

ADVERTISING THAT
REACHES THE STUDENTS

THE GLENVILLE MERCURY

GLENVILLE STATE
TEACHERS COLLEGE

Volume 5

Glenville, West Virginia, Tuesday, February 27, 1934

Number 10

DRAWING MADE FOR TOURNEY HERE FRIDAY, SATURDAY

Glenville, With 20 Straight
Victories, Is Favorite—
Rohrbough Director

COLLEGE IS SPONSOR

Red Terrors and Grantsville in
First Bracket, Sand Fork
in Second

THE DRAWING:

Upper Bracket—
Glenville vs. Walton
Spencer vs. Grantsville
Lower Bracket—
Tanner vs. Sand Fork
Troy Drew Bye

Glenville State Teachers College will be host to a state sectional basketball tournament on Friday and Saturday, according to an announcement made by directors of high school tournaments. This section comprises the counties of Gilmer, Calhoun, and Roane.

Coach A. F. Rohrbough of the Pioneers has been named director of the tourney and will have full charge of affairs. Seven teams representing the high schools of Spencer, Glenville, Troy, Sand Fork, Tanner, Grantsville, and Walton will compete. Glenville with twenty straight victories under their wing will be top-heavy favorites to cop the tourney, although Sand Fork and Grantsville are said to have strong quintets.

The winners, runners-up, and third place team will each receive a plaque with the names of their players engraved on it. It is likely that the business men of Glenville will offer several individual prizes. Drawings for the tournament were made Saturday night.

Each high school may be represented by ten players, a coach, and a manager.

Coach Rohrbough says that season tickets will be \$1; the admittance fee for each session will be 40 cents. There will be four sessions beginning at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. each day. Before the championship game a consolation contest will be held to decide the third best team in the tournament.

Harry D. Keith of Fairview will officiate.

This will be the second year the College has been sponsor of a sectional tournament. Last year a dark horse, Troy High School, nosed out Glenville in the finals.

FAIRMONT HERE TOMORROW

Game Will End Season for
Pioneers

The Glenville Pioneers will close their 1934 basketball season tomorrow night on the local floor with the Fighting Teachers of Fairmont. Although Glenville defeated the Fairmont quintet at Fairmont last week, it was a nip-and-tuck affair and only in the waning moments of the game were the Pioneers able to obtain a safe lead.

Capt. Harold Porterfield will be climaxing a great career in this game, as will Rex Pyles, veteran forward. Carlos Ratliff, guard, and Charles Baughman, center, are two other seniors who have seen much service during the 1934 campaign and who will be making their final appearances.

25% CUT BILL POSTPONED

Proposal to Abolish Five Teachers
College Still in Committee

Of the bills before the State Legislature which would affect directly Glenville State Teachers College, one has been indefinitely postponed and the other is still in committee.

The bill proposing a reduction of 25 per cent in the appropriations for all state educational institutions after amendments, misunderstanding as to the amount of reduction, and a third reading was indefinitely postponed. So far as is known the educational committee has yet taken no action on the bill to abolish all white state colleges except Marshall.

SEVEN GAMES ON FOOTBALL CARD

Concord, West Liberty to Play
Here—Fairmont Again
on Schedule

Glenville State Teachers College will play a schedule of seven or eight football games next fall, it was announced last week by Coach A. F. Rohrbough of the Pioneers. Seven games have already been booked and another may be added to fill the only open date on the card, Oct. 6.

The 1934 grid season will open with a home game against Fairmont State Teachers College on Oct. 13. The schedule will close with Morris Harvey College at Barboursville. The renewal of grid relations with Fairmont State Teachers College will be the feature of the schedule for next fall. Not since 1926 have the two teacher institutions met on the gridiron.

While Glenville's record during 1933 was not impressive, Coach Rohrbough is optimistic over his prospects for the coming season. He will have several new men on the squad next fall who are expected to develop into first-class material. Moore, Sappington, Starcher, and Smyth will also be back in the line, with Pierce and Combs the only regular backs to return. However, Rohrbough has several promising reserves from the 1933 team who will make hard tries for regular positions.

The schedule as announced by Coach Rohrbough follows:

Oct. 6—Open.
Oct. 13—Fairmont, there.
Oct. 20—Slippery Rock, there.
Oct. 27—Concord, at Glenville.
Nov. 3—Wesleyan at Buckhannon.
Nov. 10—West Liberty, Glenville.
Nov. 16—Salem College at Salem.
Nov. 24—Morris Harvey, there.

Chemistry Day to Be April 14

Saturday, April 14, has been set for the Chemistry Club's annual presentation of its Chemistry Day program. Plans for demonstrations, lectures, and exhibits are now being made. John R. Wagner, instructor in chemistry, announces that Frederick Highhouse of the Levitt-Ferguson Company of Baltimore will give a demonstration of glass blowing.

Two Alumni Honored at W. V. U.

Bayard Young, '32, and Lynwood Zinn, '33, both of Glenville, have been recently pledged to honor fraternities at West Virginia University where they are doing graduate work. Young is a pledge of Phi Lambda Upsilon, a national chemical society, and Zinn to Phi Beta Pi, a medical fraternity. The latter is also pledged to Phi Sigma Kappa social fraternity.

FOUL GOAL GIVES WESLEYAN VICTORY IN LAST SECONDS

Freshman Substitute Breaks
Tie to Win 54-53 for
Bobcats

STAN D'ORAZIO STARS

Capt. Porterfield and Furbie Play
Great Floor Game—DeBar
High Scorer

La Bay, freshman substitute guard, shot a foul goal that gave Wesleyan a 54-53 victory here Saturday evening. When the timer's gun was pointed up and ready to crack in five or six seconds, La Bay calmly bounced the ball off the board and through the hoop. It had been a game that drove to hysteria many of the spectators who were so closely packed that they overflowed the bleachers.

At 6, 7, 11, and twice again the score was tied in the first half, but Wesleyan pulled away to a lead when that period ended. The melancholy-looking Lincoln DeBar had been dribbling past the Pioneer guards and making short shots. After three minutes Brown, from mid-floor, had scored the first goal, and Barnum had made a long one or two. That was the story.

Wesleyan held its lead until the Pioneers surpassed it, with the score at 35-34. There was seven and a half minutes to play. Much needs to be said here about D'Orazio. Always closely guarded by much taller men, the little forward from Wheeling had made four goals in five or six attempts from directly under the basket. His timing and his judgment—results of his not having to make up his mind until he had seen through the maneuvers of his opponents—were the best seen here in many years. His defensive work was excellent and his scoring, often done almost alone, kept the Pioneers in the running.

