

THE FLAT HAT

Vol. XII

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA, MAY 18, 1923.

No. 28

INDIANS TAKE 7th PLACE IN SOUTH ATLANTIC MEET

W. & M. Celebrates Jamestown Day With Elaborate Ceremonies

The College of William and Mary celebrated Jamestown Day with elaborate ceremonies featured by the remarks of the Governor of Virginia, an address by Honorable Wade Hampton Ellis, the presence of the Governor's Staff, and General Smith, of Fortress Monroe, and his Staff. Honorable Wade Hampton Ellis, former Assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, delivered the principal address, taking as his subject "The College and the Constitution," the text of which follows:

We are met at the birth-place of a nation's history. On such an occasion the subject puts itself: How few are the really great anniversaries in world affairs!

Since that other day in May when Jamestown was founded, three hundred and sixteen years ago, there have been but two or three events of prime importance in the whole story of mankind. And since the French Revolution which, followed by the Napoleonic wars, laid the foundations of modern Europe, there has been no shock that involved all humanity until the recent world convulsion and its aftermath of world confusion. In other words, for a hundred years, aside from local disturbances, this old planet of ours has lived a humdrum life; and if Rip Van Winkle had gone to sleep in 1814 and not awakened until 1914, he would have missed no event which affected all the nations of the earth.

The full effect of the World War cannot yet be appraised. We require the perspective of time. It is like backing away from a huge mountain—the farther we get the larger it looms. Eight million men lost their lives in battle. There were thirty million casualties; and if you count those who either died or were wounded or weakened from illness, the enormous figure of forty million, killed or injured, was the human toll of the war. The amount expended in money and treasure, or destroyed in property, would easily constitute one-half of the total wealth of the United States today.

The psychic effect upon mankind is profounder still. The whole world has been shell-shocked, and there is no predicting yet when equilibrium will be restored. All men have washed their brains and begun to think anew. Everywhere there is a disposition to re-examine the basic principles of society. Everywhere there is a spirit of restlessness and discontent and an inclination to try something new, or, at least, something different. There is even the suggestion, sometimes made by well-meaning men and women that the whole machine would run better upside down: that is to say, that every institution we have heretofore respected is wrong, and every proposal we have heretofore rejected is right; that private property

(Continued on Page 2)

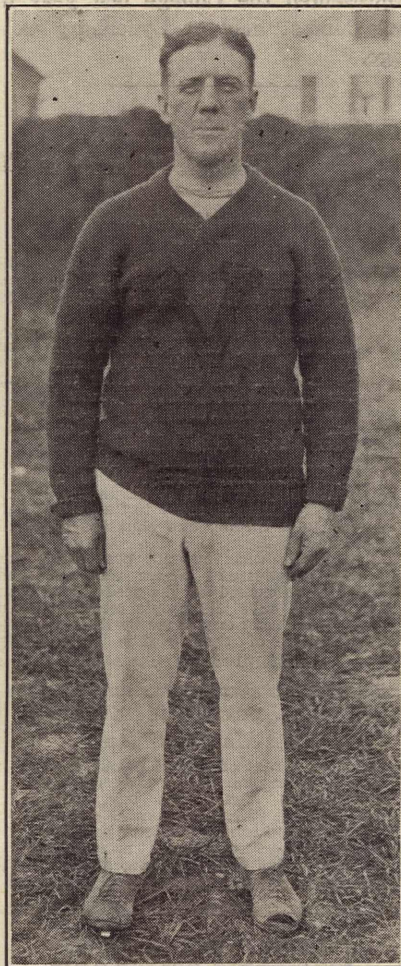
Omicron Delta Kappa Elects New Members

Banquet Follows Initiation

Eta Circle of the Omicron Delta Kappa Honorary Society has elected to its membership James G. Driver, Coach J. W. Tasker, Dr. W. A. Hamilton, Professor Babcock, F. F. Chandler, and F. R. White.

These members were elected as a recognition of their services to the College, this being the primary object of the Society. Eta Circle is endeavoring to bring together the men students, as well as members of the faculty, who have rendered a great service to the College and who are willing to render still further service in carrying out the program for a greater William and Mary.

A banquet, following the initiation, was given in the College dining hall on Friday evening. The members of the Local Circle, wives of the professors, and many Co-eds were in attendance.



JAMES G. DRIVER
Coach and Athletic Director 1919-23
College of William and Mary

Driver Closes Career As Coach and Athletic Director At W. & M.

James G. Driver, Coach and Athletic Director at the College, 1919-23, has officially closed his career, with J. Wilder Tasker as his successor.

Driver, an alumnus of the College, was captain of all four teams at William and Mary in 1909-10. The following year he was a member of the football, basketball, baseball and track teams at the University of Virginia.

(Continued on Page 6)

W. & M. Debaters Win From University of South Carolina

On Same Trip Lose To Charleston City College

The William and Mary debating team, composed of T. H. Mawson and A. J. Winder, journeyed to South Carolina and scalped the University of South Carolina and lost to Charleston City College, debating the question, "Resolved, That President Harding was justifiable in vetoing the Bonus Bill." William and Mary upheld the affirmative of the proposition.

John Powell Delights Students

A statement was made by the New York papers recently that Paderewski was fast losing his title as the greatest living virtuoso, and that John Powell might soon wrest from him that honor. Those who have heard Paderewski and also heard John Powell play at a concert recital given in Jefferson Hall last Friday evening might easily concede that Paderewski had already fallen from his throne.

The sympathetic warmth of disposition displayed by Powell seemed to be reflected in his interpretation of the difficult works of the composers Beethoven, Litz, and Chopin. The fire of genius and emotion seemed to glow with intense fervor as his inspired fingers brought forth with the skill of a finished artist the sonorous melodies and improvisations.

A Sonata in C Major by Beethoven opened the program. Following this was a group by Chopin. The first of the group was a Nocturne in D Flat which gave the artist ample opportunity to demonstrate the dreamy and meditating character of the composition. The Scherzo in C Sharp Minor and Polanaise in A Flat brought gasps of astonishment from the audience as he performed the intricate and rapid movement seemingly without effort.

The most enthusiastically received numbers were the Three Country Dances by Beethoven, followed by Guion's Turkey in the Straw and his own Banjo Picker. The exquisite melody of Beethoven and the tuneful strains of the Turkey in the Straw were ardently applauded which, with the Banjo Picker, he was forced to repeat in response to the demands of the audience.

The program was concluded by Litz's Slumber Song and Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 3, two numbers which were a fitting climax to the difficult and well selected program.

Volasku Vaiden Addresses Classes on Operations of Federal Farm Loan Systems

Mr. Volasku Vaiden, President of the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, delivered a lecture in the College Chapel last Monday morning, May 13, on "The Growth and Organization of the Federal Farm Loan System." The lecture was given primarily for the students of the Accounting and Business Administration Department. He began with a discussion of the development of public finance in the United States and outlined in a clear and entertaining manner the intricate system which the government uses in granting credit to farmers for the purpose of financing agricultural enterprises.

