

THE TAR HEEL.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

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NO. 20

Calendar for the Week.

Chapel service every morning at 8:30 conducted by Mr. Watson.

Monday—Baseball practice at 4:30 o'clock; Track team practice at 5 o'clock; Historical Society at 7:30 o'clock.

Tuesday—Y. M. C. A. devotional services lasting 30 minutes, Gerrard Hall at 7:15 o'clock; Baseball practice at 4:30 o'clock.

Wednesday—Baseball practice at 4:30 o'clock; Track team practice at 5 o'clock.

Thursday—Baseball practice at 4:30; Track team practice at 5 o'clock; Y. M. C. A. short prayer service lasting 15 minutes in the Association room at 7:15 o'clock.

Friday—Baseball practice at 4:30 o'clock; Track team practice at 5 o'clock.

Saturday—English III. conference, Section (3), at 11:35 in English room; Baseball practice at 4:30; Track team practice at 5 o'clock.

Friday night the Managers of the different class teams met and arranged a schedule of games. The Law class was represented by Mr. Spears Reynolds, the Med by W. G. Everhart, the Soph by J. L. Morehead, and the Fresh by S. T. Peace.

The following is the schedule so far as completed.

March 23d,	Sophs	vs.	Fresh
"	30th, Law	"	Meds
April 3d	Sophs	"	Meds
"	2th Law	"	Fresh
"	8th Fresh	"	Meds
"	13th Sophs	"	Law
"	20th Fresh	"	Sophs
"	23d Law	"	Meds
"	27th Med	"	Sophs
"	30th Law	"	Fresh
May 7th	Fresh	"	Med
"	11th Sophs	"	Law

The college championship is to be held by the team that wins the largest per cent. of these games. The class teams are better organized this year than they have been for some time and it is to be hoped that the college will give them the proper support and take the proper interest in these games.

The Catalogue.

The new Catalogue will be out toward the latter part of this week. This is much earlier than usual. Dr. Linscott who has had charge of its publication is to be congratulated on his excellent management of it.

Notice.

At a meeting of the Board of Editors Saturday, it was decided to make this proposition to the student body in order to secure ads. for the "Yackety Yack."

Any one in the University who will secure advertisements for the "Yackety Yack" will be allowed 10 per cent. discount on the same, provided they are not of a Chapel Hill firm and did not appear in last year's Hellenian. Advertising rates are \$25.00 per page, \$13.00 per half page net. All advertisements should be handed to the Business Managers.

Annual Debate.

The Annual debate between the two societies took place in Gerrard Hall Friday evening. The question was, "Resolved: That the fifteenth amendment to our National Constitution should be repealed."

The first speech was made by Mr. H. H. Short of the Phi who spoke in substance as follows:

Importance of the problem to the South could be solved only by developing him industrially and not politically. Elimination from politics does not mean elimination from citizenship. The relation of the two races must be that of protector and ward, not equality, if the south is to succeed.

The negro is not fit to vote. He is ignorant and his ignorance incapacitates him from voting intelligently or independently. Easily led by prejudice. Votes always in a solid mass totally irrespective of principle. Negroes are 12 per cent of population and 3 per cent of criminals. Bad voter means bad government and bad laws. By their fruits ye shall know them. Sketch of negro rule during reconstruction and their rule in this state show unfitness and lack of improvement part of negro. Negro can not reach in four generations the capacity it took the white race 5000 years to reach. Trend of history shows the unfitness of the negro. Conditions in Africa today and 5000 years ago. Modern history shows its failure in Hayti and Jamaica. Negro suffrage was forced upon the South against the wishes of its best people. Not an outcome of the war, for Lincoln said he was not in favor of Negro suffrage. No need for it at the time President Johnson disapproved of it in his message. Was passed to perpetuate the Republican party and has been a farce at that. Necessary for the business interests of the South for it would assure good government which would induce capital and immigration. Assure State credit. Necessary for negro interests, for would remove racial antagonism which is bound to work negro harm. Leaders of two races say his future lies in industry, not politics. The amendment is evaded now by state amendments which have a bad moral effect tending to lesson respect for the constitution as a whole.

To try to make the races equal is to try to overrule God's will. The government admits the failure of negro suffrage, for in giving a government to Hawaii it disfranchised nearly every negro. Negro suffrage has proven a failure and if we want prosperity in the South the repeal of the amendment must come.

