis; these six thousand students can't answer all of these appeals; if they could, there would still be appeals that have not been mentioned. So why not give these appeals careful consideration and perhaps you will find your life work?

Dr. Cheng, of China, told us of China's need, saying that "Industrial development in China is still in its infancy. Nevertheless, the day is not very far off when China will enter upon the industrial stage of the world and show her power and efficiency. China will soon become one of the best markets for the absorption of the machinery produced by the West. Industrial problems are also beginning to challenge the wisdom and energy of those who are concerned about the welfare of the ill-paid men and women and even children who are working and sweating in these modern factories." He also said that "Men there are seeking blindly for something or some one that will meet the deepest needs of

(Continued on page 7.)

## HOW THIS CONVENTION WAS UNLIKE OTHERS

The Student Volunteer Convention held in Indianapolis was a departure from the plan of eight national conventions previously held. The program of former conventions consisted largely of addresses made by Americans on the needs of other countries.

At the Indianapolis convention four great issues that confront the world as a whole were presented by men most of whom are experts on the subjects on which they spoke.

At the opening session the problem of economic relationship was presented by Dr. J. Studdert-Kennedy, of London, and Paul Blanchard, of New York, secretary of the League of American Democracy.

The problem of international relationships was presented by Sir Newton R. Rowell, K.C., President of the Privy Council of Canada.

The question of race relationships was presented by Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, of Shanghai, China, Dr. Paul Harrison, of Arabia, and Dr. Willis King, of Atlanta.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy dealt with the problem of social unrest.

The foreign missionary enterprise was then considered in its relation to these four great issues. Dr. Robert E. Speer spoke on this subject.

Then the specific needs of different countries were presented, not by

(Continued on page 5.)

## IS WAR TO BE TOLERATED?

Shall We Participate? Battle Started in Group Meeting Was Carried Before the Entire Convention.

At the group meeting which was held Monday afternoon, December 31, the topic that appeared uppermost in the minds of a majority of the student delegates was War. The efforts of the so-called "anti-war groups" of the convention, which came to a head at the last session.

Speakers enumerated a number of causes of war and advanced possible solutions of them. Many speakers advocated adoption of pledges on the part of students to refuse to participate in any war. Others insisted that a world-wide program of education and propaganda should be waged against inculcating hatred in the minds of the masses.

One speaker denounced what he termed "treasonable and damnable accounts of the history of nations" and the "unjust glorification of war heroes and the sacredness of war sacrifices."

Canon E. Woods, of Cambridge, England, declared that if the United States and Great Britain united in a

(Continued on page 4.)

# The Technician

Published weekly by the students of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.



Member North Carolina Collegiate Press Association.

W. S. MORRIS.....Editor-in-Chief  
T. O. EVANS, JR.....Business Manager

### Editorial Staff

J. E. BRITT.....Associate Editor  
C. L. WALTON.....Managing Editor  
A. B. HUNTER.....Assistant Managing Editor  
C. L. BARNHARDT.....Athletic Editor  
C. R. JONES.....Exchange Editor  
W. E. SHINN.....Military Editor  
A. M. FOUNTAIN.....Alumni Editor

### Business Staff

R. H. RAPER.....Assistant Business Manager  
R. G. FORTUNE.....Assistant Business Manager  
L. L. HEDGEPEATH.....Circulation Manager  
R. D. BEAM.....Assistant Business Manager  
W. F. SANDERS.....Assistant Business Manager

### Assistants

R. W. CLINE.....H. M. BREMER  
CARL BRIDGES.....K. M. URQUHART  
J. C. JONES.....JOE W. JOHNSON  
C. E. HALL.....H. BAUM  
C. D. FAUCETTE.....J. H. RHODES  
C. R. HOEY.....L. R. HUMBERT  
E. J. WHITAKER.....R. G. CADIEU  
E. A. DAVIS.....S. R. WALLIS  
L. C. DILLARD

Entered as second-class matter, February 10, 1920, at the postoffice at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:  
TWO DOLLARS PER COLLEGE YEAR

Our advertisers were solicited with the purpose of putting before you dependable shopping points. Remember this, and feel perfectly safe in guiding your shopping by The Technician.

## Editorials

Say, how did you like the joke edition last week?

The New Year is ours; let's keep it. What do you say?

The next time that you turn over a new leaf, let it be a vegetable.

Maybe you are like some of the rest of us—you turned over a new leaf because the other one was full.

The Indianapolis delegation has returned to our campus—but not like they left; they came back wearing derbies.

Russell said: "When you get to the end of the rope, tie a knot in it and hold on." How many are hanging by the knot?

Now that we are all back at the plowhandles again, let us not look back. The exams are sufficient for anyone's attention.

Here's a new resolution for you: Take a cold bath every morning before breakfast. Just a cotton wash cloth will make you feel finer than silk.

The degree of Reverend has also been conferred upon Mr. King. He has demonstrated his ability as a sky-pilot, and therefore his new title will become effective immediately.

Be it hereby, henceforth and forever known that the degree of Doctor has been conferred upon the Dean of Students. All those who approach his office in the future

## A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Look to this day. For it is Life.  
The very life of life.  
In its brief course lie all the varieties and the realities of existence;  
The bliss of Growth, the glory of Action,  
And the splendor of Beauty.

For yesterday is already a dream, and Tomorrow only a vision,  
But today well lived makes every yesterday

A dream of happiness  
And every tomorrow a vision of hope.  
Therefore, look well to this day.  
—From Sanscrit.

will take due notice of this and govern themselves accordingly.

And while we are talking about Leap Year, just what position are the State College boys going to take with reference to the Woman's Movement? Several suggestions from the fair sex would be appreciated. Maybe we can help by offering the services of this paper; if so, we are willing. Watch next week's paper.

The South has always been noted for its pretty women. While at the convention in Indianapolis, a friend of mine from Chicago told me that the girls that claimed North Carolina as their home were the best looking ones at the convention. Of course, we all agree to this, but I thought that you would like to know that it is a generally conceded fact.

And, by the way, the Southern girls are possessors of another virtue that is overlooked by the Southern gentlemen—that is, their sweet voices. The Northern boys wanted to hear the sweet tones of the Southern girls so bad that they walked behind the groups to and from the convention halls and even sat in the Southern quarters in order to hear them sing and laugh. Say, this is Leap Year, too!

Be sure to read the article by Dean Cloyd on the spirit of the Indianapolis convention. It was indeed a great gathering and the men from State College that attended the meetings were very fortunate to have the opportunity of hearing such a group of powerful speakers from all parts of the country. If you want to know more about the meetings, ask the men that went to the convention. Everyone that was in Indianapolis was greatly benefited by the Student Volunteers.