Moore Hurls Javelin 181 Feet, 7 in.; Rangeley Takes Fourth In Shot

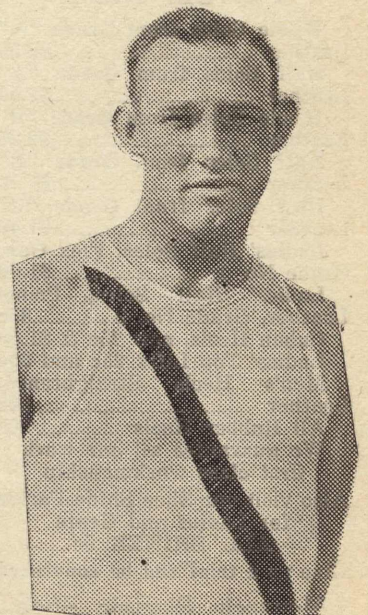
With an entry of only two men, William and Mary took seventh place at the annual South Atlantic Track Meet in Richmond, finishing ahead of our ancient rivals, University of Richmond; University of North Carolina, Washington and Lee, University of Maryland, and George Washington University.

"Tighty" Moore, by throwing the javelin 181 feet 7 inches, not only took first place by a margin of more than seven feet, but also extended the distance record of the South Atlantic by the same margin. A slight wind was blowing at the time of Moore's throw and the judges declared it taboo as far as the record was concerned. "Doc" Rangeley, who is in his first year of track activities, annexed fourth place in the shot with 41 feet 3½ inches.

(Continued on page 8)



MOORE
Indian Star, who threw the javelin 181 feet, 7 inches, at the South Atlantic Meet, May 12. His feat has never been equalled at a South Atlantic Meet



"DOC" RANGELEY
"Doc" put the Shot 41 feet, 3½ inches, and took fourth place at the South Atlantic Meet

Anglo-Saxon Club of America Organize Post At College

Under the guidance of John Powell, the noted pianist, a group of twenty young men students of the College met in the Phoenix Hall Friday night at 10:30 o'clock and affected tentative organization of a Post of the Anglo-Saxon Clubs of America.

Before going into the work of organization, Mr. Powell spent some time in tracing the origin of the movement, going into the causes of the deterioration of the old civilizations, such as Egypt, Spain, Rome, Greece. The movement is based largely upon the desire on the part of Americans to keep America a hundred per cent white, and with this in view to alter existing laws so as to entirely eliminate the inter-marriage of whites and those having even a drop of negro blood.

Cabell Presents Autographed Copy of "Jurgen" To Philomathean Literary Society

The Philomathean Literary Society, at its meeting on Saturday night, May 12, approved the gift to the library of a copy of *Jurgen*, autographed by the author, James Branch Cabell, a former member of the Society and an alumnus of the College. This book will complete the set of books written by Cabell, who has presented to his Alma Mater an autographed copy of each of them.

The Society endeavors to secure a first edition to replace the one which was lost from the library, but failing in this, was forced to be content with a later printing.

The Society's copy has been placed on the shelf in the College Library with the rest of Cabell's books, it being the will of the Society that the book be allowed to circulate freely.

ALPHA PHI EPSILON INITIATE AND PLEDGE

The Alpha Phi Epsilon Fraternity announces the initiating of John Coulter and the pledging of George Smith.

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Sigma Upsilon Elects Tucker and Doyle To Membership

Gordon-Hope Chapter of Sigma Upsilon Literary Fraternity, meeting Thursday night, May 17, at the home of Reverend W. W. Powell, as the guests of Messrs. J. S. Jenkins, Jr., R. A. Kenney, and Geo. Downing, elected to membership in its body B. L. Tucker and J. A. Doyle.

Tucker has been a steady contributor to the Literary Magazine, in addition to being a member of the staff this year. He is also Associate Editor of next year's Magazine. Doyle has been a hard worker on this year's Flat Hat staff, and is Assignment Editor of next year's staff. Initiation of these men will be held Thursday night of this week at the regular meeting of the club.

Refreshments of sandwiches, ice tea, strawberries and cake were served by the hosts.

Y. W. Fashion Show In Chapel Wednesday Night

An attractive program has been arranged for this year's Y. W. Fashion Show, which will be held in Chapel at eight o'clock, Wednesday night. Starting with an historical background there will be shown costumes of every period until fashions of today are reached. If you would see Indians, if you would see Colonial dames and old fashioned girls, and particularly if you would see the bedazzling creations of today, this is your chance.

Sigma Upsilon Has Enjoyable Programs

Members of Sigma Upsilon Literary Fraternity were the guests, on Thursday night, May 10, of Professor Robert Blanton.

The program consisted of the reading by Mr. Blanton of his new play, "Poor, Dear Papa," which, like his earlier play, "Unnecessary Things," is to be produced by the Little Theatre League of Richmond.

Sigma Upsilon met again Thursday night, May 17, at the home of Mr. W. W. Powell, as the guests of Messrs. J. S. Jenkins, Jr., R. A. Kenney, and Geo. A. Downing.

Discipline and Honor Council Elections

At a meeting of the men students in the College Chapel Thursday morning, the following students were elected as members at large of the Discipline and Honor Councils:

Discipline Council: B. G. Williams, H. L. Gilbert, H. R. Hicks. Honor Council: John Todd, F. H. Christopher, C. R. Hoskins.

The freshman class, meeting in Chapel Friday morning, elected W. H. Irwin as member of Discipline Council and H. J. Lewis as member of Honor Council.

GILBERT REPRESENTS W. & M. IN STATE ORATORICAL CONTEST

H. L. Gilbert represented William and Mary in the Virginia State Oratorical Contest recently held at Washington and Lee University in which six colleges and universities of the State were represented. Although Gilbert let a Spider capture the trophy, he reflected great credit upon himself and to the College. He also represented the College last year in the Contest held at Lynchburg College.

W. & M. CELEBRATES JAMESTOWN DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

ought to be abolished; that the church, the home, the family, the government, the law are all worn out devices that have served their day.