With 1 minute and 25 seconds to play, the Bobcats held a 53-48 lead. Sappington shot three fouls, and with less than 30 seconds of the (Continued on page 5)

STUNT NIGHT IS THURSDAY

Eight Skits Will Be Given by
College Groups

Thursday has been chosen as the date for the second annual college stunt night. Eight stunt plans were chosen for presentation at 8 o'clock. They are:

"Crawford's Tar Babies," a plantation scene with dancing and singing by The Lodge, under the direction of Charles Wilson.

"Here comes the Bride," the tragedy of a fashionable wedding in ten farces by the girls of Verona Maple Hall.

A group of students living out in town will present a cabinet meeting in 1960.

The music department will present a skit entitled "Olsen's Big Moment."

The Senior Class will stage a baby show.

"Clothes and College," a fashion show by the Y. W. C. A.

The Chemistry Club will give a fantasy called "She Who Sleeps."

"A Lesson in Manners," Miss Willa Brand as Mrs. Ruggles teaches manners to the nine little Ruggleses.

The judges, five townspeople, will choose the winning stunt.

PRINCESS TO SPEAK MARCH 22

Der Ling Will Talk on Late Empress,
Dowager of China

Arrangements have been completed for the appearance here on March 22, of Princess Der Ling of China, favorite attendant to China's famous empress, Tzu Hsi.

Princess Der Ling, the daughter of a Chinese minister to France, was educated in Paris. She studied dramatics under the great Sarah Bernhardt and dancing under Isadora Duncan. She has written several books and magazine articles and is the author of a play, in which she played the principal role, which was successfully produced in Shanghai.

She will tell of her life as first lady-in-waiting to the late empress-dowager.

REQUISITION FOR MATERIALS MADE

Shorter Hours for C. W. A.
and Reduced Forces En-
danger G. T. C. Project

Materials for the construction of the concrete grandstand on Rohrbough Field, recently provided for from C. W. A. funds, may be on the ground ready for work within a few days. Requisition for cement, sand, and steel was made some two weeks ago, when Edward Hart, engineer for the state, visited Glenville.

Fred Lewis, county road supervisor, and N. E. Rymer, county administrator for the C. W. A., have informed President E. G. Rohrbough that they will be able to place forty men on this work within a week or so. With the new regulation which provides that C. W. A. workers may only labor fifteen hours a week, the prospect of completing this work is not very encouraging. There is also the danger that the quota of workers will be decreased below the number indicated and perhaps even discontinued entirely.

BUILDINGS BEING CLEANED

Dusty Office of Mercury Staff May
Be Dressed Anew

Although it was begun before the ides of March, the College is getting a spring house cleaning such as has not had in years. Thirty-four students—sixteen women and eighteen men—under the direction of Miss Goldie C. James and Robert T. Crawford of the faculty, are doing the work and are being remunerated by Federal scholarship funds.

The auditorium and various class rooms have been cleaned, and each volume in the library and the shelves are being dusted. Room 107, the Mercury office, is presenting the greatest problem to those directing the work. On three walls are shelves holding some 3500 volumes of Congressional and other legislative reports which have gathered an unusually thick covering of dust and soot from the furnace rooms which are directly below. In other shelves not filled by books or covered by bur-lap on which are pinned colored reproductions of Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood, Jack and Jill, and a chart of the alphabet in both capital and lower case letters is everything from a German army helmet to a baby dinosaur egg.

Some observers think that in a cleaner atmosphere the breath of the Mercury will be sweetened and that the congestion of its staff will be relieved.

HALLIBURTON TO SPEAK HERE MARCH 15, ON WORLD TOUR

Writer and Adventurer "in
His Own Way" Made
40,000-Mile Flight

TITLE "FLYING CARPET"

His Life Reads Like Combined
Stories of Paul Bunyan,
Baron Munchausen

Richard Halliburton, author, lecturer, mountain climber, globe trotter, pathfinder, and channel swimmer, all no end extraordinary, will speak on "The Flying Carpet" in the auditorium at Glenville State Teachers College, on March 15, at 8 o'clock.

An account of Halliburton's life up to the present, which numbers but 34 years, reads like the story of a legendary hero having the qualities of Paul Bunyan, Tony Beaver, and Baron Munchausen combined. In the intervals between scaling the Matterhorn, conquering Fujiyama first of anyone single-handed in mid-winter, and adding to this list in quick succession, Olympus, Aetna, and Popocatepetl, he cooled off from these strenuous labors by swimming the Panama Canal and the historic Hebespont, where Leander and Lord Byron had tried before him, and by diving seventy feet into the sacred well of Chichen Itze.

Speaker Traced Ulysses' Path

In 1922 he conducted an expedition into Western Tibet, and in 1925 traced the wanderings of Ulysses from Ithaca back to Ithaca as recounted in Homer's Odyssey. He mapped and traced on foot Cortez's Conquest of Mexico and Balboa's march across Darien to the Pacific Ocean.

In his red, gold, and black airplane, "The Flying Carpet," he made a 40,000-mile tour of the world that took him to the slave-trading marts of Timbuctoo, the French Foreign Legion in Morocco, up and over Mt. Blanc and the Matterhorn to the Holy Land where he swam the Sea of Galilee. Thence on to Bagdad and Babylon and over the route of Alexander the Great to India, where he photographed from the air frowning Mt. Everest.

Talk Called 'Refuge From Reality'

In Borneo he lived a month with the head hunting Dyaks. He ran the Marathon over the original course, scaled the Acropolis walls at night, charged up Mt. Parnassus, danced through the Vale of Tempe, and bathed secretly in the forbidden moonlit pool in the gardens of the Taj Mahal.

At 24 years of age he had found most of the poetic corners of a prosaic world, fighting and laughing his way from one adventure to another, without, so it is said, a penny in his pocket. His lecture on "The Flying Carpet" is called a "refuge from reality."

The Detroit News says, "His story is one of the irresponsibility of youth, of the dauntless spirit of the age, told with a captivating charm and a swing and dash that takes one's breath away."

It is again through the efforts of Curtis Baxter, instructor in English, who appears to have a little "Flying Carpet" of his own on which he transports celebrities to the College here, that students and townspeople will have the opportunity to hear Mr. Halliburton.

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TRADITIONS FOR GLENVILLE

Glenville State Teachers College may be long on instruction but it is short on atmosphere and tradition. Not that it is not old enough or that it never had such. The difficulty is that the customs it had have fallen into disuse and no new ones have arisen to replace them.