We are very glad to lend our efforts towards the work of the Student Volunteer Movement by this issue of the paper. We trust that the articles written by the delegates will be read with interest and that the questions presented by them will be of value to the readers. We do not expect you to think just as all of the writers; if they have stirred you to think about these problems yourself, then they have accomplished a great purpose. It is the wish of the staff that this issue will be of use to you.

Question on Exam: "Name a notable date in history."  
Answer: "Anthony's date with Cleopatra."—Exchange.

## STATE MOURNS DEATH OF PROF. SHERWIN

The death of Prof. M. E. Sherwin was a severe shock to all of us. Many people knew nothing of his illness until hearing of his death. Apparently Professor Sherwin was well and in good health Thursday



PROF. M. E. SHERWIN

morning, as he was going about his usual routine of work with a friendly word for all. Later in the day he was taken with a severe headache, which caused him to return to his home. Instead of improving, his condition grew worse until finally he became unconscious and was taken to the hospital. He never again recovered his right state of mind, but was much better in this respect Friday. Some time Saturday spinal meningitis developed, which resulted in his death Saturday, 7:45 P.M.

Professor Sherwin was 42 years old. He was born and reared on a farm in South Dakota. After finishing high school he entered the University of Missouri, from which he graduated. From there he went to the University of California, receiving his Master's degree at this institution. He taught at the University of California two years, and also a while at the University of Maine, before coming to N. C. State in 1913. Professor Sherwin started the Soils Department at this College, and put it on par with the various departments in the College.

His interest did not stop with the development of his department at the College, as he actively took part in the development of the soils of North Carolina. Especially was he interested in the development of eastern Carolina soils, and of which, perhaps, he knew more than any other man in North Carolina. He wrote many articles on different phases of the soil, both for newspapers and scientific magazines. Also, he prepared the soils laboratory guide which is being used in the high schools of North Carolina today.

Professor Sherwin was a charter member of the fraternity of Alpha Zeta at Missouri University, and was instrumental in the installation of a chapter at the University of California. The chapter here has never known a more loyal member. We feel the loss of a true brother with much regret, and our deepest heartfelt sympathy goes out to his family and friends.

First Student (at Child's): "Why do you keep turning around?"

Second Student: "I'm just watching my overcoat."

F. S.: "You don't have to watch your coat; I'm not watching mine."

S. S.: "No, you don't have to; it's been gone ten minutes."—Exchange.

## A FEW SIDE SHOTS FROM THE CONVENTION

George—Is that your regular girl, Dick?  
Dick (with his characteristic grin)—No; I met her on the train.

Lizzie—Is there anything wrong with Mr. Britt?  
Hog—How you mean?  
Lizzie—In the head.

George (in the diner)—What?  
Lizzie—Wait 'till the train starts again.

Andrews (with compass in one hand and map in the other)—Gee, this map is printed upside down.

Morris—What if that little lady back home could see me now!

Hog—Dr. Cloyd, what do you eat this with, a fork or a spoon?

Ed. Griffith (looking at his watch for the third time in as many minutes)—This is funny. Miss Marrow said she'd be here fifteen minutes ago.

Gogate—I told them I couldn't read their palms, but when they hold out their hands and say, "Please, just this once," what could I do?

"Shorty" Abbott—Sing for us, Mr. Whitaker.  
Lizzie—Please don't.

Shaw—Why that's nothing; they have had 'em ten inches from the floor over a year up here.

Sam (with a heavy sigh)—Nothing could be finer than to be in Carolina in the morning.

Freshman (opening his third floor window in the hotel and throwing out a basin of water)—"Water!!"

Harriet (just after Dr. Cloyd sauntered by with his derby on the side of his "slightly bald")—You know, I thought he was a professor at first.

Mr. King—If I ever get this crowd safely back to Raleigh, never again!

Dr. Ellis—If you fool with me, Bremer, I'll baptize you.

## HE USES HIS HEAD

A wood-  
Pecker pecks  
Out a great many specks  
Of sawdust when  
Building a  
Hut.

He works  
Like a nigger  
To make the  
Hole bigger —  
He's sore if his  
Cutter won't cut.

He ne'er gives a  
Peep f o r plans  
That are cheap,  
But there's one  
Thing can rightly

Be said —  
The whole  
Excavation

Has this explanation:  
He Builds

It by  
Using  
His

H  
E  
A  
D  
!

GOOD SCHOOLS WILL  
FURNISH THE HEAD



**THE RACE QUESTION**

**Is the Attitude of the South Toward the Negro Fair?**

By LeRoy A. Brothers.

The Race Question received, perhaps, the most attention accorded to any one problem discussed at the convention. When we realize the magnitude of the convention, the quality of the speakers and leaders, the large number of problems discussed, and the comparatively short length of time covered by the convention, we must begin to understand the importance of this question. In this short article I shall attempt to study this great question in this way: First, to state the problem; second, to find the cause; and, third, to suggest the solution.

The question of Race Relations is an international as well as a national problem. In our relations with China and Japan and other great nations of the world it is a very prevalent issue. But because we are Southerners and because the negro question, by methods of exaggeration, etc., has apparently become of much importance in the South, I shall only consider that phase of the race question.

The problem, then, as I see it, is this: The negro is a human being. All human beings were created equal in the sight of God. In the South here the negro is not considered equal to the white man. He is not allowed to vote, to ride with us, to eat with us, to worship with us, to go to school with us, etc. Therefore, we are doing wrong. In the sight of God, we are sinning. The problem, then, becomes: How can we (practically) give the negro his just due? How can we right this wrong?

In the first place, why are conditions as they are, if all men were created equal? In the social evolution of man, they all reached the tribal state at the same time. That is, the natives of Europe, Asia and Africa. As evolution progressed in Europe and Asia, and the age of cities, states and nations came into its own, it could make no move in Africa. This because of geographical conditions. All the great rivers of Africa—and rivers were the first national highways—are rendered unfit for navigation because of the many cataracts and impassable rapids in each one of them. Thus the great interior of Africa, to this day, is unexplored, and Africa has remained in the tribal state all these years while the other continents and peoples were making progress toward higher civilization by leaps and bounds.

Then came the discovery of America, and later the slave traffic. Natives of Africa were brought to America, where, because of the thoughtlessness of our forefathers and the geographical curse of their native land, they were subjugated, and where they were not even considered as persons by the law of the land. Then, because of the ruthlessness and heartlessness of the social laws of the day, came the half-breed mulatto (God pity him!).

Thus, because of these two conditions, adverse geographical conditions in his native land and the unfortunate and heartless laws of this country, the negro race today is inferior to the white race in the progress of social evolution made.