In this period of confusion and bewilderment there are many demagogues in every land who are ready to beat the drum and blow the horn and ring the bell in order to advertise some quack remedy for apparent ills, or appeal to envy, ignorance and prejudice to gain temporary power or place. But, more malign and sinister still, there have come out of the shadows the lurking enemies of all order, the murderous champions of anarchy and terrorism quick to take advantage of the tumult of the world in order to "wade through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

Nod, where was the spot best suited for this mad adventure? Where was the land most easily quickened by the seeds of revolution? Where were the people most degraded by oppression, most ensnared by their wrongs, most ignorant of their rights, most easily

(Continued on page 5)

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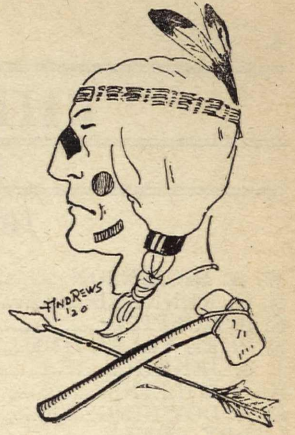
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IN THE WIGWAM



Indians End 1923 Season In Victory

Saffelle Pitches William and Mary to 4-2 Win Over Hampden-Sidney Team

Saffelle bested R. Brenamin in a pitcher's battle here today, and William and Mary closed its 1923 season with a 4 to 2 victory over Hampden-Sidney.

Both nines played bang up ball but the Indians out hit the Tigers with men on base. Carter with two singles and a triple in four times up, was the batting star of the game. The fielding features were contributed by Westbrook and Hicks, the former making a beautiful running catch off left field wall of R. Brenamin's line drive in the first inning. Hick's stop of Lush's hard hit bounder which he threw from a sitting position catching Carter at second base in the eighth inning, sounded the death knell of the Tiger rally. In the sixth inning the Tigers retired the Indians on four pitched balls, one being a foul.

The box score follows:

William and Mary						
	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A. E.
Hicks, ss	4	1	2	1	6	1
Cooke, 1b	3	0	1	10	0	0
Denton, 2b	4	0	2	3	2	1
J. Chadler, 3b	4	0	0	2	3	0
F. Chandler, c	4	1	1	9	0	0
Saffelle, p	3	1	1	0	5	0
Todd, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Westbrook, lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Moss, rf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	10	27	16	2

Hampden-Sidney						
	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A. E.
Sanders, ss	4	1	1	3	3	0
Davison, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
R. Brenamen, p	5	4	1	1	2	0
Carter, 1b	4	0	3	9	0	0
Ott, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Lush, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
H. Brenamen, 2b	4	0	0	4	4	0
Simmerman, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Dudley, c	4	0	0	3	3	0
Totals	36	2	8	24	13	0

Score by innings:

Hampden-Sidney	101	000	000	—2
William and Mary	100	200	10x	—4

Summary: Two-base hits—Todd. Three-base hits—Hicks, Carter. Stolen bases—Todd, Moss, Lush. Sacrifice hits—Cooke, Davidson. Double play—Sanders to H. Brenamen to Carter. Base on balls—off Saffelle, 2; off Brenamen, 1. Struck out by Saffelle, 8; by Brenamen, 3. Left on bases—William and Mary, 6; Hampden-Sidney, 11. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Savage.



A. H. (TAC) COOKE
1923 Captain of Baseball

Scrap Chandler To Captain 1924 Baseball Team

"Scrap" Chandler was elected Captain of the 1924 baseball team at a recent meeting of the 1923 varsity baseball men. "Scrap" has been a star player on the Indian nine for three years, playing real baseball in the outfield as well as in the infield, and during his first year with the nine, he was no mean pitcher. For the season of 1922 he lead the team in batting.

Athletic Council Awards 13 Letters In Baseball

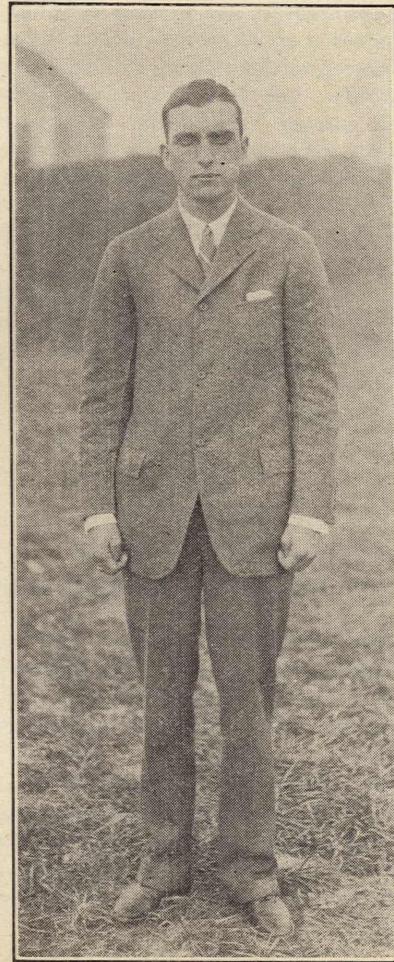
The Athletic Council has awarded baseball monograms to the following men:

- F. F. Chandler, Catcher.
- A. H. Cooke, First Baseman-Captain.
- D. E. Denton, Second Baseman.
- Otto Lowe, Third Baseman.
- J. C. Chandler, Third Baseman and Outfielder.
- Horace Hicks, Shortstop.
- John Todd, Outfielder.

Wilson Westbrook, Outfielder.
Wilfred Love, Outfielder.
Johnson Moss, Outfielder.
J. A. Chalkley, Catcher.
Bob Saffelle, Bill Cox, Curt Thompson and Richmond, Pitchers.
J. O. Faison, Manager.

1923 Baseball Season

Union Theological Seminary, 0; W. & M., 2.
Holy Cross, 7; W. & M., 2.
N. Y. U., 1; W. & M., 2.
Amherst College, 0; W. & M., 10.
Penn State, 5; W. & M., 3.
University of Virginia, 6; W. & M., 17.
Norfolk League, 14; W. & M., 5.
Harvard, 0; W. & M., 14.
Quantico Marines, 5; W. & M., 9.
Quantico Marines, 10; W. & M., 9; (10 innings).
St. Johns College, 2; W. & M., 18.
Navy, 18; W. & M., 7.
Wake Forest, 9; W. & M., 14.
Randolph-Macon, 3; W. & M., 8.
Richmond University, 7; W. & M., 11.
Richmond University, 11; W. & M., 7.
Randolph-Macon, 1; W. & M., 9.
Hampden-Sidney, 2; W. & M., 4.



J. O. FAISON, JR.
1923 Manager of Baseball

"Bobby" Burns Once A Rum Runner

That Robert Burns, the Scotch poet, was at one time a rum-smuggler of considerable skill, and that he later abandoned the practice and condemned it harshly, were some of the facts hitherto not generally known about the Immortal Bobby which were related by Howard Angus Kennedy, a Canadian farmer, and former editor of the London Times, addressing a gathering of the Burns Society at Delmonico's in New York recently on the anniversary of the poet's birth.

Mr. Kennedy first said that Burns was at one period of his life a customs officer or exciseman, a position corresponding very closely to the present day prohibition officer. He no doubt took this position to do penance for his smuggling escapades, which he committed earlier in life. His poem "The Devil's Awa' wi' the Exciseman," was written during his service as a customs officer, while waiting reinforcements to arrive to assist in capturing a rum-running ship.