The first gentleman who spoke for the Negative was Mr. R. A. Merritt of the Di. He said: The purpose of the Amendment was to establish a uniform standard of suffrage. The manner of adoption has nothing to do with the question of repeal, for the negro has really

bettered his conditions by the white man's help, and by his own industry. Such men as Vance and H. W. Grady had confidence in the negroes capacity for bettering his condition. The negro submitted to slavery when it was thrust upon him and has been loyal to our government in all of our wars, and faithful to his conception of duty. There are really some worthy negroes in every town and scattered throughout our country. Booker Washington is one such example. His work and his plans are object lessons of the possibilities of the race. Negroes are citizens and held subject to laws. To tax the worthy negroes and deny them suffrage merely on account of race is unamerican, hence a purely race qualification is unjust, because the best element of negroes are more fit to vote than the worst element of the white race.

Nothing can really be gained by this repeal, but much may be lost, for it would cause discontent of the better class of negroes,—destroy their attachment to our institutions and would reduce our representation in Congress. It is true that many negroes are unfit to vote, but State amendments, answer the purpose by taking away suffrage from all such, not because they are negroes, but on grounds of personal incompetency. There State regulation of suffrage is secured in essential ways while the national guarantee only protects the rights of the worthy class better than the states might be able to do. For all these reasons it is dangerous to change our constitution upon which our liberty and progress depend.

The next speaker was Mr. J. E. Avent of the Phi society.

The negro question originated at a time when every circumstance aggravated its difficulties of solution. But the South having solved all the questions arising from the Civil war, has the capacity to solve the Negro question. Public sentiment at the South is against universal negro suffrage. Various ways are used to exclude the negro from suffrage. Therefore the negro's actual political status and his constitutional status are not the same. These must be reconciled in order to establish the relations of the races on a basis of orderly government. To do this either the public sentiment at South must be removed, or the Fifteenth Amendment must be repealed. But Southern sentiment cannot be changed. Therefore the Fifteenth Amendment should be repealed. Suffrage should be left to the States altogether. The States can enforce its laws on the subject, the Federal Government cannot; because Amendments to State constitutions are being frequently adopted to evade the Fifteenth Amendment. They are not likely to prove to be the final and lasting solution of the question. They are not commendable because their object is to evade the Federal constitution.

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Shakespeare Club.

The Shakespeare Club held its meeting for March in the Chapel on Monday night. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Hume.

It was announced that circumstances prevented Mr. Rankin from reading his paper at this meeting as expected, but he would do so at the next.

The first paper of the evening was read by Mr. F. M. Osborne, the subject being: "Sidney, Lover or Poet?"

The paper was a study of the group of sonnets by Sidney, entitled "Astrophel and Stella." The question is this—Did Sidney 'with this key unlock his heart' and pour out his personal feeling and experience or are the sonnets simply the product of a poets fancy and the lively imaginings of this intense chevalier-poet? After showing that the first view is held by many good authorities the speaker presented a condensed form of the argument for the other side given in "A History of English Poetry," by Courthope. Courthope says that the theory that the sonnets are personal and biographical is opposed by (1) historical facts in the life of Sidney, (2) the character of Sidney, which was such as would not allow the supposed relation to Lady Rich, and (3) the conventional character of the sonnets. The only touch of personality to be seen is found when we look at the sonnets as the assertion of the chivalrous tradition of Petrarch against the Euphuists of his day and as the outpourings of the spirit of the brave chevalier, who poured out his life in a brilliant victory and a glorious death in behalf of freedom in the Low Countries.

Dr. Hume then read a paper on Sidney's Influence on English Prose Romance. The lecture was a carefully considered discussion of Sir Philip's hereditary personality, experience as a courtier and knight, with high ideals as a scholar and gentleman, with the purpose of showing how all these contributed to produce the Arcadia, the first original prose novel in English. How this affected the Shakesperian drama was also indicated by interesting examples and commentary. As a classicalist Sidney knew how to use his Greek pastorals, his Virgil, his Plato, his Obid. As a cultured Elizabethan he used his Aristotle, his Italian landscapes, his complex love-plots from Spanish romances. The English Protestant must color all his store of learning with his Christian philosophy of life. The Hamlet-like soul of Sidney must communicate somewhat of his own speculative, sensitive, idealism to what he wrote. The soldier friend of Raleigh, fit for deeds of high emprise, by Elizabeth's moodiness confined in the pent-up Utica of intriguing politics, took such solace as he could in combining the different

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