

THE TAR HEEL.

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On the Foot Ball Field.

The first thing that attracts one's notice when one enters the Athletic Park is a dense crowd, usually about the center of the foot ball field and occasionally agitated by some sort of internal convulsion that appears quite inexplicable to any one who may have been foolish enough to go out to view the practice and has taken a seat on the grand stand.

On nearer view though it comes to light that the dense crowd is surrounding the teams, lined up for practice, and the internal convulsions is caused by some vain attempt on the part of the side that has the ball, to advance it through the crowd,

On inquiring the reason for such a position of the crowd the visitor would no doubt be informed that such intense interest and curiosity was caused by the laudable desire on the part of the students to shield the players from any little stray breath of cold air, which might perchance injure the delicate constitutions of the players, who with wailings and gnashings of teeth and many prayers to the crowd to keep back, are perforce obliged to submit to such a state of affairs, and consequently the practice suffers through lack of room to properly conduct it in, lack of room indeed out of two complete fields.

Intense interest in college athletics is praiseworthy, but when suffered to stray in a wrong direction as this sort of interest seems to have done, or at least manifest itself in such a direction, it needs to be set aright and the interest directed into its proper channels.

Go see the practice by all means, but stay outside the lines and on the seats provided for spectators, cheer every brilliant play made, every determined attack, every successful resistance, but do it from the proper place, which evidently is not the centre of the field,

If spectators do not keep within their proper bounds, to secure the best interests of the team, and therefore of all concerned in its welfare, the management will be compelled in self defence to make the practice private, a hard step but a just and necessary one.

So then boys when we view the practice games in future let us do it from the proper places, and leave the field to the teams.

The University German Club have decided to give their regular October German on the nineteenth. Messrs. Stamps Howard and E. C. Gregory have been appointed floor managers.

Graham and Settle.

On Saturday last Graham and Settle, the respective candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties for Congress in this district, met here in joint discussion. Notwithstanding the disagreeableness of the day the streets were crowded with a large number of people from different parts of the county, with villagers, and with students all eager to hear the discussion. Each candidate spoke an hour and a quarter after which each one was allowed fifteen minutes in which to reply to the arguments of his opponent. Mr. Graham first arose amid the cheers of his sympathizers, and began by stating the position of the two great parties on the leading issues of the day. He said the Republican party had allied itself with the protective idea, and were taxing the great masses of the people for the benefit and enrichment of a few manufacturers while the Democratic party held to principles which would give equal privileges to all. He said that it was the idea of his party to remove the burden of taxation from the shoulders of those who were least able to bear it and to place it upon those who could bear it without suffering greatly thereby. He said that the great panic which his opponent attributed to Democratic legislation could not be attributed to his party, since it had begun within two months after Grover Cleveland had taken his seat and before any legislation whatever had been enacted. After Mr. Graham had exhausted his allotted time Mr. Settle took the stand. He defended in an able way the principles of his party and the high protective idea. He tried to justify his party while in power and to show from a Republican standpoint the benefit of a high protective tariff even to the Southern people. He also attempted to defend his record in Congress and to attack the Democratic party along certain lines. After he had closed, Mr. Graham ably defended his former speech and also attacked some of the leading points of his opponent in a fifteen minute reply. Then Mr. Settle closed the discussion for the day in a short speech of about five minutes.

Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer has left Chapel Hill for Cambridge, to live with her daughter. Mrs. James Lee Love, whose husband is now a member of the faculty of Harvard University. Mrs. Spencer is one of the most accomplished literary women which the State has ever produced and she stood by the University in its darkest hour when it was closed and by her pen did excellent work in its revival. She will not return to North Carolina, and her many friends in the State will deeply regret to lose her.—*News and Observer.*

Dewey's Decimal System of library classification has many points of superiority over the old shelf and alcove plan. A brief general outline of the system is this. The field of knowledge is divided to a certain extent, arbitrarily, of course, into ten parts. There are few books that can not readily be assigned to one of these departments. Under each of these divisions there are ten subdivisions; this process is carried as far as may be necessary.

By this means a book may be classified as minutely as may be desirable: *e. g.* all works of a general nature. General Encyclopedias, News Papers, etc. are placed in division 0; Religion is 2; Natural Science, 5; History 9; etc.

Then every book in the department of Natural Science is numbered 5; in the department of History, 9. Under Natural Science, Mathematics is 1; under mathematics, Algebra is 2, Geometry, 3, etc. Therefore all Algebras in the library are numbered 512; all Geometries, 513; and so on.

If a minute classification is desired, it can easily be secured by the use of decimals, *e. g.*, John Fiske's *Discovery of America* is numbered 973.1—9, History in general; 7, history of N. America; 3, history of the U. S.; 0.1 the period of discovery.

A book on the Colonial period would be 973.2. By using decimals of two, three, or more places, the classification can be made as definite as may be desired, even to the history of a township. The same principle, of course, obtains in its other departments, as well as in History.

Now for some of the advantages of this system.

1. It is not difficult to learn to use it.

2. If at any time it becomes necessary to change the position of the books in a certain department, it can be done easily and quickly; there is no renumbering of books, and no trouble beyond the mere removal.

3. It is possible always to keep books on the same subject together.

These are some of the more prominent features of the Decimal System but by no means all.

The third point can be especially emphasized for its superiority over the shelf and alcove classification. Take an example under the latter: A reader went into the University library, a few days ago, to see what the library has in Longfellow's life. Knowing that the leading biography is by Samuel Longfellow, he looked at the catalogue and was referred to Alcove 8, shelf A. He went there expecting to find, not only Samuel Longfellow's book; but every biog-

raphy of the poet that is in the library. In this, he was disappointed. It was not until he consulted the catalogue again that he learned that another "Life", by Robertson, is to be found on shelf B. The reason for this is obvious. Shelf B was full when Sam'l Longfellow's "Life" was purchased. As every book had its alcove and shelf number, it can not be moved, and the new book had to go on another shelf out of its place. This, under the Decimal system, would have been avoided.

The writer of this article thinks that the advantages of the system would amply justify the time and expense that would be involved in reclassifying the University library in accordance with it. This could hardly equal what was necessary in making the card catalogue, and the other work could be done during the Summer vacation.

There are other systems in use that are highly recommended by the users of libraries; but the Dewey Decimal system is spoken of because the writer of this happens to know more about it than any other.

Moot Court.

The members of the Law Class met in their recitation room on Saturday evening the 29th, and organized the Moot Court for the year. E. D. Strawford, Ph. B. '94, was elected Judge of the Court; J. N. Pruden, ex '95, Associate Judge; W. E. Brees, ex '95 Sheriff; and T. N. Hill, Clerk. A committee composed of W. H. White, W. B. Guthrie, ex '94, and T. S. Rollins, B. Lit. '94, were elected to secure cases for trial. The court will meet every Saturday night, beginning with next Saturday. Dr. Manning made a talk showing the great benefit gained in the experience of this mock court. It was decided to have a football team to contest for the class championship. Another meeting will be held to organize.

Hazing at Princeton.

The associated Press dispatches of the 28th, contains an account of a mass-meeting of the Princeton students, at which the practice of hazing, which for a long time has been in general use there was unanimously abolished. The motion was made by a senior, and carried amid enthusiasm. President Patton and Dean Murray addressed the students, thanking them for, and congratulating them upon their action.

This ungentlemanly custom is gradually disappearing from all the colleges in the country. It ceased to exist at the U. N. C., in 1891, when the class of '91, then rising sophomores, passed resolutions abolishing all hazing, blacking, and maltreatment of new students.