The poet was no rum-soak, but was frequently drunk, according to Mr. Kennedy, and many were the conjectures hinted at by the speaker in attempting to sum up the attitude of a 1923 Burns toward prohibition.

Supposing that Burns were invited to speak at his own birthday party in New York, Mr. Kennedy wondered if the poet would "denounce us for presuming to divide the indivisible trinity of the world's debt to Scotland—oatmeal, golf and whiskey. Would he call down upon our 'anti-liquorites' the moslem malediction 'Cursed be the man that stineth delights'?"

Mr. Kennedy was doubtful about what Bobby's attitude would be toward our country in general. Still wondering, and not attempting to answer his own questions, he continued: "Would he scorn a 'drab-colored world hung 'round with dusky shreds of philosophy?' Would he prophesy the downfall of a nation fed on peptonized pap? Would he quote from his former self 'whiskey and freedom gang the gither' as an oracle for all time? Would he thank God there were yet 7,000 in Israel which had not bowed the knee to Baal the water-god and devoutly hope that one of them would fetch him a drappie when he had finished his speech?"

A Dull Day in School

Teacher (exasperated): "You children need to have your ears cleaned out—you don't seem to hear anything I say—(pausing)—but for heaven's sake don't clean more than one, or my words will go in one side and out the other!"

THE FLAT HAT

Founded October 2, 1911

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Member of Southern Intercollegiate Newspaper Association

MAY 18, 1923.

The beauty of the campus depends to a large degree upon the students, and without their cooperation the efforts of those who are engaged in beautifying the grounds around the College will be a failure. Within a few days signs will be posted requesting students and others not to use certain of the paths which have been made across the grass plots. Wires have been strung at various times across these pathways, but they have been repeatedly broken down, no doubt by some person too lazy to walk a few steps out of the way.

We want to make the campus a place of beauty, and a net-work of foot-paths is anything but beautiful. Cooperate with those charged with the task of making it so, and don't walk where you are asked not to walk.

Resolutions Expressing Appreciation of Student Body for Services Coach Driver Has Rendered to College

The following are the resolutions drafted by a committee composed of J. S. Jenkins, O. S. Lowe and W. A. Dickinson, appointed at a meeting of the student body, to express to Coach James G. Driver the appreciation of the student body for his services to the College.

We, the undersigned, as a committee appointed by the student body, do adopt the following resolutions:

Whereas, James G. Driver, Coach and Athletic Director of the College of William and Mary, 1919-23, has tendered his resignation as coach and athletic director to the Joint Athletic Committee, which resignation has been accepted by said Committee, and a meeting of the student body was called for the purpose of drafting resolutions as a testimony of the love and appreciation the student body of the College of William and Mary has for James G. Driver, the following resolutions are hereby presented and signed by a committee, representing the student body:

Therefore, Be it resolved that the student body of the College of William and Mary, realizing that the College has suffered a great loss by the resignation of James G. Driver as Coach and Athletic Director, pre-

sent these memorials to James G. Driver as testimonials of the great esteem in which he has ever been held by the students and of the greatest appreciation of the services which he has rendered to this College as director of athletics, and that the student body will forever regard him as a man worthy of bearing the grand old name of gentleman and as versatile director of athletics of no little renown, as his career as coach and athletic director evidences.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to James G. Driver and that a copy be published in the Flat Hat.

(Signed) O. S. LOWE,
W. A. DICKINSON,
J. S. JENKINS.

Edith M. Baer Club Elects Officers for Ensuing Year

The Edith M. Baer Club held its monthly meeting at the Practise House Tuesday evening, May 8. Officers for next year were elected as follows:

President, Mary L. Parker; Vice-President; Margaret Davis; Secretary, Louise Moore; Chairman of Program Committee, Eloise Davis; Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, Fearn Cabell.

After the business meeting, refreshments were served.

JAMESTOWN MAY THIRTEENTH

Adventurers all! A sturdy band
Stout of heart and strong of hand,
Supreme their faith in this fair land,
Virginians!

No exiles they! Freemen they came,
A virgin Queen bequeathed her name,
Their deeds enhanced old England's
fame,
Virginians!

Undaunted Spirits! Bless'd the
ground
The sacred soil. E'en now abound
Their trust in God and faith profound,
Virginians!

America, thy birth-place here.
Thy birthday, May thirteenth each
year,

Jamestown, forever near and dear,
Virginians!

—Lillian Webb Naylor.

Editor's Note: The above poem was furnished to President Chandler on the date of the Jamestown Day celebration at the College. Mrs. Naylor is President of the Woman's Club of Norfolk, and last year at Commencement made a most eloquent speech in presenting to the College a beautiful silk American Flag. Her friendship for the College of William and Mary is greatly appreciated by the officials and students.

Alpha Club Elects Officers For Next Year

Elections for the ensuing year in the Alpha Club, the woman's honorary organization on the campus, resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Elizabeth Kent; Vice-President, Muriel Valentine; Secretary, Elizabeth Mercer; Treasurer, Julia Dixon.

Plans for petitioning Motorboards, the national organization of the same type, were discussed.

"The School of Yesteryear" Will Be Presented In Chapel This Evening At 8 O'clock

"The School of Yesteryear," a sketch of the old-time school, with a cast composed of faculty members and mature minds, will be presented in Chapel Tuesday night, May 22, for the benefit of the Gym Fund. There will be shown the routine of the morning recitation hours, and then the inimitable spectacle of a Friday afternoon "Speaking." The program for this occasion will include the following:

Address of Welcome—Billy Hodges.
Chorus—The Girls.
Acrostic—A B C Class.
Quartette—Ida May Butcher, Dot Potterfield, Baskerville Zehmer, Charlie Duke.
Recitation—Snuck Elliott.
Chorus—"Silver Threads Among the Gold."

Dialogue—Leslie Simmons, Margaret Sayre, A. Dolloff, Ada Whitmore.
Essay—"Flies"—Henry Moncure.
Song and Chorus—Lucy Mason Holt.

Recitation—Miriam Sizer.
Presentation of Prize.
"Auld Lang Syne" and "Good Night Ladies."

With so excellent a teacher as Dr. Hall, and with trustees like Dr. Pollard and Dr. Rowe, there should be no anxiety as to how such pupils as the following are going to progress in their education:

The roll reads: Alice West, Agnes Gelsinger, Betty Wales, Lucy Mason Holt, A. Dolloff, Monk White, Doc Lyons, Snuck Elliott, Billy Hodges, Shake Bush, Ida May Butcher, Dot Potterfield, Ada Whitmore, Margaret Sayre, Baskerville Zehmer, Bob Wallace, Charlie Duke, Leslie Simmons, Belle Dolloff, Bill Bull, Mary Clement, Betty Murfee, Cora Baptist, Loula Murray, Miriam Sizer, Dick Morton, Henry Moncure, Ferdie Chandler.