When we went to Indianapolis and attended these discussions and studied this question, we knew we were wrong, but when on the street car we saw negroes sit down beside whites, something inside of us involuntarily jumped. Why was this so? Because our early environment and training has taught us to, almost in-

stinctively, consider the negro as our inferior. Is this condition fair—to us—to the negro? That we should be taught to look down upon the negro, whom, according to the teachings of Jesus Christ, is our brother and an equal, in every way

Now we come to the solution of this great problem. The solution suggested by most of the discussion groups of the convention is very well expressed by the following resolution, passed by a majority vote of one group: "Resolved, That we cast aside our own racial prejudices and extend the hand of friendship to all, and that we will do all in our power to educate others to this point of view."

This solution is, of course, to us Southerners, quite radical. But we must remember that the greatest radical of history was Jesus Christ. Ideally, this solution is perfect. But the question brought up by the Southerners present is, Will it work, practically, in a town where half the population is colored, and illiterate colored at that?

The South has worked out a practical solution which, we know, is practical because we see it working in this city and State today. It is the idea of parallel development. The negro race is allowed to educate itself, to have its own churches, etc., apart from the whites. There are inter-racial commissions composed of leaders from both races, working for the betterment of each in regard to the other and for the relief of any friction which might arise. Any talent or genius which develops in either race is allowed to expand and develop and to add its contribution to the general welfare. This solution is yet young and undeveloped, and thus there are many flaws to be found in it. Perhaps, with time, it will work out these rough places and become the final solution.

My personal opinion as to a solution would be this—Education. Educate the present generation to the realization that the negro is entitled to equality of opportunity and education. Do not taint the education of the coming generations with that seemingly inevitable prejudice against color. Give the negro equality of education, equality of opportunity, politically and economically. Then, I say, the social problem will solve itself. The educated negro does not want intermarriage. He wants purity of race as much as we do. Give them education and equality of opportunity now, and some day, not so far away, there will be no "rising tide of color," no such terms as "black domination" and "white supremacy." In that ideal day, intermarriage, the overworked excuse of narrow-minded, short-sighted agitators, will become a personal question of mutual desire and nothing more.

Professor: "What is Darwin's theory?"

Freshman: "Monkey business."—The Davidsonian.

Pchellas: "What is the Orient?"

Kratz: "I don't know."

Pchellas: "What is the Occident?"

Kratz: "When two cars come together."—Ex.

Philadelphia leads all cities in one respect, with 875 poison rum deaths during the past year.

**Uzzle's Cigar Store**  
Block's and Norris's  
Candies

**INDIANAPOLIS DELEGATES HOLD MEETING**

The delegates to the Student Volunteer Convention at Indianapolis held a business meeting at Mr. King's home last Sunday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

It was decided that the delegates should divide themselves into teams, with four men on each team. These teams are to make reports to the different churches of the city and to the Colledge. This plan was thought best because each member of the team could take one phase of the conference and make a full report of that phase. The report to be made to the student body will be made at chapel.

The teams are as follows:

To the churches—

Team No. 1—Dixon, Adams, Gogate and Griffith.

Team No. 2—Britt, Andrews, Whitaker and Wray.

Team No. 3—Bremer, Brothers, Shaw and Wallis.

Chapel team—Dixon, Andrews, Britt, Morris, Gogate and Wallis.

Publicity committee—Buck Morris, chairman, with all other delegates to write articles for the convention issue of The Technician.

After the business was finished, Mr. King served each of us with a bountiful portion of "hot dogs." It being a few minutes after 6 o'clock when the eats were finished, the

meeting adjourned so that those who wanted to go to Young People's meetings at the churches could get there on time. —J. E. Griffith.

Current report has it that Attorney General Daugherty will serve an injunction on the bootleggers in event prohibition enforcement is transferred to the Department of Justice.

Senator George W. Norris, grown gray and poor in purse fighting the battles of the people in Congress, may not be permitted to retire at the expiration of his present term (March 4, 1925). The voters of Nebraska have started a movement to re-elect the Progressive senator in spite of his expressed wish to retire.

**Go to E. F. Pescud**  
For  
**BOOKS and STATIONERY**  
12 W. Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

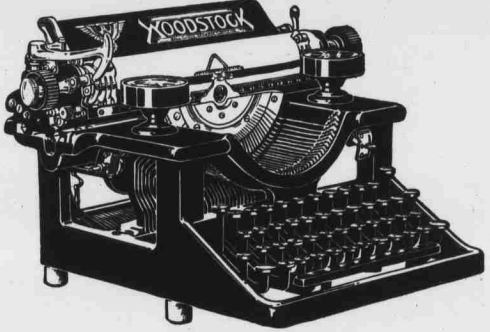
---

**COLLEGE COURT PHARMACY**  
At Your Service  
C. RHODES . . . Proprietor

**Regular Headquarters for N. C. State**

Anything To Be Had  
We Have It

—COKE'S CIGAR STORE—



The WOODSTOCK

represents the latest achievement in typewriter construction. gives the greatest measure of satisfactory service, and a quality of work that is unsurpassed.

**Consider these facts: The Woodstock means more for the money, has many superior features, and excels in every particular.**

**Price and terms most attractive—full particulars on request.**

*Ask for Demonstration*

**H. S. STORR CO., Raleigh, N. C.**  
*Distributor*

**WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY**  
35 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, U. S. A.

## To, At and From the Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

caught us. Later this young man was to stand out among us another Sherlock Holmes, especially powerful in finding lost or wayward streets and hotels. With his map and compass he was not to be scoffed at as one lost in a strange city.

And so we rode on till we got to Barber's Junction. Here we were joined by Ed Griffith, who wasted little time in greetings, but at once went to work with his campaign among the ladies.

We were seated in the diner as we neared Hickory. All of a sudden we saw Mr. Cloyd leave his chair and rush to the door of the car. We thought he was trying to get out without paying, but he was going out to meet his cousin, who, immediately after introductions, was unanimously elected sponsor for our delegation. She was from Agnes Scott—which is a very good recommendation.

At Glen Alpine we were startled by the sudden appearance of our president and leader, Mr. Paxton T. Dixon. Mr. Dixon looked, at that moment, to be fit in mind and body, and ready for any kind of wild adventure. This dauntless spirit he carried with him throughout the whole trip.

We were nearly all there, but as we neared Asheville there was an air of tense expectancy about us. For there we were to meet the cream of our bunch. And there we met them—Sam Wallis, hating to leave his lady; Whitaker, the singer, entertaining the crowd with solos in high "C"; Mr. King, shaking hands with everybody. But something was wrong; where was that cute little Wray boy? After a long search we found him, with the ladies. He was their chaperone, they said. Don't some folks have all the luck, though?