Class Day, Field Day, May Day, the seniors' last chapel appearance, all have been forgotten. Traditional observances of such a nature lend color to college life and leave memories to treasure after college life is past. They establish a feeling of fellowship and solidarity in the student group.

Annual events of this type lend a picturesque setting and individuality to many colleges. The Daisy Chain at Vassar, the annual Hoop Rolling at Wellesley, Harvard's Senior Spread, all have become so much a part of the tradition of these institutions that the mention of any one of them immediately calls to mind the college to which it belongs.

Why cannot we have a May Day fete, a Field Day, and for the seniors a Class Day or at least a revival of the last chapel observance this year? What is amiss with instituting an annual observance called "Pioneer Day"? There is no reason why some or all the classes should not develop some ceremony or observance that would bind its members more closely to each other and to the College. This year, we understand there is going to be a large graduating class, in fact, by far the largest ever. Why not begin now to plan for some special observances?

It was suggested two years ago that a Junior-Senior prom should be instituted. Not much money could be expended for it these days, to be sure—but if every member of the Junior Class would take part it could be done without much expense to anyone. Why do not the juniors put on a money-raising undertaking, say a play or some other project to help defray the expenses of such an event? This dance should be the biggest function of the year, next to the alumni celebration.

We have the ivied walls and gnarled catalpas and oaks—why not the traditions that go with them?

AIR MAIL AND THE ARMY

President Roosevelt's command that the army carry the air mail pending the re-letting of contracts to commercial companies calls for consideration of whether the means justify the end. Generally, the press is opposed to the President's action and a few Congressmen are charging that the deaths of army fliers are "writing a trail of blood across the Roosevelt Administration." Of course what is involved is much greater than the reputation or fate of any administration and the enterprise and value of the commercial aviation companies—facts that many overlook. It is a matter of adequate air defence for the United States and the lives of our pilots.

To Saturday only one army flier had been killed while actually transporting air mail, so General Foulis, head of the army air force said. Four or five others had been killed while making preparations to fly the air mail, however. If there were involved just the alternatives of not cancelling the commercial contracts or preventing the deaths of the five or six men, certainly one would choose the former. As in the case of war, the lives of a million of our men are worth more than is the loss of a territory or a market that might be taken from us by force. But fatalities to date seem to show that commercial aviation is also having its accidents. Death to one commercial air mail pilot and injury to three of his passengers and the loss of a passenger plane with eight aboard (this article was written on Sunday, and there are possibilities that all or some of the eight may be alive) make the death toll higher than that of the army in a comparable period of time. In those favor weather and the number of miles flown were, we do not know, but it is probable there was little difference. Even let us suppose though that the advantage lies with the commercial carriers of air mail. The army's undertaking should imprint on the minds of those responsible that our air defence is inadequate because its equipment is obsolete and its supervision inefficient. Is this worth the cost?

The first purpose of the army air force, according to Government rulings, is that it help in the mass movements of troops. The United States is divided into army corps areas each in charge of a general of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, and they control, or did, all flights in their sections. If an army plane

from one area wished to make a 1000-mile test flight, its pilot had to have permission from the corps commanders over whose areas it would pass. The air force head had no authority. That this did not make for efficiency has been indicated by some air chiefs who, not being cavalry or infantry officers, knew something about flying. Some of them in disgust gave up their commands, recommending that the air force be made a separate branch of our national defence as is the army or the navy, and denouncing the ignorance of the "ground men" who directed aviation. When the army began to fly the air mail the army air force head was given full command with the proviso that he report to the corps commanders his actions. Presumably, they still have power to veto his plans.

Only when the army was ordered to fly the mail, did it become known to the general public that it not only lacked essential equipment but that much of its equipment was obsolete and that economy measures have prevented its fliers from getting the flying experience they ordinarily would have received in a similar term of service. Army planes had to be equipped for blind flying, and this meant installation of compasses and radios. Even yet many planes are without radio. An obsolete type of gyro compass which commercial companies discarded three years ago because it could easily become fouled without the pilot's knowing it is an attributable cause of at least three forced landings by army fliers. There was not time to install better equipment. But the army fliers are not complaining, and perhaps a majority of observers would say that they are doing a very creditable work. Even Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, America's greatest war ace (and vice-president of a commercial firm whose contract was cancelled) may privately think so now.

The outcome of the army's venture should result in better equipment, better command and organization, and, consequently, better national defence. If such an end is attained, there is the question as to whether any other means could have brought it without greater risk or loss to us all. There are questions as to whether the air mail was worth carrying in such an emergency and whether the difference in probable fatalities between army and commercial flying might show a preventable loss of life. At this juncture we do not find the means objectionable.

BLIZZARD AND INFERNO

For years in the college auditorium and gymnasium we have suffered from too much or too little ventilation. Hyperborean blasts have torn at our backs and cut our ankles; then we nursed in an ill humor and with half the United States Pharmacopoeia a sore throat or an attack of gripe. At other times so hot have we been that we strained our eyes for a glimpse of inferno—oblivious to whatever words, music, or action that may have been arranged for our cultivation and amusement. All this, too, as if we were not having enough weather out of doors.

Improper ventilation in the gymnasium can be averted, and this athletic director has recently sought funds with which to have made a pole that can be used in opening the windows above the cross beams and under the upper level of the roof. A similar instrument was broken we do not know how many years ago. In the interim, at dances and at athletic contests, people have frequently suffered. The auditorium presents a more difficult problem. The top row of windows, those near the ceiling, should be put on hinges so that they might be opened and closed. They, we believe, could provide proper ventilation without subjecting one to pneumonia, and would be the only means, without great expenditure, by which the auditorium could be satisfactorily aired. Even as the situation now is, both the gymnasium and the auditorium could at times be made more comfortable if a reasonable energy were expended. We await with pleasant anticipation both lungs full of fresh air and the chill of the Arctic kept out of doors.

For L. H. Brittin, former vice-president of Northwestern Airways, we feel a certain amount of sorrow. We do not know the facts of his individual case, but its pattern is becoming a familiar one: A man is employed by a corporation, he slaves for it, becomes amazed by the sense of power he thinks it gives him, and he deceives for it. Then at the occasional times when his trickery is made public, the corporation discharges him like a bolt of lightning. "Broke and fired," as he says. Brittin has served ten days in jail for contempt of the Senate. Usually the gangster has a longer-lasting loyalty than this.

We predict that if the present caprice—and isn't it just too fascinating?—for knitting, crocheting, and other forms of compagination, in the home, on the street, at parties, does not end soon, that 981,352,677,003 yards of paper, cotton, woolen, and broom-sedge thread will have been used, and that there will be an exodus of husbands, swains, and bachelors to the more undressed parts of the tropics.