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Makes the Hair Stay Combed

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THE COLLEGE SHOP

W. & M. CELEBRATES JAMESTOWN DAY

(Continued from Page 3)

duped and enslaved by a new set of tyrants pretending to be their deliverers? All these questions are answered in the one word—Russia. That unhappy country had just dethroned the Czar; had just been beaten by Germany and was ready to capitulate to the first band of plunderers that came along. So Leon Trotzky, a notorious anarchist of the slums of New York, whose vile intrigues were known to the secret-service agents of half a dozen governments; and Nicolai Lenin, a Nihilist fugitive in Switzerland, and men of the character of Ludwig Martens, nearly all of whom were Germans, crept stealthily into Russia, seized an opportune moment to turn the Red Guard against the provisional authorities, and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat. One who knows anything of Russia knows how easily this coup d'etat could be effected. Russia is the largest and most lethargic of all the nations of the world. It contains more than one-seventh of the earth's surface, and its line crosses nearly half the circuit of the globe. It has 160 million people, of whom a few, now dead or banished, were men of genius in literature and art, but of whom the over-whelming masses can neither read nor write. It is rich in all natural resources; but in industrial development the most backward of all the white races in the world. A fact not often realized is that the great body of Russian peasants were, for centuries, literally serfs and slaves upon the land, belonging, body and soul, to the crown and private proprietors, and were not free until 1861, only a few months before the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln emancipating the negroes of the South, the chief difference being that while the United States there were four million black men freed, in Russia there were more than forty million white men freed.

I spent the summer before the war in Russia. Later, after the war was over, I served as counsel for the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in its investigation of my own experience, and from knowledge of Russian activities in this country. From my own experience, and from knowledge gained in pursuing a study of the subject, in co-operation with first-hand authority, I am prepared to assert with perfect confidence that so far as physical comfort, or political liberties are concerned, the Russian people are in a much more deplorable condition today than they ever were under the Czar. There is no such thing as civil or political rights in Russia. There is no freedom of speech or of the press. There is no participation by the people in the government. No man in power in that country today has been elected by the vote of its citizens. The whole manifestation of authority is simply terrorism by the armed minority. Nearly all production has ceased; transportation has broken down; all private wealth has been confiscated; the churches have been pillaged of every sacred treasure; public worship and religion forbidden and many of their priests and preachers murdered as enemies of the government. Less than one-tenth of the amount expended during the czarist rule is now devoted to so-called education, a system in which children of the land are taught to blaspheme the Creator, to condemn all righteous and holy things, and worship only the god of communism.

Yet there are people in this country, otherwise apparently sane, who think that bolshevism is a new experiment in democracy, and that it ought to be encouraged and imitated. Bolshevism is not democracy at all. It is simply Kaiserism standing on its head and trying to govern with its feet.

A distinguished socialist, whom I know and who went to Russia as an American delegate to one of the conclaves of the third internationale, expecting to find an ideal state and to return to his comrades in this country with renewed faith in the principles of his party, came back cured of the political disease of a lifetime. And in recounting his experiences, he said: "I have seen both the capitalistic and communistic forms of government in operation and for myself I would rather live in a country in which there is an unequal enjoyment of plenty than in one in which there is an absolutely impartial distribution of nothing."

Now, it is chiefly from this hot-bed of ignorance and oppression that the propaganda is going on today in all other countries, to incite a world-wide revolution. And the leaders of this movement are not without money, and they are not without brains. The methods used are well known to scores of intelligent investigators and government agents. And for cunning, thoroughness and organization, it has never been equalled. The money being spent by Moscow authorities seems still unlimited, although their devices to obtain it are becoming desperate. While their people starve, and while their own rulers accept food and succor of every kind from Christian lands, they are selling their own grain abroad, and even of charity, in order to spread the doctrines of hate and strife in the very houses of their friends—in order to bite the hands that feed them.

The extent of this propaganda against the peace of America, has generally been understated. This is natural and proper, for it does no good to magnify the danger. I have stated some of the outstanding facts on other occasions, and I want to repeat now, with great seriousness, and consciously measuring my words, that I believe if all the ugly truth of alien propaganda in the United States were marshalled and laid before the people, the information would amaze and startle the country. I doubt if there are very many men and women among us who realize the fact that there are in this country nearly 300 publications, daily, weekly or monthly, printed in twenty-six languages, with a combined circulation of approximately five million, which are openly or covertly advocating sedition and insurrection, by force and arms, against the government of the United States. I doubt if many people know that the combined numerical strength of the Communist Party of America, the so-called Workers Party, the I. W. W. and all the extreme left wings of the various revolutionary groups in the United States, is probably greater today than the total vote

cast for the socialist candidate for president, a few years ago.

One of the most daring and impudent forms of propaganda is among the enlisted men of the army and navy of the United States. And we have witnessed, in the last few weeks, the humiliating spectacle of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy being compelled to warn the officers of these two branches of the country's defense against mischief-makers who are sowing the seeds of discontent and disobedience with the hope of inducing the traitors they have made to turn against their comrades when the moment arrives for open resistance to all authority. It makes the heart sink to feel that this conspiracy to corrupt the soldiers and sailors of the United States is hatched in the capital of a country whose famished people our charity is feeding. And when distinguished fellow-citizens of ours ask that such a government be recognized by the United States, it makes the blood of a hundred per cent American rise to a hundred and ten!

But the most abhorrent demonstration of bolshevik devilry is the attempt now going on to arouse class and race hatred among the negroes, of whom there are twelve million in the United States, and ninety per cent of them in the South. One of the planks of the Communist Party of America declares in favor of inciting the negroes to seize the means of production, arm themselves against their white neighbors, and appropriate private property. Of course such a fantastic scheme is the height of folly, and of course the great body of the colored race in America are too decent and law-abiding to be attracted by such base appeals. But that the movement is in full swing, and that it may lead some poor dupes to their ruin, is beyond question. I have myself seen the minutes of the last congress of the third internationale held at Moscow only a few months ago, and there were present four American negroes, proud of their membership in what they call the "African Blood Brotherhood," and representing to their bolshevik leaders that they could enlist the people of their race in the United States to join in a general revolution. They openly discussed their plan for organizing what would be called a central committee of action, and frankly debated whether this should be in Georgia, Louisiana or some other Southern State. And this meeting in Moscow appropriated \$400,000 to be devoted to the one cause alone of fomenting an uprising among the negroes of the United States.

