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ATHLETICS.

Hockey. Tennis. Facts about Baseball.

With the bright days that have recently come upon us, has also come a renewed interest in athletic pursuits. During the cold, disagreeable weather interest is to a great extent lost in athletics and athletics, in spite of the articles of S.I.A.A. Bored, and his correspondent, but this feeling is cast off upon the return of sunshine and warmth. This fact is well evidenced by the numbers that now crowd on the Athletic field, to take part in the healthy sports of tennis, hockey and baseball, and the manner in which the different athletes are discussed, their records, and their prospects.

Although hockey is just being introduced here, it is greatly patronized and with a certain class of boys is very popular. Of course this class has not among its members the football men, it is most too tame for them, but those fellows who are not favored with stalwart frames, like "Big" Council, pursue the pleasures at this game with an avidity that satisfies even the enthusiastic instructor, Vonden Steinin.

Tennis is also getting its full share of patronage during this weather. Horner Winston, the organizer of last year's association, has announced that there will be another tournament this year. The Association will meet in a few days to arrange the preliminaries. The tournament will begin about the first of March. All members of the Tennis Association will be allowed to contest. The prizes for the single and double champions will be rackets. Winston predicts that the success will be even greater than that of last year. Many of the tennis courts have been improved in the last month, in preparation for the opening season.

Captain Holt was seen last night and although not very talkative as to the prospects of his team, he gave one to understand that the team turned out this year would be a winner. Most of the candidates are players of great experience, and with the work of Coach Ashenback he feels that from such material a good team will be secured. He insists that all candidates come out now every day possible, for, as he says, there is a certain amount of preliminary work that must be done at one time or another. If this preliminary work is delayed and there is a reaction in the weather, later, it would be the cause of our going on the diamond with little regular practice. "Our success over Northern colleges in early spring is due to the advanced training we have. Let us not fail to profit by this advantage." The motto of his team will be hard and regular practice. From the look in his eye while saying this it was evident that he is in

for business. The man who dallies this year will be damned. Competition will be fierce, there are many good men for the first places, and the player who secures his position and holds it will do so by superior ability. In the words of Captain Holt "no man has a cinch on his job."

For the benefit of the new men in college, a few facts are given concerning the records of the more prominent candidates.

For the position of pitcher there are four candidates as yet. Wilcox, Sweeney, Smith and N. Graham. Wilcox has had considerable experience while in college, this is the third season he has served on Varsity. Sweeney is a new man but he brings with him a great reputation as a baseball twirler. He has been playing on his home team, for some years. Smith and N. Graham played on '04 last year.

Council, Patterson and Wilcox G. are candidates for catcher. Council played on Med team of '01. Patterson has played with his home team, Chapel Hill, for some time. Wilcox G. played on his class team two years.

For the position of first base are Holt, captain, Brem and Pritchard.

Holt has held this position on Varsity for two years, and has made for himself an enviable record during that time. Brem has held the same position on the Scrubs for two years. He is a man who rises above conditions; he plays ball in spite of himself. Pritchard played on Oxford team last year.

For second base Cocke and Graves L. Cocke was second baseman last season. He is the best man for this place has who been here for years. Graves, second baseman on Scrubs '00, short stop '01, has a fine record as an all-round athlete.

For short stop are Carr W. and John Cheshire. Carr was sub-outfielder in 1900, and short stop on the Varsity in 1901. He has a remarkable record. Cheshire, captain of Horner's team '01, has had good training and will doubtless make a good player.

For third base are Smathers and Manager Graham. Smathers played on class team in '00, but in '01 by hard work he made Varsity. When he undertakes a thing he carries with him the determination to win, and has yet to meet failure in college athletics. Graham has been Scrub 3rd. baseman for two years.

Donnelly is the only candidate for left field. He played right field in '99, out in '00, and in '01 hanged to left field. He is a hard hitter and a sure outfielder.

For centre are A. Graham and Ahrens. Graham, centre in '00 and '01, has an exceptionally good record as a base runner and outfielder. Ahrens, Med-Pharmacy '01, made good record as an outfielder. He is swift on bases.