By this time Mr. Cloyd had shown that he was a man of no mean ability as a social lion. So, after much deliberation, the degree of Doctor was conferred upon him. This he accepted modestly and meekly, as befits a Dean of Students.

In the morning, after breakfast, we set out to find who was who on that train. And we did, for now we were in a Pullman, too. And besides Dr. Brewer's delegation we found people from every school in North and South Carolina. And they all wanted to meet "those N. C. State boys."

We arrived in Indianapolis Friday afternoon, too late for the first session. We wandered about for a while, getting settled. Then we started out to get our baggage to carry it to the hotel. Then it was that Andrews showed his stuff as a sleuth. It only took him forty-five minutes to find the right street, and he had nothing to help him but his map, his compass, two newsboys, and a cop. And the street was two whole blocks away. But it was coming back that he was at his best. He found the hotel in thirty-eight minutes, thereby saving his companions from carrying their grips more than four miles further than necessary.

Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday we spent in going to and from those wonderful meetings, and looking over the town as much as we could in the limited remaining time. We heard speakers who were truly inspired. And the time spent in listening to them was well spent, indeed.

While waiting for our train in the station Tuesday morning we had a wonderful time. Our train was a special for the South. And as we

sang those old Southern songs in the station, we began to learn what it meant to be Southerners. At last the train was ready and we crowded aboard. It was then about three o'clock in the morning, so we soon climbed into the hay. We next saw daylight in the city of Cincinnati. At ten-thirty we had breakfast in a big hotel, and then set out to see the town. It took us all day, but at the end of the day we had seen the Zoo and a show and some more of the town. At six-fifteen we left town, filled with delight at the prospect of being in "Carolina in the Morning." But before leaving there we let everyone know that we were from N. C. State.

That night on the train was truly a night to show people what enjoying life could amount to. And the next day was spent in enjoying the scenery and the company of our companions. And our beautiful headpieces played no small part as makers of laughter and creators of merriment.

But on this day came the one note of sadness that we saw. We were nearing the end of our trip! And soon our friends would be leaving us. But we bore up bravely and reached Raleigh in excellent spirits. And I will claim for the "Indianapolis Delegation" the most joyful Christmas of all because of our rich experiences.

## Is War To Be Tolerated?

(Continued from Page 1)

program against war they "could deal a lasting blow to war and could go far to bring everlasting peace in the world."

"There should be more reasonableness in our thinking," he said. "Jesus Christ taught that the kingdom of Heaven was at hand. He felt that a new life could be lived here on earth. There is too much religious departmentalism. We want to separate too much our views of life. We want to shut in one compartment our religious views and then put into another compartment our views of business and economics. We must live our religion in our everyday life if it is to be a success. Jesus insists that God is concerned in everything in human life.

"There is only one great law for men to live by, and that is the law of love. We must live not to get, but to give. We have too much of the gospel of success dinned into our ears every day. Find out personally what applying the law of love means to you. Jesus insists and proves to the hilt that all of God's resources are at the disposal of men who love Him and are willing to live according to His plan of life. There is absolute availability of God to men.

"Believe, I say, in the feasibility of God to deal with men. If your and my countries come together in thinking of God's way of dealing with war, we could deal a lasting blow to war and bring about everlasting peace."

Other speakers insisted that the only solution of ending war was to teach and practice the principles of Christ.

The four principal speakers on the subject of war, a subject which occupied the attention of a majority of the student delegates during the group discussions of the convention, were H. McAllister Griffiths of the University of California and also a representative of the Princeton Theological Seminary, Theodore Sargent of Boston University, Wendell Berge of the University of Nebraska, and the Rev. Allen A. Hunter of the Union Theological Seminary.

Mr. McAllister discussed the plat-

form of the "preparationists," which was read as follows:

"We believe that preparedness for the emergency of war is the best way to avoid war. Therefore, we urge our nation so to prepare that any future war shall be brought to a speedy and righteous termination."

Mr. Sargent, who headed the so-called "educationalists," spoke on the statement of that group of delegates, which statement follows:

"We believe that war is un-Christian and should be abolished through a process of education, but that non-resistance is now impractical, and that occasions may arise wherein it is our duty to engage in war, after all means of prevention have failed."

The statement on which Mr. Berge spoke follows:

"We believe that war is un-Christian, and that the League of Nations is the best means of preventing it, but we should resort to war in case an unavoidable dispute had been referred to the League or World Court without successful settlement."

The pacifist platform, discussed by the Rev. Mr. Allen, follows:

"We believe that henceforth war is an utter denial of Jesus's way of life, ineffective as a means of settling differences between nations; therefore we declare our resolve not to sanction or participate directly or indirectly in any future war."

A vote taken by a show of hands

at the morning session indicated that the pacifists were overwhelmingly outnumbered by the delegates who favored the League of Nations and the World Court as the best means of preventing war.

Estimate of the number of students voting in favor of the League of Nations and the World Court indicated approximately 4,500; the "educationalists" approximately 3,000; "pacifists and nonresistantists," 500, and "preparationists" 200. No official count was taken of the vote.

She: "Scotty, what do you want for Christmas?"

Scotty: "I necktie to match my eyes, darling."

She: "Well, if you call me 'darling' again I'll have to get you a black and blue one."—Exchange.

## THOS. H. BRIGGS & SONS

Raleigh, N. C.

—THE BIG HARDWARE MEN—

### Sporting Goods

## SULLIVAN

The

### KING OF SHOEMAKERS

124 S. Salisbury St.

## SHU-FIXERY

13 E. Hargett St.—Work Called for and Delivered—24-Hour Service

"If you have lost your sole you are in a fix,  
Let us put it on and you'll be sure it sticks."

## WEST RALEIGH ELECTRIC SHOE SHOP

113 OBERLIN ROAD

Just Back of College Court—"2 Minutes Off the Campus"

STUDENTS, we are near and can serve you promptly—Bring us your next pair.

## Satisfaction Guaranteed in All Our Work

We Are Equipped For All High-Class Laundry Work

Our Modern Machinery and Up-to-Date Equipment Assures the Highest Efficiency in CLEANING and PRESSING

## COLLEGE LAUNDRY

J. B. CULLINS, Proprietor

# Horton-Nowell Co.

featuring

SOCIETY BRAND and STEIN BLOCK

## Clothes

10%—Discount to All College Boys—10%

305 Fayetteville Street



**MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION**

By L. V. Gogate, '25

Let me say at the outset that the things said in these paragraphs will be somewhat different from those that the reader will find elsewhere in this paper. In some other accounts only the facts about the convention will be presented, while in this article I shall try to impress on the mind of the reader my own observations.

