

THE TAR HEEL.

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LEE THE SOLDIER.

Dr. Jones' Splendid Lecture.

All who heard Dr. Jones on the above subject in Gerrard Hall last Thursday evening, unite in placing his lecture second to none in the excellent series that have been heard during the past season. Its excellence was of a very high order from two points of view; either looked upon as authoritative historical fact, to instruct, or as a select fund of anecdote and reminiscence to entertain. It thus combined exactly those features which made the lectures of Dr. Gordon McCabe, and Gen. Jno. B. Gordon respectively, so well known and admired. Among facts and statistics which he has personally collected and verified. Dr. Jones introduced here and there bright, witty episodes and anecdotes illustrative of his point. The lecture was withal, perfect in its literary finish; everything went to establish the truth that Lee was a master of offensive as well as defensive warfare.

After alluding pleasantly to the occasion of his lecture here last Spring, while on a visit here, on "R. E. Lee, the Model Man," he said that by special request he would speak tonight on "R. E. Lee, the Soldier."

"Lee was by birth, nature, and education a soldier. His military training was gotten at West Point and in the Mexican War. His marvelous genius in war was recognized thoroughly by General Scott, the commanding general. This is shown in his official reports, but most especially in his letter to Gen. Preston.

On another occasion Scott spoke as strongly of Lee, as Reverdy Johnston and to John B. Floyd. The press of the day reviewing his campaigns all agreed in calling him the "ablest general of that or any other age." Lord Woolsey and others of the ablest Military Critics of Europe concur in giving Lee the chief place among American Soldiers.

But we may decide for ourselves by looking at what he accomplished. "Master of Defensive Warfare," is what Grant and Longstreet, were fond of calling Lee. They called him cautious, slow, not willing to make bold offensive warfare. In the Seven Days Battle, Lee had 78,000 all told; McClellan had 105,000 entrenched, with 50,000 within reach as reinforcements. Sending Stewart on his famous "ride around McClellan" and calling on Stonewall Jackson, Lee drove McClellan back to the river, under the cover of his gunboats. Tolerably "offensive," that.

At Second Manassas, and at Sharpsburg. Lee attacked forces which outnumbered him about two to one.

At Chancellorsville, Lee had 53,000 men; Hooker had 132,000, 90,

000 entrenched at Chancellorsville, and an army nearly equal to Lee's across the river. It was here that Hooker boasted "The Army of Northern Virginia is now the legitimate property of the Army of the Potomac." Well, they failed to take possession of their "property." There has been much discussion as to who planned the wonderful flank movement which won the day. It is now known that Lee planned it, and gave the order to Jackson, who executed it so splendidly.

At Gettysburg, Meade had 105,000 against Lee's 60,000. Had Lee's order's been carried out victory and independence would have resulted, for Baltimore would have been taken, Maryland would have come over, Washington would have fallen, and the Peace Party would have been supreme in the North.

During the Campaign of 1864, Lee had from start to finish, only 73,000 men, against over 275,000 men on the other side. Porter's attempts to explain this to the glory of Grant are weak and lame. Even under those circumstances, Lee was wanting and seeking "an open field and a fair fight." Lee out-generalled Grant at every point. At Cold Harbor Grant lost 13,500 men; Lee lost about 900. And when the end came, "Lee had made a campaign unexampled in the history of defensive warfare."

And thus Lee marched into history. Saturday, the 19th of January is his birthday; Monday, the 21st of January is the birthday of Stonewall Jackson. It seems fitting that the anniversaries of the birth of these great soldiers should come so near together. Cavalier and Puritan—but brothers in arms, in faith, and in glory! They will shine forever in the world's galaxy of true patriots, stainless gentlemen model christians, and peerless soldiers! They sleep well in "Lexington in the Valley of Virginia", where Jackson asked to be buried, and where in the Providence of God Lee spent his last years laboring for the young men of the land he loved so well, and served so faithfully. I hold up to the young men of the land tonight these twin heroes of our Southland. Study their lives and character as models of all that is pure, and noble, and true, and good, as fit types of American manhood.

And as I look back over the centuries and study the great soldiers of History, I hesitate not to place him at the their head, Robert Edward Lee, of Virginia, of the Southern Confederacy, of America, of the World."