"Since the Soviet Government has no use for the manuscripts of the Bible, and since the British nation has no use for the bones, now reposing in Highgate Cemetery, of Karl Marx, I regret it has not been possible to effect an exchange."—Dean Inge.

An Observer

She was pulling her sled up the hill when he jerked it back and then shoved it with his foot. She, aged about 10, to him only half so large: "You wouldn't treat your sweetheart like that, would you?"

If you are wondering why motion picture advertising is becoming largely a matter of type with illustrations confined to faces, the explanation goes back to Deacon Will Hays and his Hollywood Temple. The Associated Motion Picture Advertisers have recently adapted a plan which states in part:

"The motion picture industry has resolved to clean itself up. It has resolved at the same time to modify its salesmanship and its objectionable advertising. This is because now that the industry is operating under the NRA code, being forced to recognize its tremendous responsibility to the public . . . It is absurd to think that any government would allow the continuance of any industry which daily and hourly was holding up to a vast majority of our citizens ideals of conduct, ideals of moral behavior, customs of undress or habits of common morality which, if adopted by a majority of our people, would change this country of ours from a country of homes and home-loving people into a country of libidinous immoralists."

One can well say that it is time that they purge themselves of the cheap and bawdy, but one doubts whether this resolution is not as hypocritical as have been others of Mr. Hays. Hollywood is chiefly interested in morals only as they affect box-office receipts. Revolutions in morals do not come the minute a code is signed, and to me there had been no previous change that might warrant belief in Hollywood's sincerity.

—BICARBONATE

SALEM TEAM DEBATES HERE

Davis and Bramlett Represent College in No-Decision Match

The affirmative debating team representing Salem College, composed of Robert Strother and Delbert Flint, met the negative team from Glenville State Teachers College, whose members are Bradford Davis and Paul Bramlett, here in debate yesterday morning at a special assembly held at 10 o'clock. The question discussed was: "Resolved, That the powers of the President of the United States be substantially increased as a settled policy." No decision was given.

The debating coach* from Salem College, Miss Nan Lowe, accompanied the team here.

Chemistry Club Gets Recognition

The Chemistry Club of Glenville Teachers College is the first in West Virginia to become a member of the Student Science Clubs of America, says "The Science Leaflet" of Jan. 18. In the Leaflet are published a letter from Byron Turner, secretary of the club, telling in detail the program of Chemistry Day celebrated here last year, and "The Alchemist," a play written by Reginald Lawson, a former president of the club, and presented on Chemistry Day. The publishers of the Leaflet sent copies to some forty high schools near Glenville.

Curtis Baxter of the English department returned to Glenville yesterday after spending the week-end with his mother who is a patient in a Clarksburg hospital. Mrs. Baxter fell on an icy pavement two weeks ago and suffered a broken hip. Her convalescence is reported to be satisfactory.

Miss Bessie Bell, Mrs. E. G. Rohrbough, and Mrs. Otis G. Wilson attended a meeting of the woman's club at Clarksburg Wednesday.

Clothes Do Not Make the Man, But They Do Put a Good Finish on the Job—

Especialty a CURLEE SUIT

Glenville Midland Company

This Space Is Too Small To Tell You How Delicious Our Food Is.

TRY IT!

THE CRYSTAL RESTAURANT

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CAKES,

CANDY and FRUIT

SALTED PEANUTS 15c A POUND

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

I. G. A. Stores

RUDELL REED, Owner

SHOE REPAIRS

This is not the season of the year when you can put off needed shoe repairs.

Expert shoe repairing while you wait.

GLENVILLE SHOE REPAIR SHOP

His business affairs are strictly private!



His love affairs are a public scandal!

"BIG EXECUTIVE"

A Paramount Picture with RICARDO CORTEZ RICHARD BENNETT ELIZABETH YOUNG SHARON LYNNE THEATRE

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday MARCH 6, 7 AND 8

Pictureland Theatre GLENVILLE

Hearings on Second Revision of Food, Drug Act Begin Today — Changes Made

The first of this series of articles listed, because there was space in which to do little more, that food, drugs, and cosmetics need stricter regulation and supervision because some of them are dangerous to health, because they may delay effective or intelligent medical treatment, and because there is an appalling economic waste in the money spent for some of them. Although somewhat out of place at this point, a history of the proposed regulatory legislation may prove helpful.

At hearings of the original Tugwell-Copeland Bill held throughout the summer, the food, drug, cosmetic, advertising, and publishing trades have been fighting some or all of the proposed regulations. Their testimony, their lobbyists, their press and radio attacks, all have succeeded in pulling teeth from the bill. Whether the teeth were decayed and useless or whether they were sound depends somewhat upon one's point of view.

Second Revision Made

The original bill was written by Mr. Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture, was introduced in the Senate in June, 1933, by Senator Copeland; on Jan. 4, 1934, the latter apparently revised the bill or introduced a revised bill that was somewhat smoothed down and supposedly more suitable to its opponents; and a Washington dispatch of Feb. 15, says that he is to introduce a new bill in a few days and that public hearings of it are to begin today. Because even the metropolitan press presumably do not consider the bill to have much value as news or because they think it better not to tell the public too much about it, relatively little has been printed.

Of this second revision the Mercury has almost no information except that it is satisfactory to the publishing and advertising trades. Advertising, it is said, would have to be "directly false" before penal action could be taken. At present advertising can be false provided it is not unfair to some other advertiser—false or honest. What would constitute "directly false" advertising would be a matter for the courts to determine, but it is likely that advertising not directly false could cover a multitude of lies. If advertising is proved illegal, publishers, advertising agencies, and radio broadcasters are still exempt provided they disclose to Government officials, on reasonable request, the name and the address of the person who caused them to disseminate the advertising.

Food Standards Opposed

Changes in the food standard sections are reported to be pleasing to the publishers. Under the original bill the Government would have been permitted to set up arbitrary standards which might have directly affected advertising through the substitution of Government grades for advertised brands. Just why one might not be informed of the relative merits of a can of peas which he purchases and the contents of which he cannot see may seem somewhat

strange to some customers. Others, especially younger ones, have become so accustomed to buying package candy "sight unseen" and contents unlabeled (but usually having a goodly amount of wax, saccharine, and gravels) that they probably think foods grow in cans, foil, or cellophane. As it is, and greatly to his disadvantage, one must try to judge the peas by the price and the brand. It hardly seems impossible that they could not be graded and still have differences that might make one brand preferable to another. The French government has very strict regulations concerning the labeling of wine, and might not the place of growth and the "vintage" of peas make for differences that could be indicated by the brand? But the publishers say standards would destroy business initiative and enterprise.