I have in my possession a copy of one of the documents unearthed at Bridgman, Mich., where the communist party held its secret convention recently, a document used in the trial for criminal anarchy or syndacism in that State, containing instructions from the Moscow leaders marked "Not for Publication," commanding their agents and followers in this country not only to stir up racial and class strife, but to formulate certain specific attacks upon the Constitution of the United States in the form of amendments which would ultimately destroy our basic laws. It was expressly stated that these proposals were not to be made with the expectation that they would be adopted in the near future, or that they would satisfy the demands of the communists if they were adopted. The sole purpose was to furnish a program that would further the revolutionary movement among those not yet ready for actual violence.

Let me cite you a few of these proposals: To make unlawful any organization of employers to protect themselves against an organization of employees; to require that the maintenance of order in any strike region should be solely in the control of the strikers themselves; to grant a general amnesty to all persons convicted of crime in any way relating to the labor movement; to make unlawful the use of military and naval forces in any disorders connected with a labor dispute; to prohibit by law the foreclosure of mortgages upon farm property; to immediately recognize the soviet government of Russia. And so on for quality and quantity.

But none of these things will satisfy the leaders infected with the Russian germ of revolution. Their real objective is the complete abolishment of the institution of private property—at least, private property in the hands of its present owners. They do not want to divide anything with anybody. Their dream is of a world empire in which a small minority of the people shall seize and hold, by force of arms all the possessions of the majority, and in which the leaders will live a Godless life of luxury and infamy. In its last analysis it is the revolt of the beast.

Of course it won't work. The world cannot function all body and no head. No proletariat of workers can manage the affairs of men. The coal cannot be mined, or the harvest gathered, or the railroads run, or the cotton ginned, or the textiles manufactured, without the inventive genius of the men who discovered the processes and devised the machinery. The products of the factory, the forest or the farm cannot be marketed without the knowledge and experience of the man of brains. The means of building and extending industry cannot be found except in the accumulated savings of the thrifty, which represent the capital of the country. A communist commonwealth would never produce a great leader in any field of thought or action. It would never produce a great artist, or sculptor, or poet, or chemist, or inventor, or a far-sighted pioneer in industry, trade or economics. Men won't play the game of life if you eliminate the prizes.

There is another and even better reason why this foreign plot against the peace of America will not succeed. There are too many people in this country who own their own homes, or have some holdings, however small, of real or personal property, or savings in banks, to ever submit to the domination of idle ruffans or political bandits. The American people will fight, if necessary, for their institutions; and those who draw the sword will perish by the sword.

Of course it won't succeed. This government of ours, in your day or mine, will never be destroyed by force or violence. But in your day and mine efforts in this direction will be made. The portents are in the air. The signs are multiplying every hour. The number of men in this country who are openly or secretly organizing for armed resistance to law and order, are, as to the number who appreciate the danger and are cooperating to meet it, as thousands to one. I know of no organiza-

tion whatever whose chief aim is to stem the tide of radicalism which can be compared in numbers with any one of scores of groups which are organized on the other side—the boring iron within being prosecuted by the radicals throughout all the ranks of peaceful labor in the United States. They are preaching the doctrine that capitalism, which means the wage system, makes an unjust distribution of wealth; that it has outgrown its usefulness; that all means of production belong to the workers, and that they can enrich themselves by discharging their employer and taking over the work for their own account. Among the reckless, the thoughtless and adventurous their converts are growing every day, and in every field of industry. If once the spark is lighted in some critical dispute, the flames will be fanned by the countless thousands of spies and agents and agitators now in hiding but ready to come into the open whenever the opportune moment arrives. Then among the maudlin and the timid there will be suggestions of compromise, and peace at any price. Then more dangerous still, among the ardent and impatient defenders of American institutions there will be a readiness to take the law into their own hands, and to fight for a government which may hesitate to fight for itself. Clashes may occur between these opposing forces; and if there are two evils in society which are not to be dreaded it is, first, the lawless who would destroy and, second, the lawless who would prevent destruction. The only safety is the supremacy of regularly constituted authority; and while, of course, in the end, this supreme power would assert itself the interim would be darkened by wide-spread disorder and suffering, as well as a great economic waste in commerce and in industry. Why not stop it before it starts.

At the very outset of any discussion of a remedy we have to deal with two classes of our own citizens, more treacherous than the foreign born enemies—more dangerous than the alien Reds. These are the American Pinks and Yellows. The Pinks are the parlour bolsheviks, many of whom are weak-minded men and women of wealth and high social station, who go in for radicalism as a fad, and who are contributing annually millions of dollars, some of it consciously and some unwittingly, to aid in the subversion of the government

which protects them. There ought to be some way of making these contributions public so that loyal Americans could renounce and scorn the donors. The parlour bolsheviks in the United States who affects a love for the soviet form of government would be the first to die, if such a government were, in fact, established. The exquisite young woman who likes to visit the anarchist in jail, or who hangs upon the words of some leader of red revolution, would not be safe in her adventure if it were not for the protection of the very government she condemns; and if forced to live under the government she pretends to want, she would realize the tragedy of Beauty and the Beast!

But there is one section of the Pinks more contemptible than all the rest. These are the vain, notoriety seeking professors in some of our universities who pretend to think it an exhibition of liberalism to teach disloyalty to the established institutions of America, and to find a better system in some theoretic commonwealth. There is hardly a college in America which has not some such intellectual ready to inflame and mislead the immature. The communist party supports a certain institution called the Intercollegiate Liberal League, which, according to a poll taken a year or two ago, has branches in 250 colleges and universities in the United States. The use of these liberal organizations is a part of the official program of the communist party, and paid lecturers are furnished to address these societies, while seditious propaganda finds an easy avenue for dissemination through these bodies. Only night before last William Z. Foster, under indictment for criminal anarchy in Michigan, spoke before the Socialist Society of Columbia University. There is hardly a school of any size, public or private, in the country in which there is not a communist "nucleus," as the leaders love to call these institutions. The mischief they can work defies expression. It was a Boston school teacher whose name is well known and whose maxim, in these words, has been adopted by the communist party of America as its guiding light: "Give us one generation of small children trained to manhood and womanhood, and we will set up the soviet form of government in America."

The college professor who thinks it inter-

(Continued on Page 7)

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William and Mary Citizenship Creed Receives Recognition By Democratic National Committee

The Fortnightly Bulletin, published by the Democratic National Committee, is added to the list of papers of national circulation which has printed and commented on the "William and Mary Citizenship Creed" A recent issue of the Bulletin says that the "creed" does honor to the memory of John Marshall and George Wythe, for whom our School of Government was named.

HUSTED AT BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY

Rev. Harold R. Husted, of New Jersey, will preach at the Baptist Church morning and night, Sunday. Mr. Husted is a gifted young orator, having at College taken the national oratorical collegiate prize. Students of the College would enjoy hearing him.