The first and foremost thing that impressed me at the convention was the unity of purpose that was shown by the delegates, as well as other people who were there. They all gathered there to ponder over the problems that have brought this old world into great chaos. Their object in pondering over the world problems was to find out—or try to find out—some solution by which an everlasting peace could be established in our world. This aim, as everybody will agree, is undoubtedly the noblest, for what mankind is striving for after all is peace; because out of such peace alone can come happiness and prosperity.

But gathering together for the purpose of devising means to any end is a little different from actually finding out, or devising the solution to the problem. There are at least two ways of getting at any definite conclusions. Those are: one, to elect or choose one or more persons and let them chalk out a plan for the good of the community. In this case those chosen few are liable to become dictators in the end. The other way is to talk over the problems in mass meetings, and let the community as a whole decide on the line of action. The latter named, perhaps, is more popular, because it gives every individual a chance to share his own knowledge and thoughts with his fellow men. At the same time it is to be understood that it is more complex, and it is hard for a large community to decide on any one plan. The opinions may vastly differ and conclusions may never be reached. The only way to overcome this difficulty is—as most educators agree—to educate the common individual to a point where he will be able to think shrewdly for himself—as well as for his community.

There are different ways of educating people. One of them is the system of education that is being followed at present all over the country. This system of educating youth in schools and colleges is accepted all over the world. But at the same time people agree in saying that there are certain things concerning humanity which cannot be fully discussed and practiced in the school and college rooms. For instance the spirit of co-operation which could be taught well in theory in a college cannot be lived up to in class room. There must be some outside training, which will be more practical. Mob-psychology, public sentiment, and such other things need more field work than mere class room training.

An outlook on the world affairs and world problems is one of such things. No one professor can impress on the minds of his students all the facts concerning the world in general. For this purpose the student is required to go out and meet people from all parts of the world, and learn from them their own opinions concerning different things; and having made a study of a number of such impressions, analyze for himself some truths. This process requires the ability to think clearly and soundly. The student has to lay

aside for the time being his own impressions, because a clear process of thinking, alone, helps anyone to study any given problem thoroughly. As the problems become harder and more complex one also requires a greater vision and better ability to understand and retain the impression.

These are the reasons why people have to be educated before they are left to themselves to settle the greater problems of life.

Conventions, conferences, mass-meetings, and other public gatherings, are forces which arouse the public sentiment and keep it burning. They keep the public minds busy. By presenting the viewpoints of different people through the medium of noted speakers they try to mould the public opinion along different channels.

From this point of view the convention recently held in Indianapolis was a great success. It was a medium through which outlooks on world problems and world needs were presented. In this way it was an educational convention. It served also as a stimulant for student thought. The facts and problems of the world were presented in such a way that the student had no other way but to think.

It is to be said with regret though that the ability to think, and think originally, was poor, as shown by the average student. And especially it is true in the case of our Southern students. The northern and western student has a much better and greater vision than the Southern student has. There are several reasons for this difference, but anyway, the difference is there. The Southern student may be—and is in many ways—superior to the northerner or westerner, but, when judged from this particular aspect he is inferior.

The convention as a whole served to stimulate the student consciousness, and such stimulation of consciousness is, in my opinion, the basis of rational thinking. The care should be taken, though, to retain this stimulated consciousness, so that in the days to come the student, instead of thinking only, will bring those thoughts into action. And action on the part of every individual is what we are striving for.

**How This Convention Was Unlike Others**

(Continued from page 1.)

Americans, but natives of those countries. For example, the needs of China were presented by a Chinaman, the needs of India by an Indian, and the needs of Africa by an African. (These, of course, were not all given at one session.)

After the four major issues had been presented to the convention, the delegates were divided into fifty discussion groups, which held two sessions each. Six questions relating to the issues presented in the platform addresses were submitted to these groups. The discussion in most of the groups centered on war and race relationships. The different points of view arrived at in these groups were later presented by representatives from the groups.

On the question of prevention of war four points of view emerged, which are as follows:

1. Preparedness.
2. Non-resistance at present inadvisable; war must be abolished by a process of education.
3. The United States should join the League of Nations and World Court as a means of preventing war.
4. The absolute pacifist view. War should not be engaged in under any conditions.

These points of view were presented by four students, and then the convention was given an opportunity to vote on the questions. The delegates went on record as favoring proposals two and three by a large majority. A very few favored proposal one and the extreme pacifists were decidedly in the minority.

In at least three respects the Indianapolis convention was different from former conventions:

1. The issues presented were presented as world issues.
  2. The specific needs of foreign countries were presented by nationals.
  3. The students had a larger part in planning and presenting the program.
- What will be the nature of the convention to be held four years hence? Perhaps no one knows. That

it will be different from the one just held is certain.  
 "The old order changeth, yielding place to new,  
 And God fulfills Himself in many ways."

**The Proper Word**

"James, have you whispered today without permission?"  
 "Only Wunst."  
 "Leroy, should James have said wunst?"  
 "No'm; he should have said twict."  
 —Exchange.

Mrs. King-Jones (reading from social page): "I see that Mrs. Knight has gone to Baton Rouge."  
 Flapper (knowingly): "Oh, yes, and blondining her hair, too."—Atlanta Constitution.

**Senter's  
SHOE SHOP**  
 104 E. Hargett St.  
**D. W. THOMPSON, Agent**  
 238—1911

**THOMPSON SHOE COMPANY**  
 "The Progressive Store"  
 You will appreciate our careful fitting service, as much as styles and exceptional values combined  
 See Our Samples at College Court Pharmacy

**Wayside Inn**  
 THE COLLEGE MAN'S HEADQUARTERS  
 Opposite 1911 Dormitory  
 Good Eats, Good Service, Good Prices  
 Hours 6 A.M. to 12 P.M.  
 COME UP AND LUNCH WITH US  
 PARKER & CHURCH, Props.

**GUILFORD'S**  
 of PHILADELPHIA  
 Will Show a Complete Line of  
**HABERDASHERY and CLOTHING**  
 at the  
**College Court Cafe**  
 ...on...  
**January 17 and 18, 1924**  
 Suits and Top Coats, \$33.50 and \$35.00  
 Fine Worsteds ..... \$45.00  
**JACK CUNNINGHAM,**  
 Representative.

**— LOST! —**  
 One Waterman Red and Black Mottled Barrel Fountain Pen. Finder please return to The Technician office or to Dr. Derieux and receive reward.

## Is America All Right?

(Continued from page 1.)

vention was to deal with problems of all countries and how best can Christianity be applied towards the solution of these problems, but time and space do not permit me to deal with all. Thus it is my aim to limit my discussion to America's problems.