One of the undercurrents of this point of dispute is found in "Our Economic Society and Its Problems" by Mr. Tugwell and Howard C. Hill, published after the first revision of the bill. The authors say:

"Advertising serves a worth-while purpose in so far as it educates people as to relative values. But advertising today is too often only an aspect of competitive profit-seeking. As

such it presents two evils: (1) enormous waste involved in the effort to turn trade from one firm to another when their products are identical in value; and (2) fooling consumers rather than enlightening them by the advertising process."

Provisions of Latest Bill

Concerning the second revised bill "Editor and Publisher" of Jan. 13, says:

"The revised bill, which Senator Copeland hopes to present to the full Senate Commerce Committee within a very short time, takes away from the Secretary of Agriculture the blanket grants of power proposed in the Tugwell bill, eliminates the inference or ambiguity phrases from the advertising and mis-branding sections, and sets up a Committee on Public Health and a Committee on Food, one of which must approve regulations and definitions issued by the Secretary under most provisions of the bill, before they could become effective.

The committees would be appointed by the President, would serve without salary and would be composed of scientific and technical men. Appointments would be non-political.

"The new definition of false advertising reads:

An advertisement of a food, drug or cosmetic shall be deemed to be false if it is false or misleading in any particular relevant to the pur-

poses of this act regarding such food, drug or cosmetic: Provided, that no advertisement shall be deemed to be false under this paragraph by reason of any representation concerning any effect of a drug which is supported by substantial medical opinion or by demonstrable scientific facts."

Definitions Changed

"The definition of a false advertisement of a drug also was changed considerably. In the new version such an advertisement is deemed false if it contains the name of any disease for which the drug is not a specific cure, but a palliative, and fails to contain a 'plain and conspicuous statement' so placed as to be readily observable, where the name occurs, indicating that it is a palliative and how the palliation is effected.

"The Tugwell bill in this connection also provided that a drug would be deemed to be falsely advertised if any representation was made 'directly or by ambiguity or inference' concerning the effect of the drug which is contrary to the agreement of medical opinion.

"This was eliminated in the revised Copeland bill, as was any reference to 'general agreement of medical opinion' in other parts of the Tugwell measure.

"The revised bill still makes it unlawful to advertise a drug as having any effect in the treatment of a list of some 30 diseases which are not curable through self-medication. Sen-

ator Copeland added cataracts and encephalitis to this list of diseases.

"The Tugwell bill permitted such advertising in scientific periodicals or if disseminated to the medical and pharmacological professions. The Copeland bill permits advertising in this type of publication, but only on condition that the advertising meets the requirements of the section relating to false advertising.

Label Changes Made

"The provision of the Tugwell bill requiring a full disclosure of the formula of proprietary drugs, which was so strenuously fought by patent medicine manufacturers, was eliminated from the Copeland bill. As a substitute for this provision Senator Copeland proposes label declarations of certain potent ingredients, coupled with label warnings against unsafe methods of administration.

"The list of 'certain potent ingredients' is larger than a similar list in the Tugwell bill and includes sedative substances such as acetanilid, acetphenetidin, amidopyrin, antipyrin, bromides, or hyoscyamine, and cumulative substances, such as arsenic, atropine, digitalis, mercury or strychnine."

Dean Hunter Whiting was suffering with a cold yesterday and did not meet his classes. In the afternoon he was reported to be getting on.



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GOVERNMENT IN THE FUTURE

Unequal Distribution of Wealth and Communism of Corporations

Sooner or later, through force or by ways more humanitarian, it is the will of the people that dominates our political, moral, and economic life. A minority of the more able and enterprising having greater power to lose have resisted the demands of the many, but they have lost one fortress only to occupy a strong position in another. Thus against them, up through the dark ages, feudalism, and the nineteenth century the army of society has pressed forward until today people enjoy more protection from famine and blizzard, disease and suffering, more respite from drudgery, more comforts to the senses, and more freedom of the intellect, the emotions, and of action than in any previous period. And the economic battle between classes continues.

Similar gains for society will continue to be made, and of three determinants of society's progress I wish to speak. One is the unequal distribution of wealth and its consequences as shown since 1929. The wage earner, economically poorest, suffered first and most; the salaried worker next in point of time and degree felt the depression; and the one whose income came from property (interest and dividends) emerged with lighter and fewer wounds. Second, it is possible that Adam Smith's theory of the use of private property for profit to the owner, manager and simultaneously to the public has been supplanted by conditions that no longer make it tenable. And third, as the religious state succeeded the monarchical unit to be in turn overcome by the political state, so may our political government become in the future an economic government.

As each of us tries to steer his ideas through the labyrinthine positions taken from day to day by government and industry, these three factors might well serve as the magnetic pole to which his compass is adjusted, and he may choose his own course.

Mr. Walter Lippmann in a recent speech summarized data concerning our plunge from the prosperity of 1929 to the depths of the depression in 1932. The material was gathered by the Department of Commerce in conjunction with the National Bureau of Economic Research, and one has every reason to believe that it is sound and disinterested. It shows clearly the uneven impact of the depression on classes.

Our national income declined from 81 billions in 1929 to 49 billions in 1932. Corrected for the change in prices of what we bought, the purchasing power of this income fell 6 per cent in 1930, between 15 and 20 per cent in 1931, and between 30 and 40 per cent in 1932.

Not only was there less wealth in 1932, but it was being distributed very differently from what it had been in 1929. The total labor income, which means wages and salaries, had declined 40 per cent; the income of entrepreneurs, which includes farmers, declined 44 per cent; and income from property, that is, dividends and interest, decreased only 30 per cent. Showing what part of the total national income each group received, Mr. Lippmann says:

"In 1929 industrial wages were 21.2 per cent of the national income paid out. In 1932 they were 14 per cent. They had been about a fifth of a large total. They became about a seventh of a much smaller one. Salaries, though they were less, held their relative positions approximately. They were 7.1 in 1929 and 6.9 in 1932. The total income from dividends and interest rose. It had been 15.1 in 1929. It was 17.3 in

1932. Within this group the great rise in the proportion paid in interest more than offset the proportion paid in dividends.

"In the course of this decline salaries and dividend payments fell very little. Among labor incomes salaried men were favored as against wage-earners, and of course wage-earners as against the unemployed. Relatively speaking, property incomes increased. . . . Three large occupations were well sheltered. They were the power industry, at 93 per cent of 1929 in 1932, communications, at 88 per cent, and of course government, which was 105 per cent.