In the *Red and Black* of January 19, appear several proposed changes in the constitution of their Athletic Association. These are devised to define clearly the distinction between the "G's" and what entitles a student to wear one. Many radical changes in methods of electing managers are also proposed.

THE TRACK TEAM.

The University last year took a step in the right direction when it entered the Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association. We then came forward as the advocates of pure athletics in every established form. Since joining, we have shown what we can do both in base ball and foot ball with teams which meet the Association's strict requirements. In both of these branches of Athletics, North Carolina is, without doubt one of the Big Four of the South. But it has only partially established an Athletic reputation. It is of very high importance that we do not forget the fact that Track Athletics form fully as honorable and important a department of Athletics as either base ball or foot ball. In the past the South has not considered it so, and the word athletics has in the South come almost to exclude from its meaning those original and typical forms of exercise and contest that the word was made for. In England and in the Northern States where conditions have in the past been more favorable for the proper development of Athletics, to be an Athlete means rather to be what we inwardly call a track athlete, than to be a foot ball or base ball player. This statement may seem to some of us to be putting it rather strongly, but a consideration of the very important, of the leading position taken by the Track Meets of our great Universities in their Inter-Collegiate Athletics, will, we think, bear out its truth.

To bring about a proper adjustment between the different branches of Athletics, to cultivate general Athletics in the South, is one of the main objects of the Inter-Collegiate Association. It is a matter of congratulation that this object is succeeding; unusual activity of preparation for the Track Meet of the coming season prevails throughout the South and some strong teams may be expected. We must not be behind in this movement. We must begin to take our track team seriously. We must see to it that our track team this Spring is as conscientiously organized and supported as any of our base ball or foot ball teams have ever been, if we would keep our prestige in Athletics. This will be easy to do, for our track team last year was a strong one, and almost all of its members are in college this year. There is a very powerful reserve, too, in the upper classes in those men who have heretofore saved themselves for base ball, but who will in such a time of rare need, gladly come out for the track team. All in all, there is every reason why Carolina should be as prominent on the track this Spring, as ever on the diamond or the gridiron.

New Goods—New Goods—New Goods, at N. C. Lohg & Bro's.

Georgia-Carolina Debate.

In the contests which recently took place in the societies for the selection of debaters to represent this University in the Georgia-Carolina debate, D. P. Stern, '02, of Scotland Neck, was chosen from the Phi., and R. R. Williams, '02, of Newton, represents the Di. Each of these men won the position over several strong competitors, and this fact alone, is sufficient evidence that the University will be represented in Georgia by two of her best debaters.

It is rather unusual for both these representatives to be members of the Junior class, and the selection of these men should be a matter of pride to their class-mates.

Mr. Williams has already won a medal for his ability as a declaimer and Mr. Stern has represented his society time and again in the inter-society debates, always making sound and forceful arguments.

The query submitted is: Resolved: That the combinations of capital, commonly known as trusts, are more injurious than beneficial." Messrs. Stern and Williams speak in support of the negative side.

The debate takes place in Athens, Ga., in the early part of April.

We feel certain that if ability and hard work count for anything this University can feel safe about the coming debate.

"THE HARP OF THE SENSES."

Professor DeMotte to be the Next Lecturer in the Star Course.

An unusually fine lecture may be expected for the evening of Friday, February 1st, when we will be given the entertainment announced above. Through the kindness of Dr. Baskerville we are enabled to print the following review of it.

"The Harp of the Senses," the lecture delivered by Prof. DeMotte at the auditorium last night, was perhaps the greatest psychological treat ever enjoyed in this city. It was illustrated by a huge magic lantern, which was most successfully operated. The illustrations were superb, and they brought science into such familiar relations that it robbed it of all its technical drudgery and made it simple and charming to all present.

The speaker represented one's personality as surrounded by two oceans, one of ether and one of air, and he showed how they effected one's personality. He pictured the brain and its action as they govern human conduct, and he told some interesting studies in character and conduct to emphasize his theme. A number of musical instruments were exhibited to show the effect of sound in all its variations. The human ear was perfectly pictured, as was also the effect produced thereon. The human brain was also exhibited, and a strong moral sermon adduced from it. All in all, the lecture was a deep, serious and uplifting entertainment, and students of psychology were enraptured with it.—Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times, Jan. 7, 1901.