A Christian leader recently refused to permit any discussion of social problems, saying: "America is all right, at least 98 per cent all right," said Sherwood Eddy. Is America all right when a hundred families own and control most of the railways and a large portion of the basic industries of the country? On the other hand, we have the poverty of the many. More than 700,000 are injured in industry each year, much of which could be prevented. Are we all right when some 2,000,000 are out of employment from four to six months out of each year? Are we all right when 10,000,000 of our people will die prematurely of preventable diseases at the present death rate? It is estimated that there are 1,750,000 children of school age at work. Is America all right when 26,000,000 youths are growing up without religious education in the home and 56,000,000 persons are outside all churches, Catholic and Protestant? Is the United States safe with such a wave of crime sweeping over, when New York has six times as many murders as London, when the United States averages 100 lynchings per year for 33 years?

"Or, take the question of the exploitation and autocratic control," says Dr. Eddy. Are we safe when there is an average of 3,342 strikes per year? The chief cause of this unrest being an improper adjustment between capital and labor.

Is America all right when citizens take the law into their hands in the form of the Ku Klux Klan, even though the Constitution is beautifully phrased? Are we 98 per cent all right when well meaning men stir up a race hatred between the Jew, the Catholic, and the Negro?

The United States is not 98 per cent all right, and it is up to this generation of students to take a hand in remedying the present conditions. The student of today will be the leader of tomorrow. It is to our advantage to help bring about a change in labor and capital, in racial prejudice, in the hatred of one nation for another.

Fellow-students, the things that we need most is more red-blooded Christian men and women on our campuses, in our homes, in our industries, and in our churches. By red-blooded Christians, I mean those who carry out Christ's teachings as far as possible, who stand up for the right at all times. Permit me here to use an illustration of Canon Edward Woods. A man was to give a lecture in a town in which he had never been before. He caught the train, expecting someone to meet him. On arriving no one was there, but he saw a stranger standing off to one side and on approaching the stranger he said, "Pardon me, sir, but are you a clergyman?" "No, it's indigestion that makes me look this way." That has been the general opinion of many students and many outsiders, but people are awaking to the facts that Christians are not required to go around with their hands folded and with a long face on. In conclusion, it is our duty to awaken out of this semi-conscious state of indifference. It is our duty to inves-

tigate and learn something about the condition of the United States today! it is our duty to use our influence whenever possible towards the administering of justice on all sides. Last, but not least, it is our duty to Christ to let Him in on all of our problems, to accept Him as a pal and friend; to let Him help solve our everyday worries—because God has uplifted many but has never degraded anyone.

## "Search For Truth," Spirit of Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

the whole convention. There were Mott and Speer and Wilder who were members of that little group who thirty-seven years ago heard the call of God for their lives and who set up that immortal motto, "The World for Christ in this Generation." These great men of God had lived to see an increase from six hundred and eighty students, at the first convention, to sixty-eight hundred in the Indianapolis convention, and greater than that, had seen ten thousand, two hundred men and women of the colleges of America go out into the fields of the world for service. And then there were Eddy and Dr. Canon Woods of England, and Dr. Paul Harrison of Arabia, and Kingsley Birge of Smyrna, and many native Christians from all quarters of the globe, testifying to the transforming power of Christ in their own country.

And so throughout the days and nights of the convention these students of all races searched for the truth, and they discovered that no matter with what problem they were confronted at the beginning of any discussion, the only satisfying solution was found in Jesus Christ.

So the great outstanding spirit of the Indianapolis convention was that same spirit that was in Him who



There is no such Animal,

But—

The man who has completed our Agents' Training School Course feels like one.

And—

He can make other people think he is one by the way he gets results.

If interested write to us.



**SOUTHERN LIFE & TRUST CO.**

GREENSBORO, N. C.

A. W. McALISTER, President  
H. B. GUNTER, Agency Mgr.

said, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me."

## LITTLE BENNY'S NOTEBOOK

The carpenter can fit anything,  
From dog houses to skools;  
But, on the other hand, who couldnt  
With all those lovely tools.

I love to see him take his double-jointed ruler  
And draw a line as strate as he can make,  
And then take his saw and saw along it,  
As if his hart would brake.

He makes the shavings fly up in the air,  
And the sawdust drop down on the floor,  
And he stops for lunch at 12 o'clock,  
And sometimes a little before.

He's pretty quick wen he screws in screws,  
And wen he bores holes and blows out the fuzz,  
But stopping work wen the wissle blows  
Is the quickest thing he does.

Even one carpenter hammering nales

Is a bewtiffill site to heer,  
But wen several hammer together,  
I could lissen to them all year.  
—Lee Pape in The Carpenter.

Queena: "He must be an awful wrestler."

Sheeba: "Who?"  
Queena: "This fellow Bull; he's always being thrown."—Exchange.

Professor (scratching his head): "Is this plain?"

Freshman: "No, its solid."—Penn Chronicle.

A rank heathen is a person who thinks the Book of Numbers is a telephone directory.—Technique.

## Mr. E. R. Tull

of the State College, will be glad to see you in our store on Saturdays.

We Carry the Best Lines of Young Men's Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

**BERWANGER'S**  
Yarborough Hotel Bldg.

COMPARE OUR STYLES AND PRICES FOR COLLEGE MEN

## WAKE SHOE STORE

127 East Martin Street

We save you from 50 cents to \$3 on the pair of Shoes—Come and see.

## COLLEGE COURT CAFE

Under New Management

Good Things to Eat :: Give Us a Trial

MEAL TICKETS

\$5.50 — for — \$5.00

FRANKLIN & BUTLER, Proprietors

## HUDSON-BELK CO.

"The Home of Better Values"

College Men's Belk Hats . . . \$1.95 up to \$4.95

Young College Men's Suits, \$14.95 up to \$35.00

MEN'S SOX . . . 25c, 35c, 48c

SILK SOX . . . 35c, 3 for \$1.00

Store on Fayetteville Street

Near Yarborough Hotel

## WHITING-HORTON CO.

36 Years Raleigh's Leading Clothiers

## Sincerity Clothes

We Allow All State College Students a  
Discount of 10%



## THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

By W. and W.

The Student Volunteer Movement was begun in 1886, when Robert P. Wilder, his sister and several men had a meeting at Northfield, Massachusetts. John R. Mott, who is now interested in the movement, was a member of this meeting. There were 99 present at this meeting, and while those present were praying for the hundredth volunteer he walked in. These 100 volunteers adopted as their motto or watchword, "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation." And this watchword remains the same today. Since this first meeting there have been nine such meetings. The last, which was the Ninth International Convention, was held at Indianapolis, Ind. The convention began Friday afternoon, December 28, 1923, and continued through the night of January 1, 1924. Indianapolis is the capital of Indiana, and is located on the White River in about the center of the State.

