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CAROLINA AGAIN

VICTORIOUS!

Georgia Goes Down Before Tar Heel Representatives in Literary Contest at Athens Last Friday Night.

The third annual intercollegiate debate between representatives of the Universities of North Carolina and Georgia came off last Friday at Athens, Ga., resulting in another victory for the Carolina boys, though it was only after a sharp and animated contest with their opponents.

For this magnificent and well earned victory too much credit and praise cannot be bestowed upon Messrs. Bowie and Broadhurst—Carolina's Representatives—for it is to their hard work, diligence and perseverance that this great victory is due.

The fact that each University had been successful in one of the two previous contests, caused increased interest to be taken in the present debate. Mr. L. A. Cothran, of Rome, Ga., officiated as master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers. The judges of the debate were Hon. Porter King, of Atlanta, Hon. W. S. Miller, of Abbeville, S. C., and Professor H. W. Smith (a former North Carolinian), of Rome, Ga.

It was a large and representative gathering of students and visitors which was called to order at eight o'clock that evening in the University chapel at Athens.

The Georgia representatives, Messrs. J. L. Tison and P. H. Doyal supported the affirmative and Carolina's representatives, Messrs. E. D. Broadhurst and T. C. Bowie, the negative side of the query "Resolved, that United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people." Between the speeches



MR. P. H. DOYAL, OF U. GA.
delightful music was rendered by the University of Georgia orchestra.

THE DEBATE BEGUN.

Mr. P. H. Doyal opened the affirmative for the University of Georgia, reviewing the motives which

inspired the convention to adopt the indirect method of electing senators. He next showed that the reasons for electing senators indirectly no longer exist. He maintained that direct election is now essential to the carrying out in its completeness one of the great fundamental principles of our organization of government; that the spheres of federal and state government are separate and each supreme in its field of action; that power and responsibility should go hand in hand. The present method is not only inconsistent with our theory of government, but inconsistent with itself. Direct election will harmonize the fixed and fundamental principles of our organization as embodied in our written law the ac-



MR. E. D. BROADHURST, OF U. N. C.
tual workings of our system as applied to present conditions. The charge has already been made in our unwritten constitution and must be fully expressed in our written constitution.

BROADHURST FOR THE NEGATIVE.

The first speaker on the negative was Mr. E. D. Broadhurst of North Carolina, who said in substance:

"The present indirect mode of election is in harmony with our system of government, since our scheme of representative democracy is founded upon delegated power and indirect election. Direct election would work all right in an absolute democracy, but it can be nothing but ruin to a government of seventy millions of people. The present mode of election always secures the highest product of the politics in a State. No one denies that Quay and Hanna are the highest products of their respective States. It is the rottenness of the politics and not the mode of election that causes us to have

corrupt Senators. Begin deeper, and purify the people, and you will purify the State.

"Direct election of President and Vice-President, together with a Federal election law, would surely follow direct election of Senators. In fact, a direct attack is made upon representative government. In placing them in close relation to Washington we would strengthen our tendency toward centralization.

"Waves of popular excitement more often affect the public actions of direct representatives of the people than those of men who are sufficiently independent of popular



MR. J. L. TISON, OF U. GA.
breezes to be obedient to their own unbiased judgment.

"Direct election would destroy the Senate's conservatism that now makes it the balance wheel to hasty and vicious legislation. The Senate was created to be a court of sovereigns, to represent the States as equals. Direct election would create a second House of Representatives. The State is something higher than a mere mass of individuals. The territory, the property, together with the geographic and climatic element, help to make up a State as an institution. The legislature is the only true representative of a State."

SECOND ON THE AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. J. L. Tison, for the University of Georgia, contended that the present mode of electing senators is experimental, and does not meet with the demands of present conditions. He referred to the corrupt practices in state legislatures, and how the caucus meeting controls the senatorial election. Election by state legislatures is a discouragement to the independent vote of the country. The legislatures of twenty-four states have passed resolutions favoring a direct vote of the people in the election of senators. He pointed out numerous dangers in the indirect method of voting, and maintained that the progress of the world is toward a complete democracy.

SECOND ON THE NEGATIVE

was Mr. T. C. Bowie, of North Carolina, who spoke in substance as follows:

"It is my purpose to show to you the effect of the proposed change. Change does not always mean reform. The proposed change would

take the election of the United States Senators from the State legislature, which is entrusted with making the laws upon which the financial, social and moral status of a whole commonwealth depends, and place it in the hands of a political convention composed of men with no other responsibility, who are not chosen in the pursuance of any law, are bound by no oath of office, and who gather in the morning and disperse in the evening. That the convention will be equally, if not more susceptible to all the evil influences brought to bear upon the legislature. That the proposed change would destroy the State as a State in our national government, and hence blot out the last vestige of State rights. That the people, taken in their mere aggregate force of numbers, are not a State. That the legislature is the only true representative of the State, representing the State proportionally both as to territory and inhabitants, while the proposed change requires the voice of the State, to be uttered by the mere mass of its citizens, regardless of local division. That the proposed change would result in proportional representation in the Senate.

"That there are many cases no doubt of fraud and corruption in electing Senators. But is popular election free from such? That if the proposed change is adopted and carried to its logical conclusion, that it will result in the overthrow of the whole scheme of our national constitution as designed and adopted by our forefathers."



MR. T. C. BOWIE, OF U. N. C.

Oak Ridge Shut Out.

Carolina defeated Oak Ridge by a score of fourteen to nothing yesterday afternoon. The game was slow.

Lawson pitched well allowing no hits but was a trifle wild in some places.

Woodard played the best game for Carolina.

Malone pitched well for Oak Ridge.

1st. inning.
Rogers fans out. Winston scores on hits by Lawson and Woodard. Lawson, Woodard and Allison score on errors. Lambeth out at first, and Alston fans.

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