"The sacrifices were very uneven, and that worst of all, though nearly everybody was poorer, the distribution of wealth became progressively more and more unequal, taking the greatest toll from those who were already the weakest, and far greater toll from the active producers of wealth than from the recipients of fixed or sheltered incomes."

In 1929 we had the not-so-mythical group of 100 men who were supposed to control one-seventh of the wealth of the world.

We had along with them 45 million industrial wage-earners and their dependents who received only one-fifth of our total income. And in 1932 only one-seventh. Today there is some reason to believe that these 100 persons may control, or own and control, even more, because their income from property has increased in purchasing power some of which they must have used in acquiring more property. Thus it is apparent that our economic system in foul weather as in fair favors the wealthy and controlling majority.

How long this inequality of income distribution which is the result of private profits may last, one cannot predict. But American people have gone to school, they have occupied all the profitable free lands, they are becoming a mature society, and they will demand and get a fairer distribution of wealth—in time.

The decline in fact, if not in theory, of the principle of "rugged individualism" and the concept that industry is most efficient and beneficial to society as a whole when it is privately managed for private profit bring us to our second point.

Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" sought to show—as Messrs. Berle and Means say in their "The Modern Corporation and Private Property"—"that the pecuniary self-interest of each individual, if given free play, would lead to the optimum satisfaction of human wants." Private property, private enterprise, individual initiative, the profit motive, wealth, competition were the concepts he employed in speaking of the economic structure of his time. But what was this structure and is it different from ours today?

Messrs. Berle and Means believe it is. "When Adam Smith talked of 'enterprise' he had in mind as the typical unit the small, individual business in which the owner, perhaps with the aid of a few apprentices or workers, labored to produce goods for market or to carry on commerce. Very emphatically he repudiated the stock corporation as a business mechanism, holding that dispersed ownership made efficient operation impossible."

Let us see how "business enterprise" today differs from Adam Smith's conception of it. Control of an enterprise no longer means ownership of it. Berle and Means studied the 200 largest American corporations in 1930. Of 106 industrials

they found that 65 per cent of the companies and 85 per cent of their combined wealth were controlled either by management or by a legal device involving only a small proportion of ownership. Of 42 railroads 80 per cent of the companies and 94 per cent of their wealth were controlled by individuals lacking an important proportion of the total ownership. Of 52 utilities 74 per cent of the companies and 92 per cent of their wealth were controlled without important ownership. These data mean that hundreds of thousands of stockholders supply capital, over which they have no control and to which they have no responsibility to a small controlling group which manages the enterprise. It is the subjection of the economic interests of many individuals to those of a small group.

As Berle and Means say: "It is an odd paradox that a corporate board of directors and a communist committee of commissars should so nearly meet in a common contention. The communist thinks of the community in terms of the state; the corporation director thinks of it in terms of an enterprise; and though this difference between the two may well lead to a radical divergence in results, it still remains true that the corporation director who would subordinate the interest of the individual to those of the group [controllers or directors] more nearly resembles the communist in mode of thought than he does the protagonist of private property." It seems true, too, that the corporation director louder than anyone else denounces what he really is, not what he calls himself.

Such separation of ownership and control affects business enterprise in this way: One who supplies capital (buys stock or, indirectly, life insurance) takes a risk for which he expects reward. Also he must be compensated if the enterprise in which he has invested hopes to raise new capital and expand its activity. "But what if profits can be made more than sufficient to keep the security holder satisfied and to induce new capital to come into the enterprise?" . . . The prospect of additional profits cannot act as a spur on the security holder to make him operate the enterprise with more vigor in a way to serve the wants of the community, since he is no longer in control. Such extra profits if given to the security holders would seem to perform no useful economic function," say Berle and Means.

Also, if all the profits went to ownership, what particular inducement would there be for those in control to manage the enterprise efficiently? They might simply seek to keep the stockholders satisfied and work no harder than necessary. If private profit is a benefit to society, then it would seem that most of it should go to control. But this in turn would further concentrate wealth and perhaps bring about worse hardships than we had from 1929 to 1933 to society's detriment. Already we have had too much concentration.

With the increasing separation and control of industry, the conditions on which Adam Smith bases his theory are disappearing, and less plausible becomes the excuse of private profit motive. As the Government is gradually acting to control industry, the louder does the management of industry cry, "Hands off!" With the change in economic structure that is taking place, it seems as if the wall of the latter, though just as passionate as ever, is becoming more distant.

III
Three solutions for our economic impasse have been suggested.

By tradition and law a corporation belongs to its stockholders. It might be possible that those in control could become trustees and operate the corporation for the sole benefit of the inactive stockholders. This would help to correct some of the worst abuses of our unequal dis-

tribution of wealth and income, but it would do little more than that.

Second, and this is the view and suggestion of great corporation lawyers, the courts should recognize the directing powers of a corporation as having absolute control, and thus make void the traditional theory that control is one of the duties and rights of ownership. Security holders would by nature of the principles of control agree in advance to any losses which they might suffer. This would make everything rosy for corporate directors, and it would probably incite the first large group of workers who became hungry to revolt.

Third, the corporation could be managed not for profit to ownership or to control, but for society. Messrs. Berle and Means say that because stockholders have surrendered control, they have surrendered the right that the business should be operated for their sole interest. The control group, not by actions, tradition, or assertion of their power and ability to benefit society, have no claim for the power they seek to exert. What they have done really is to clear the way for the "demand that the modern corporation serve not alone the owners or control but all society."

When the corporation does this, it will only be diverted from serving a very small group to serving society. Call it communistic if you like, it seems the most reasonable solution because it seems best for all mankind.

Although one living in the nineteenth century may have feared the industrial revolution, it must have been fairly plain to him that industry could not go back to the home from which it had recently come. And to us living in the time of the "modern corporation" it is fairly doubtful that industry could be chopped into small units such as Adam Smith wrote of a century ago when he proposed his theory of the benefits of private profit. Again the change will probably be a "forward" change, not a "backward" one. There is considerable reason to believe that as the political state absorbed the church state, so will the economic state become more powerful than the political state.

A person going to the polls to vote for a "president of industry" fifty years from now may smile to think that his parents in 1934 went to the same voting place to choose a governor or a Congressman to act for the benefit of a political society. And indeed, some of those same parents have been smiling for a number of years.

E. W.

WANTS ECONOMIC UNITY OF NATIONS

Sokolsky Believes in Conferences and Quota Trade Agreements

An international co-operative economic policy as opposed to economic nationalism was offered as a solution to the problem facing the world today by George E. Sokolsky, writer and student of international affairs, in his speech before the Woman's Club of Clarksburg at the Stonewall Jackson Hotel the evening of Feb. 21. Three from the College were present.