The purpose is:

To realize the critical needs and possibilities of the situation in the world today, and to consider the responsibility of the Christian students of the United States and Canada in the light of this situation.

To consider Christ and His way of life as the hope of the world.

To present the foreign missionary enterprise in the light of its achievements and possibilities as an indispensable means of bringing the power of Christ to bear upon the world's needs.

At the last meeting there were 4,370 white American students, 1,013 Canadian students, 300 negro students, 328 foreign students, 110 missionaries who were home on furlough, and 130 speakers, making a total of 6,101.

General assembly meetings were held in a very large tabernacle, known as the Cadle Tabernacle. This large tabernacle having a seating capacity of around eight thousand, was one of the chief reasons for having the convention at Indianapolis. It was erected by Mr. Cadle, who at one time was an atheist but later reformed, for the purpose of holding revival meetings. Mr. Cadle at this time is a very prosperous business man and gives all above his living expenses to missionary work.

The meetings held in this tabernacle for the purpose of hearing the addresses made by outstanding men, such as John R. Mott, Sherwood Eddy, Robert E. Speer. Many appeals were made by foreign students in this country for their people, colored people for their race, and foreign missionaries for the aid of American students in the foreign fields, as well as at home. Men from India and China spoke on "What Jesus Christ has meant to me and my people," and several American students spoke on "What this convention and Jesus Christ ought to mean on our campuses."

The discussion groups were groups of men and women of all colors and races coming together for the purpose of discussing the most important questions which arise on the campuses of the students represented. The most important question discussed at the groups was the negro question; the next in order of importance is the question of war, and what the American student can do to prevent war. Other questions discussed were "Can a Christian conscientiously engage in a life work on a proper basis?" "Are we justified in imposing

western civilization and western Christianity upon other people?"

Another phase of the convention was the exhibit composed of many pictures and illustrations. This exhibit was a graphical representation of the appeals made by the foreign missionaries and the opportunities for service in the foreign fields.

### What Are You Going To Do With Your Life?

(Continued from Page 1)

the human soul and satisfy the longing heart." He made his earnest appeal to us as Christian people all under the same flag to come over with a rich experience of the Christ-life and bring them Jesus Christ to satisfy their human needs.

Mr. Hatanaka, of Japan, came with his earnest plea that we come over and help Japan solve her many pressing social, moral and political problems by bringing them Jesus Christ. He said: "Thank God that the Christian churches are supplying Japan with new Christian leaders."

Prof. Masile, of India, told us of the India of high principles and India of the low principles. He said: "There were fifty million people in India depressed. There is a great social, political and economical unrest, but most of all is the religious unrest. India is the most religious country in the world, but their religions don't satisfy. No one can give to India except Christ, who is the Light of the World. People are dying there without medical aid. The hope of India lies in Jesus Christ and the cross." India wants the same joy, peace and happiness that we have. How can she have it, unless they know Christ? Christian students, come to the help of the church there.

Prof. J. K. Birge, from Smyrna, came with an appeal from the Near East. He told of the crude methods of worship they practiced there, such as driving sharp knives through the flesh without causing pain, standing on red-hot irons until the iron is cold, thinking this was a way to worship God. They are all longing for a God to give them peace and happiness.

Prof. Andres Ocuca, of Latin America, brought to us the challenge of a great undeveloped country in Mexico and South America. There are rich gold fields and oil fields. If this country were developed it would be a great market for our goods. They are also having a religious unrest there; they are lacking in education, 80 per cent of the population being illiterate. These people are looking to American students to bring them Jesus Christ, that they may find joy, peace and happiness through Him.

We have heard the foreign appeals, but we need not go to the foreign fields to find work. Here in America there are ten million people in poverty and two million children forced to work, and over three thousand strikes per year, and unjust distribution of wealth, and one hundred peo-

ple hanged each year without a just trial. Fellow-students, it is time we were waking up to God and do our part toward Christianizing the world. We owe to God all of our life, our spiritual, physical and mental life, and we owe it to Him at its very best. Did you ever stop to think of the short time of our life on earth, compared to the hereafter? Then, how can you and I afford to waste our time doing nothing? We owe to God every minute of our life. Why spend four years loafing in college? Think just how much you could make your life count for, if for the rest of this year and the remainder of your life you put forth your very best that you may give to God a life at its best!

Then why not make as a New Year's resolution that you will give to God your very best, spiritually, mentally and physically?

He: "You'll freeze at the game with those silk stockings."

She: "Yes, I know, but our seats are in the top row."—Ex.

"My boy must be taking a course in housework at college?"

"Oh, my word! How so?"

"Why, he writes that he is in the scrub team."—Annex.

"I've always felt religiously inclined," remarked the oyster, as it disappeared down the minister's throat, "but I never supposed that I would ever enter the clergy."—Annex.

Sim: "I played poker all last night."

Sam: "How did you come out?"

Sim: "Fine! I won eight prescriptions."—Ex.

Prof. Vanzee: "Give me a good example of coincidence."

Soph: "My father and mother were married on the same day."—Exchange.

### He Might Be Elsewhere

Nuff: "Are there any cows in heaven?"

Stuff: "No."

Bluff: "Where'll I get milk?"

Tuff: "Climb down the Milky Way."—Exchange.

The Co-ed: "Did you ever dance like this?"

The Old Grad: "Once, but the place was raided."—Ex.

Fond Mother: "I'm just worried nearly to death about my Lucile. She's terribly afraid of the dark."

Ditto Mother (experienced): "Don't worry. She will soon be in love"—Exchange.

PHONE 1351

## CAPITAL Printing Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

Hargett and Wilmington Sts.



Trade Here and Save \$5-\$10  
on Your SUIT or OVERCOAT

10% DISCOUNT  
To All State College Students

### Smart Shoes for Smart Fellows We Have the Contract for Your Army Shoes

WM. HELLER

124 Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

### CALIFORNIA FRUIT STORE

PROMPT and EFFICIENT SERVICE at Our Soda Fountain

Ice Cream Candies Fruits Tobaccos

Special Fancy Candies for Gifts

111 Fayetteville Street

## Stationery

PENNANTS, FOUNTAIN PENS, DRAWING MATERIAL,  
EVERSHARP PENCILS, LEATHER GOODS, KODAKS

James E. Thiem

RALEIGH, N. C.

BELL PHONE 135

"Come to The Vogue First"

The  
**Vogue**  
Shop For Men

VOGUE SUITS ME

10% Discount on Clothing  
to College Students

RALEIGH, N. C.