For right field, John Henderson. He has played on Scrubs two sea-

(Continued on 3d page.)

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Papers Read by Dr. Battle and Prof. Raper.

The Historical Society held its regular meeting in Gerrard Hall on Monday evening, Jan. 27th. The program of the evening, consisting of a paper by Dr. Battle, on "The University Land in Tennessee" and an address by Prof. Raper on "The Conflict between the Executive and the Legislature in Colonial Times" was highly entertaining as well as instructive.

Among other things Prof. Raper said:

"There is more to be learned from studying the conflicts among the different departments of government than from a study of the acts of peace and quietude. If you take any government and study the conflicts between its departments you will learn much of the spirit of its people. Many of our institutions and laws of today date further back than the time of Alfred.

"It was the conflict of the 13th. century that has given Parliament the substantial control which has lasted. There did come a kind of reaction when the Tudors came to the throne in the 16th. century but it lasted for a short time. The Stuarts tried to do something that the Tudors had done, but they failed because of the change in the people. The Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights were the results of this great conflict between Parliament and the King.

"In the Colonial days, the relation between the English government and the American colonies was that of sovereign to subjects. All the colonies except Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania were royal provinces at one time or another. Each had a governor appointed by the King, who was therefore amenable to the King. These governors were, in most cases, Englishmen and for that reason felt bound to look after the claims of the King. The lower branch of the legislative department was elected by the colonists and was amenable to them. The Lower House was the guardian of the liberties and interests of the colonists. The conflict between these was an interesting one, and resulted in the institutions which we now have as a nation.

"Very early in the history of each colony this conflict began over the land. The governor, who was appointed by the crown, wanted to manage the land for the crown. He tried to impose higher rents. On the other hand the colonists, who were poor, wanted low quit-rents. The second bone of contention was the fees of the officers. The officers wanted high fees and the colonists did not feel able to pay them. In both of these conflicts, which lasted about forty years, the colonial legislature gained the victory.

Then the question of an agent

came up. From 1750 to 1765 each colony wanted an agent in England. Then the conflict arose as to who should manage the agent. The Legislature wanted to manage him and the Governor wanted to manage him. The result was practically the same as in the other two cases, the Crown yielded to the Colonies. Another question for controversy was the money. Money is a great question in any nation, and an index to the standing of any people. The serious conflict arose as to who should regulate the fiscal policy. The governor declared that he alone had the right to appoint the Treasurer, and the Legislature declared the same right to belong only to them. In this, neither faction would yield. The fifth and last important cause for conflict was over the Courts and Judges. This is as important as the fiscal question. It was necessary, if the crown was to carry out its policy, that it should control the judicial system. The same was true with the Legislatures of the colonies. In this, as in the case of the fiscal policy, neither party would yield, and these were two of the questions that were finally settled by the result of the Revolution.

"The Legislatures did not yield in a single one of the five points mentioned, while the crown yielded in all except two. It thus becomes evident that the Revolution really began very early in the 18th. century. We, to-day have institutions which are the result of conflicts away back in English history. The Constitution, which was drawn up for the new government, was the development of seventy-five years of history. These facts make the Revolution easily explained. It was the result of the conflicts of the eighteenth century which taught us the need of three distinct functions of government, instead of one head for all."

Dr. Battle said: "I now proceed to show what was done by the Trustees in working this mine, so full of difficulties and disappointment." The management of the lands was left to a committee of appointments. The members of this committee were Archibald D. Murphy, Thos. Ruffin, John Haywood, Henry Potter, Wm. Polk and Duncan Cameron. This committee was authorized to "adopt such a course in regard to the land claims as to them shall seem most beneficial to the University." In 1821 an agreement was made with Col. Thomas Henderson in which he was to collect all the land in Tennessee given out to old soldiers of the Revolution, but which had as yet been unclaimed. Col. Henderson proceeded to his duty with alacrity and by October handed in, to the committee representing the University, claims for 146,853 acres. For locating the lands he was allowed 16 2/3 per cent of the value of the land payable in land; for selling, collect-

(Continued on 3d page.)