Virginia Jails Poor

"The Virginia jails are at exactly that stage of development which we find in England in the reign of Henry VIII. Statutes of that period tell us that the jailer was given a fee for turning the key on every prisoner who was admitted to his institution. He was paid no salary, but was permitted to make his living out of the inmates, which he did by farming them out. Virginia gives the jailer fifty cents for locking the door on every person admitted. He is paid no salary; his living is made out of the men and women confined there. The State allows the sheriff a certain amount to feed and clothe his prisoner, which he does to suit himself. The balance is his. With a few changes in sanitary conditions, the system has made no progress since it was transferred from England by the colonists," said Frank Bain, of Virginia Board of Public Welfare at a meeting of social service workers held here.

Mr. Bain went on to discuss sanitary conditions—or lack of them. Many jails were built before the civil war, with rock floors, thirty-six inch walls, and tiny windows with triple lattice work, which effectually bar light and air. The city jails are crowded. "In one, men sleep on the floor in the corridors; in another 27 women were confined in a room which had only 11 single beds; in a third, 23 women were confined in a cage whose absolute capacity was 16, white and black mixed indiscriminately."

One of the worst features of the jail situation as brought out by Commissioner Bain is the fact that not a single jail in the State provides for the occupation of the prisoners incarcerated there. Men are arrested for not working, and are kept in enforced idleness. They are arrested for gambling, and gambling is the order of the day in jail, because nothing else is provided. The sole exception to this rule is found in the case of Sarah Knox—she had her sewing machine brought in, but when she left she took it with her.

Not the least important phase of the jail situation is the economic side. The 112 jails in Virginia represent an

investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the criminal charges for the year ending September 30, 1922, were \$742,848.40. The humanitarian aspect, coupled with the tremendous economic burden, which is mounting at the rate of more than one hundred thousand dollars a year, make some adequate solution of the problem imperative. Mr. Bain sees the answer in State farms for convicted misdemeanants.

DRIVER CLOSURES HIS CAREER AS COACH

(Continued from Page 1)

winning his "V" in everything but the latter. In 1912 he coached all the teams at the University of South Carolina, his football team winning from Clemson College for the first time in twelve years. Driver was also athletic director and coach of the Newberry College football team, when it was considered the greatest forward passing aggregation in South Carolina for the only time in its career.

After Driver had served as athletic director in the army, he came to William and Mary as head coach of all athletics. During his first year here, he put a football team on the field that licked the Spiders for the first time in three years and a feat which has not been accomplished since with, perhaps, superior teams and supposedly superior coaching. To Jim Driver must be given the praise of defeating Richmond in football, in baseball in the first three years of his career and

tying with the Spiders this year, in basketball, Driver's charges having either won from the Spiders or having tied the scores as the case this year and last. What is still more worthy of praise, Driver has seen his team defeat the University of Penn., Harvard, University of Virginia, Washington and Lee, and many other strong baseball nines.

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**W. & M. CELEBRATES
JAMESTOWN DAY**

(Continued from Page 5)

esting to instill in his students contempt for American history and traditions, is easily the most effective enemy of peace and safety in the land. He is poisoning citizenship at its source. No one would want a censorship of learning, and the study of government must be as wide as human experience, and as deep as the human concept of freedom and progress. But the American youth must start with the basic reverence for the principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty, slowly developed through centuries of toil and sacrifice; and, above all, he must not imbibe mere impatience with the existing order.

The poor unfortunate who, out of work and out of heart, looks with envy and hatred upon all society, may be forgiven. The ignorant alien who knows nothing of our institutions and who, remembering his own wrongs, sees in all government his enemy, may at least be understood. But the educated college man or woman who becomes a sneering, mischievous advocate of war upon civilization, not only betrays the holiest trust committed to the noble and the wise, but sins against the soul of mankind.

Who are the Yellows? They didn't name themselves. They were christened. They are chiefly the cowardly mob followers among the politicians who are willing to compromise vital principles and who, although they know better, are ready to advocate any measure which they think will please the envious and the ignorant. It is from this class of treacherous leaders and legislators that we get such proposals as the one which recently escaped enactment by a narrow margin in Wisconsin to abolish the State militia at the behest of the socialists; and the bill still pending, I believe, in the legislature of West Virginia and introduced at the instance of radical leaders in the coal regions, making it unlawful for the owner of any mine to hire a guard to protect his property. It is the Yellows in the United States, some of them in Congress and some of them out, some actuated by fear and some by ambition, who are, step by step, encroaching upon the American Constitution, breaking down our representative system of government, and gradually weakening public authority. It is from this class some of whom may be sincere, but all of whom are thoughtless and misguided, there comes the latest proposal to make Congress supreme over the Constitution, and to destroy at one blow the greatest bulwark ever erected to protect the liberties of a people. In the very last election there were 54 candidates for Congress pledged to this iniquity.

Now, what is the duty of all sensible, level-headed men and women in America who believe in the time-tested institutions of our country, and who abhor the hideous creeds of communism, bolshevism and every other "ism" except patriotism. It is, in a word, to organize a counter-propaganda against the enemies of orderly government.

I had the privilege, a few nights ago, of witnessing at the White House a private exhibition of a new film called "The Covered Wagon." It depicts the story of the settlement of the West, and the crossing to Oregon and California of the sturdy pioneers who built up the empire beyond the Mississippi. In the unfolding of the picture there is a scene in which the Indians had set fire to the wagon-trains of the emigrants. The veteran leader of the Americans sends this command down the line: "Start a back-fire"! The back-fire was started, and the lives and property of the white women and children were saved.

Let us start a back-fire. Let us inaugurate a movement to popularize the American brand of freedom; to re-establish the Constitution of the United States in the minds and hearts of the people. Let us vocalize the conscience and the conviction of the now silent millions in America who love this country and this flag above all other institutions ever ordained among men. Let us notify the thick-skinned Reds, and the thin-skinned Pinks and Yellow where stands, in overwhelming numbers, the manhood and womanhood of America.

I spoke the other day at Hot Springs, Ark., before a great convention of Southern business men. They took up the duty of the hour with a zeal and courage worthy of their splendid race, and worthy as an example for every section of the land. In the first place, they appointed a committee to investigate alien propaganda now going on among the white and colored labor in the South. Next, they passed a resolution favoring the strictest enforcement of the immigration laws, requiring that prospective immigrants should be examined as to their qualifications before they leave their native lands and not after they arrive in America, and that when once here if they engage in any activities designed to overthrow the government of the country that protects them, they shall be shipped back home—the slogan being that every foreign born individual in the United States shall either get out of the country or get under the flag! Finally, they resolved in favor of the passage by the incoming Congress of the Sterling Bill, long slumbering in committees, making it a criminal offense, punishable in the Federal Courts, by a Federal jury, to advocate by speech or writing, or the circulation of newspapers or periodicals, the overthrow by force and violence, of the government of the United States; and making it a criminal offense against the peace and dignity of the national government to carry any flag or emblem which symbolizes or indicates a purpose to use armed resistance against law and order, or to counsel the destruction of life or property in furtherance of any party or political program. Then they ordered these resolutions printed and sent to other business organizations throughout the country, and to every member of the House and Senate in the Congress of the United States.