"The problem facing the world today," said Mr. Sokolsky, "is the ugly, unromantic one of feeding its population." This can neither be done by wars nor agreements but by the development of world economic agreements. An economic internationalism such as we have attempted to undertake, particularly following the London conference, for whose failure, he said, the United States must assume the blame, can lead ultimately only to communism. Communists say that economic internationalism is the "last stronghold of capitalism."

The trouble with Americans, in his opinion, is that they believe that every time they deal with foreign countries they get "gypped." The most important business before each country today is not concerned with questions of diplomacy but with relation its economic problems have to other countries. This situation is grasped by Secretary Henry A. Wallace, who he said, "is a man with a fine brain and not a professor," in a pamphlet just issued in which he says we must determine at once what our national policy is to be and reminds us that we cannot "sell unless we buy."

Secretary Cordell Hull, who, he said, contrary to the statement issued from the White House that he would not, did discuss tariff and economics at Montevideo, has won back for us the South American markets with the possible exception of the Argentine which will continue to trade with Great Britain. In passing, Mr. Sokolsky said that the work Mr. Hull had accomplished on this trip was scarcely appreciated by the American public.

"We Don't Want Debts Paid"

The exportation of capital must precede the creation of new markets, these in turn creating new wealth and raising the standards of living among the nations of the lower strata of life. Since this country can produce goods for another billion people, with the exportation of capital and creation of new markets we would, in his opinion, derive all the gain we should expect in the interest returned on this expansion. We do not want our loans and debts paid, according to Mr. Sokolsky. All we want and should have for our economic preservation is the interest on these foreign trade investments. Gold locked in the vaults of the treasury is of no value, he said but should be in circulation.

Bi-lateral economic treaties based on the quota system were advocated as a means of opening up world markets. Something of this sort has been done for liquors already. He would ask why we cannot do the same for cotton, steel, grains, and the like. He says we have stumbled upon the plan by accident, in our urge to solve the highly important matter of admitting Scotch whiskey and French wines!

Thinks All Conferences Successful

"All of our disarmament and economic conferences are a success," said Mr. Sokolsky, "for the diplomats talk so long that they keep us out of war!" The Versailles pact made peace impossible anytime, anywhere, he said, but through the talking conferences following it war has been averted.

Mr. Sokolsky, who contributes to the Atlantic Monthly, Asia, the New Outlook, and other magazines, was a lecturer before the Institute of Public Affairs, held annually, until last year, at Williamstown, Mass. He spoke with evident confidence in the soundness of his analysis and the accuracy of his facts. Satiric thrusts and subtle humor enlivened his talk and gave the impression that but for the "non-sensitive" quality, as he termed it, of his audience, he would have made a much more brilliant speech.

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SALEM LOSES IN HARD-FOUGHT TILT

Tigers Did Not Overcome Pioneers' 4-Point Lead During Second Half

Glenville State Teachers College again defeated Salem College in a hard fought battle played before a large crowd in the Tigers' new gymnasium on Feb. 17, 56-47. The game started out slow with Sappington, Combs, and Porterfield shooting four free throws among them, while Stone made one for Salem. Then the game opened up into a fast breaking affair with the lead alternating several times, but Glenville was ahead 26-22 at the end of the half.

In the second half the Tigers often got within four points of the Pioneers but could not overcome the lead. The local five scored five points in the last minute of play, while holding their opponents scoreless, to increase their final lead.

Stan D'Orazio led the Pioneer offense with 16 points, and Floyd Giebel, lanky Tiger forward, was high for the losers with 14. Combs and Sappington each scored 10 points, while Porterfield and Pyles, also, turned in creditable games.

Krumenacker of Salem and Combs of Glenville were banished from the game because of fouls. The lineup:

Glenville	G	F	Ti
Combs, f	3	4-5	10
Pyles, f	5	1-4	7
D'Orazio, f	7	2-3	16
Sappington, c	3	4-6	10
Baughman, c	0	0-0	0
Jones, g	2	2-5	6
Ratliff, g	0	0-0	0
Porterfield, g (C)	2	3-3	7
Totals	20	16-26	56
Salem	G	F	Ti
Christie, f	3	1-1	7
Orme, f	3	1-1	7
Giebel, f	6	2-4	14
Rosenthal, f	3	3-3	9

FAIRMONT, WEST LIBERTY DEFEATED

Pioneers Make Most of 10-Point Margin Over Former in Last 90 Seconds

After a close game in which the Fairmont Teachers played on virtually even terms with them, the Pioneers pulled away in the last ninety seconds to lace the Fighting Teachers in a fast basketball game at Fairmont, Feb. 20, 46-36.

Although Glenville was in the lead most of the time after the first few minutes, Fairmont managed to stay close to the white-clad Pioneers. In the waning stages of the game the Pioneers staved off repeated bids of the Fairmont quintet.

Baskets by Combs and Porterfield gave the Pioneers a 4-0 lead at the outset, but the Fighting Teachers led by Capt. Mason came back to lead 4-8. Glenville again took the lead 9-8 and led at half-time 22-18.

Fairmont was never ahead in the second half but Glenville was never far in the lead until the last few seconds. No less than four times the Fairmonters drew within two points of the Pioneers but each time the Rohrbough clan put on the pressure and pulled away. The contest was unusually fast and rough and seemed to delight the many spectators.

Stan D'Orazio, with 20 points, was high man for the Glenville outfit, and Mason led the proteges of Coach Jasper Colebank's with 18 markers.

Krumenacker, c	0	0-0	0
Beveridge, c	0	0-0	0
Hopkins, c	0	0-0	0
Stone, g (C)	1	3-5	5
Grubbs, g	1	0-1	2
Fagler, g	1	1-1	3
Totals	18	11-16	47

Referee: Chenoweth, W. V. U.
Umpire: Keith, W. V. U.

In the second game of the two-game trip into northern West Virginia the Pioneers defeated the Hilltoppers of West Liberty State Teachers College at West Liberty, Feb. 21, 37-27.

The Blue and White machine got off to a flying start rolling up 23 points to West Liberty's 6 in the first half. In the second half the Hilltoppers, waging a furious fight, tossed some dazzling shots in the late minutes but could not overcome the wide advantage of the Pioneers who seemed content to idle along on their big lead.