## THE FOREIGN MISSION MOVEMENT

By J. P. Shaw.

The foreign mission movement is now entering on a new and most important phase of its history. The indigeneous church today is an all-important factor in the maintenance and development of Christian movements in foreign lands. The increasing readiness of churches on the mission fields to assume leadership is encouraging and should be heartily endorsed. However, in spite of the growing ability of foreign races to direct their own Christian development, it would be most unfortunate for us to be led to believe that the need for a large number of well trained leaders and money with which to send them isn't necessary. It is still imperative that the United States and Canada send well qualified missionaries to support and stimulate the newly organized church in foreign lands.

It seems that continued leadership by North America in foreign mission work is in as great, if not greater, demand than ever. In many countries Christianity has wrought miracles. These countries need continued cooperation from America. But there are many who are just as much heathen, probably, as they have ever been. To them we need to send the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Professor Birge, of Yale University and International College, Smyrna, told of the brutal massacre at Smyrna, when thousands of Christians were butchered in cold blood. Again, he described the Mohammedans who had driven knives and spears into their own heads and pierced their throats, and who had kissed hissing-hot irons until they were cooled. "Missionaries must go in the same spirit to foreign fields that one Armenian boy I knew who had suffered tortures and whose father was killed because he dared to entertain his own Christian son in his home," said Prof. Birge.

Professor Masile, of India, declared that the Christians of India were looking to Jesus Christ to solve the problems of India.

According to Dr. Tsu, of China, China has given way to the new Christian forces of America and Europe. China's greatest need today is better men and women who will lead the masses out into this new light which has come to China. The leaders there are trying to apply Christian idealism in government. There is a new force invading the old order. There is more need for more humane laws and more employers who put personality before profit. China is very grateful, indeed, to us for what American education has done for them, but they need most, now, spiritual aid.

In Arabia, Christ and His teachings is little known. The people keep constantly on their lips the words, "There is no God but God." They have never been able to see the reality of Christ. Dr. Paul Harrison says that in the Arabian home all laws of sanitation are violated. The Arabian women live in dark, unwindowed rooms. He said that she isn't permitted to learn to read or write, nor even leave the house more than half an hour each week. Her one object in life is to keep her Mohammedan husband from divorcing her. They look with contempt upon the "missionary dogs," and it is no uncommon sight to see Turkish soldiers marching away from Armenian districts with writhing Armenian babies stuck on their swords held high for all to see.

From Mexico, South America and

Africa comes a similar call to America for missionaries and qualified leadership to help bring the masses out of their heathenish ways of living and lead them to see the true principles of Christianity. To America this puts a challenge. We have seen the good done by our missionary movement, and we see, further, the immense work to be done by continued work of the movement.

Dr. Harrison, of Arabia, has presented four fundamental missionary principles: First, the missionary must recognize the good points of the people to which he goes. Second, the missionary must recognize the absolute equality of himself and the people to which he goes to serve. Third, the missionary should seek only the voluntary surrender of a man's soul to Christ. Fourth, at least until Christianity has changed the social structure of the nations sending missionaries into something more Christlike, it need not rage of social reconstruction.

The challenge goes to us. Shall America continue to send out men endowed with a vision and in harmony with these missionary principles? Shall we make renewed efforts to give even more help than we have heretofore? I believe we will. I believe that America is Christian enough to wish for our less fortunate foreign brothers an equal chance, materially, socially, and most of all spiritually. Let's do our part, State College, to answer the challenge.

## CONVENTION REPORT AT PULLEN MEMORIAL

The delegation to the recent Student Volunteer Convention has been organized into teams for reporting the convention to the churches of Raleigh. On Sunday night, January 13th, the team with Mr. James E. Britt as chairman will have charge of the services at Pullen Memorial Church, at which time the four delegates of this team will give four short talks, presenting four different phases of the convention. It is impossible for newspapers to report or for a non-attendant to imagine the nature and magnitude of the convention in purpose and accomplishments. This information can only partially, but most completely, be obtained from hearing eye-witnesses tell about it. The other members of the team which will report at this meeting are: Mr. Leslie Andrews, Mr. E. J.

Whitaker and Mr. George Wray. The State College quartet will sing, and perhaps the double quartet from Meredith, or some other special music. The service starts at 7:30 and will occupy not more than the usual church hour.

## LYCEUM ATTRACTIONS FOR THE SPRING TERM

### Several Interesting Lectures Are On the Program; Two Musical Attractions to Appear

The lyceum program for the fall term proved very interesting to the student body, which is looking anxiously forward to an equally interesting program for the coming spring term.

Two musical companies have been obtained. The first is the Tooley Opera Company, which will appear on the 18th of March. The other is the Harp Ensemble Company. The date for this latter organization has not been definitely fixed yet, but in all probability they will appear at some time in April.

The exact date for none of the lecturers has been determined. Dr. Henry C. Coles will be here during the latter part of March. Mr. W. S. Lee, chief engineer for the Southern Power Company, will lecture to the engineering students at some time during the coming spring. Dr. E. E. Slossen, of Washington, D. C., will probably deliver a lecture in February. Mr. Fred R. Lowe, who is president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, will be in Raleigh, and an effort is being made to secure him to lecture to the engineering students of the College. Mr. Lowe was formerly editor of Power Magazine. As has always been the

policy of the College, a man of international reputation will be secured to deliver a series of addresses, not only to the students, but to the people of Raleigh as well. No announcement has been made yet as to who will be secured to deliver these addresses.

Rookie: "I lost all my clothes last night."

Old Timer: "Where did you put them?"

Rookie: "I put them in the cupboard next my hammock."

Old Timer: "You poor fish. That wasn't a cupboard; that was a port-hole."—Exchange.

## THE SUPERBA

Mon—Tues—Wed—Thurs

Rich'd Barthelmess

...In...

'Twenty-One'

Fri—Sat

Reginald Denny

...In...

'The Abysmal Brute'

## CAPITOL CAFE

Visit us and see your friends. Prompt and satisfactory service guaranteed.

Corner Wilmington and Martin Streets

**GILMER'S**  
FROM MILES OF STOCK TO YOU

Men's Heather Wool  
Mixed Socks

75<sup>c</sup>  
Pair

You will need several pairs of Wool Socks to finish the winter. Why not supply yourself at this special price? Rich heather mixtures—they are just the right weight. Buy your season's supply at this special reduced price. Sizes 9½ to 11½.

Main Floor

"Cramming"  
and studying makes  
strong eyes tired  
and weak.

CONSULT—

*Dubonchay*

And let us fit you with a pair  
of glasses.



They Relieve  
the Strain