Is there anything to be said against this action? If it were followed in similar spirit by associations of patriotic men and women all over the country, the selfish demagogues, in office and out, would understand on which side the majority has found its voice. That is all that most of them want to know. On the

other hand, the effect upon the revolutionists themselves would be quick and wholesome. The more sneaking among them would run to cover, or leave the country; the bolder would come out into the open. Then, the rules of the game being fixed, any resort to forces being strictly barred and promptly punished, we can debate in the fair forum of the people whether your countrymen and mine want any change in the form of government, which, despite occasional abuses, has brought them liberty, equality and happiness.

Now, where is to be found the most natural leadership in this aspiration for a renewed loyalty to American institutions? Scorning the motives of nativity or applause, I say to you with earnestness, that it must come, if it comes at all, from the people of the Southern States. The chief reason for this is simple and unanswerable. It lies in the racial purity and political traditions of the Southern people.

The American spirit was largely born in the South. American freedom was won by Southern swords, and American destiny was shaped by Southern brains. The earliest leaders and Presidents of the Republic were all Southern men. The greatest expounder of the Constitution was the immortal John Marshall, of the South; and the Southern people have always been most passionately devoted to the ark of our covenant, and the old traditions of government inherited from the founders. More than this, there is everywhere in the South a larger, more dominant strain of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, and this section of the country has been less invaded than any other by those alien elements which provoke disorder. It is the plain duty and mission, therefore, of the South, to unite her public sentiment, marshal her public spirit and take command of the movement to restore the Constitution and guide back the ship of State to her ancient moorings.

In every race, in every age, the university has been the brain center of national life. At its altar, throughout the darkest epochs of history, has been kept undimmed the torch of liberty, learning and law. Around its walls have grown all the flowers of civilization. From out its halls have gone forth the leaders of every great movement for civil and political righteousness. It is the hearth-stone of the family of mankind.

This old College of William and Mary holds the place of honor on the Western continent. Here where the fathers of the Republic were born; here where the early Presidents were fitted in youth to guide in maturer years the councils of the people; here where Washington served as Chancellor; here where the master-mind of our jurisprudence learned his reverence for the great charter of our liberties—here broods the pristine spirit of America!

It is not chance, therefore, nor conscious duty even, but historic compulsion that has established here a Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship; the first step deliberately taken by any college or university in the United States for the sole purpose of teaching the young manhood and womanhood of the nation respect for its organic law, and fitting them for service in the public schools, in the legislative assemblies, in all the walks of life, as exponents and defenders of ordered liberty. I would like to see this school popularly known as "The Chair of American Institutions."

William and Mary is not my Alma Mater; but she is the mother of every son of Virginia blood, for she is the mother of Virginia. I beg at your hands, therefore, the honor of a commission to help in this splendid cause you have undertaken.

American democracy will be safe when American colleges make it a part of their curriculum.

As we are assembled here today in this scene of peace and culture, surrounded by all the sweet, inalienable gifts of God to man, conscious, as we are, that malign and skillful forces are at work to undermine the foundations of our government, what a sense of pride would be engendered if we could feel that at least in public education, in the schools and colleges of the land, the fountain source of American citizenship is pure and undefiled. The hope of the nation is in the educated youths who have come to understand the beneficence of American institutions, and who have an abiding faith in their virtue and superiority over those of any other country in the world.

A young friend of mine, a brilliant graduate of an American college, with a fine talent for public speaking, told me recently of a summer vacation he spent in Milwaukee, the home of all the political vagaries that ever were born. Finding socialist and communist orators on the street corners stirring curious listeners to resentment against the existing order, he concluded to take the other side. So he got him a soap-box of his own, and night after night in the public places, and day after day, usually at the noon-hour about the yards and gates of the factories, he talked of the settlement, the growth and the genius of America. He told how this country had been a refuge for the oppressed of all the nations. He explained what was meant by equality of opportunity; how the humblest in the land might become the greatest in wealth and honor and power; how the rights of the many were protected from the greed of the few; and how the liberties of the few were safe from the tyranny of the many. He took up, article by article, the organic law of the country, and showed how the people were the absolute masters of their own destiny; how every man and woman had an equal voice in the government; how by peaceful, orderly processes the whole system was in their hands to mold or modify at will. He compared the guaranties of free speech, of trial by jury, the safety of the smallest savings of thrift, and the sacredness of the lowliest home—all these with the danger or denial that confronts them in nearly every other country in the world. He compared the small army and navy of the United States with the great military establishments of other countries, where no man was safe from conscript at meager wages; he drove home to his listeners, with unanswerable logic, the real test of the virtue of any government—work and reward for every man and woman; peace and plenty for all. And he asked them if they did not like the American government for what country would they exchange it?

Then this young man said to me the finest thrill he ever felt was when he heard from the throats of American workmen, many of whom were new-made citizens, "Three cheers for the Constitution of the United States!"

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(Note—The student body has raised
\$2,258.94 to date.)

MOORE AND RANGELEY PLACE IN S. A. MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

Moore has two more times to enter the South Atlantics, and those who saw him throw on the 12th, believe that he will easily better the present mark of 174 feet 5 inches. Congratulations are in order for these men and their coach.

Pictures At Palace Theatre This Week**MONDAY and TUESDAY**
May 28 and 29

Harold Lloyd, in "The Sailor Made Man," will appear at the Palace Theatre on Monday and Tuesday. Marion Davis, now Mrs. Harold Lloyd, is his leading lady. A two reel Mack Sennett Comedy is also included on the program, together with Fox News.

WEDNESDAY
May 30

"The Charming Deceiver," starring Alice Calhoun, will be exhibited at the Palace on Wednesday. Alice Calhoun, who takes the leading part, is an actress who, though not widely known, has, nevertheless, an enthusiastic following and shows irrefutable evidence of extraordinary ability in her portrayals in screen roles. The curtain raiser for the program is furnished by Kinogram News.

THURSDAY
May 31

A picture of supreme merit is "Restless Souls," which will furnish the feature attraction on Thursday's program at the Palace. A Harold Lloyd Comedy is also on the program.

FRIDAY
June 1

Alice Joyce is the star of the feature picture coming to the Palace on Friday. "Her Lord and Master" is the title of this, her latest starring vehicle, in which this popular actress adds new laurels to those previously gained. A Harold Lloyd Comedy begins the program.

SATURDAY
June 2

A stirring Fox picture, containing oodles of action, will be the feature attraction of Saturday's program at the Palace. A two-reel comedy, starring Al St. John, the rising comedian, will open the evening's entertainment.

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