Capt. "Tootie" Porterfield and "Zip" Sappington tied for high scoring honors with eight points each. Geisler and Hukill were outstanding for the Hilltoppers. The lineups:

Glenville	G	F	Ti
Combs, f	3	0-0	6
D'Orazio, f	8	4-5	20
Sappington, c	2	1-1	5
Jones, g	3	1-2	7
Porterfield, g (C)	3	1-2	7
Pyles, g	0	1-1	1
Ratliff, f	0	0-0	0
Totals	19	8-11	46
Fairmont	G	F	Ti
Mason, f (C)	8	2-6	18
Glenn, f	2	0-0	4
Kerns, c	1	2-2	4
Wilson, g	3	1-3	7
Hornyak, g	0	1-3	1
Reddick, f	1	0-0	2
Quattro, g	0	0-0	0
Totals	15	6-14	36

Referee: Harry Keith, W. V. U.

West Liberty	G	F	Ti
Book, f	0	2-4	2
Shaw, f	2	0-0	4
Geisler, f (C)	3	1-2	7
Grewell, c	0	2-3	2
Hukill, g	3	0-2	6
Dodrill, g	2	2-2	6
Payne, g	0	0-1	0
Totals	10	7-14	27
Glenville	G	F	Ti

Combs, f	0-2	4
Barnett, f	0	0
D'Orazio, f	1-3	7
Fulks, f	0-0	0
Sappington, c	3	3
Pyles, c	1	3
Baughman, c	0	0
Porterfield, g (C)	3	2-5
Pierce, g	0	0-0
Jones, g	2	1-1
Metheny, g	0	0-1
Ratliff, g	0	0-0

Referee: Eddie Stump, W. V. U.

FOUL GOAL GIVES WESLEYAN VICTORY IN LAST SECONDS

(Continued from page 1)

game left, D'Orazio shot a snowbird to tie the score at 53. A Pioneer made a bad pass which was intercepted by a Bobcat under the Pioneer goal. He made a short pass to La Bay who was fouled. Then La Bay fired the last and winning shot.

Capt. Porterfield, despite a few bad passes, played an excellent defensive game and intercepted many passes. Under the Pioneer goal he followed the bounces acutely and made four goals. Capt. Furbee, besides making some dazzling left-hand shots, played an outstanding floor game.

It was the second game Wesleyan has won over Glenville who is leading the West Virginia conference

Wesleyan	G	F	Ti
Furbee, f (C)	6	1-1	13
L. De Bar, f	11	0-2	22
Barnum, c	4	3-3	11
Brown, g	1	0-0	2
White, g	2	1-1	5
Howell, f	0	0-0	0
Barker, f	0	0-0	0
La Bay, g	0	1-1	1

Referee: Sam Kistler, Salem.

Shirley Norton, county superintendent of Nicholas County schools, saw the Glenville-Wesleyan game here Saturday.

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NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES... NEVER TIRE YOUR TASTE!

RALLY DEFEATS SLIPPERY ROCK

Fast, Rough Game Won by 53-37 Score in Second Half—D'Orazio Outstanding

The Pioneers, rallying in the second half, defeated the Rockets of Slippery Rock College, here, Feb. 16, 53-37, after the visitors had led at the end of the first half 21-17. The game was fast, but it was also the roughest played here this season. Spectators got their money's worth.

The Pioneers jumped into an early lead at the opening of the fracas but the Pennsylvanians, led by Capt. Patnik, passed them mid-way in the first half and held the lead until early in the second half. The first half was close and hard fought, with the count being tied no less than four times.

With three minutes of the second half gone and the Pioneers still trailing 23-27, they began a rally which produced ten points in succession and gave the local five a 33-27 lead. Stonis, visiting center, who had

left the game, returned to the lineup and scored three double deckers in rapid succession for a tie at 33. At this point Porterfield dumped in a basket and Sappington followed with three more to give the Pioneers their final lead.

D'Orazio, somewhat reluctant to shoot in the first half, played Glenville's best floor game. When he did cut lose at the hoops in the second period he made four baskets without missing, and they came at a time when they counted most. Neill ("Zip") Sappington, Glenville center, was the scoring ace for the Pioneers, getting 18 points. Patnik led the visitors with 13 points. Porterfield of Glenville and Truman, Rocket sub-center, left the game on fouls late in the second half.

Capt. Eddie Patnik and Harry Harris, veterans of many a Pioneer-

Principal Glen S. Callahan and Fred Eberle of Calhoun County High School witnessed the Wesleyan game here Saturday. Both are alumni.

Rocket clash, were the individual stars for the visitors. The lineup:

Glenville	G	F	T
Pyles, f	4	0-1	8
Combs, f	2	4-5	8
Sappington, c	7	4-7	18
Porterfield, g (C)	2	1-3	5
Jones, g	2	0-1	4
Fulks, f	0	0-0	0
D'Orazio, f	5	0-0	10
Baughman, c	0	0-0	0
Ratliff, g	0	0-1	0
Metheny, g	0	0-0	0
Totals	22	9-18	53
Slippery Rock	G	F	T
Patnik, f (C)	6	1-2	13
Lewis, f	3	1-2	7
Stonis, c	3	0-1	6
Aird, g	3	0-5	6
Harris, g	3	0-5	6
Zimenski, f	1	0-0	2
Westlake, f	0	0-0	0
Truman, c	1	1-2	3
Cringie, g	0	0-0	0
McDonald, g	0	0-0	0
Shearer, c	0	0-0	0
Totals	17	3-12	37

Referee: Fred Chenoweth, W. V. U.

Fairmont to Debate Here March 6
The Fairmont State Teachers College debating team will appear here in debate the evening of March 6, at 8 o'clock. Tentative plans have also been made for a debate with West Virginia Wesleyan College here the evening of March 8.

Pioneering Scoring to Date				
Player	G	FG	Fts	Pts
Sappington, c	17	84	50-80	218
D'Orazio, f	17	65	18-35	148
Combs, f	17	51	33-53	135
Porterfield, g	17	44	24-41	112
Jones, g	15	32	14-29	78
Pyles, f	14	28	17-25	74
Pierce, g	12	10	4-12	24
Baughman, c	10	6	6-9	18
Fulks, f	11	6	2-3	14
Ratliff, g	12	2	2-3	6
Gibson, f	2	1	0-0	2
Moore, g	7	1	0-0	2
Barnett, f	8	0	2-3	2
Metheny, g	2	0	0-1	0
Totals	17	330	172-294	832

Bernard Hayhurst, '32, of Parkersburg was a guest of friends here over the week-end.

Son Born to John Carwells

Mr. and Mrs. John Carwell of Petit, Tucker County, recently announced the birth of a son. Carwell, a former student, is employed as county surveyor.

John R. Wagner, instructor in chemistry, gave a scientific demonstration and lecture to the students of Clendenin High School recently.

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