

# THE TAR HEEL.

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

## Varsity Defeats

### Bingham.

Score 18 to 0.

The Varsity closed the season on the home grounds last Wednesday by defeating the team from Bingham by the above score.

The game, although too one-sided to excite much interest, was a pretty one. Donnelly's catch of Stanley's fly in the last inning was the feature of the game.

Neither side scored in the first inning but the Varsity began to pile them up in the second.

Council leads off with a hit over first but a moment later is forced at second by Cocke. On Wilcox's hit Cocke goes to third and both men score on Sweeney's two-bagger. However the rest are easy outs.

Burnett and Moore fly out to Cocke. Stanley hits safely and Stevenson walks. On a passed ball both move up a bag but Matthews ends the inning by flying out to Cocke.

Carolina adds three more in the next. Graham fans. Donnelly walks to the initial but is out attempting to steal second. Holt puts the ball over second for a single and Smathers does the same over short. Council scores Holt on a pretty two-bagger, Smathers going to third. Cocke raps out another two-bagger, scoring Smathers and Council. Wilcox ends the inning by flying out to Moore J.

Smathers makes a pretty stop of Caldwell's grounder and throws him out at first. Nixon hits safely over short but is forced a moment later by Moore J. Carr tries to complete a double and throws over Holt's head, but Earle gets the ball and throws Moore out at second.

In the fourth a single by Graham and a double by Donnelly add one run to Carolina's score.

Bingham in her half gets two men on bases with only one out but the next two batters force men at third.

Four errors, a double and three singles net five runs for Carolina in the fifth.

Bingham goes out in one, two, three order.

In the sixth Burnett goes in the box for Bingham. Council singles. Cooke and Wilcox are easy outs but Sweeney scores Council by a pretty three-bagger. Carr ends the inning by flying out to Stanley.

Wilcox takes Sweeney's place in the box. Bingham gets two men on bases on an error and a single but cannot score.

Carolina goes out one, two, three in the seventh.

Sullivan leads for the cadets with a nice two base hit and steals third but the next three men are easy outs.

Varsity gets another in the eighth on a base on balls and two errors.

Bingham can get but three men up in its half.

In the ninth Graham leads with a single and then steals second. Donnelly flies out to Nixon. Holt singles and Graham scores Holt going to second on the throw home. Smathers singles, scoring Holt. Council hits for two bases and Smathers gets to third. Cocke hits one to Moore who throws wild to first and both Smathers and Council score, Cocke going to third. Wilcox singles and Cocke scores. McDonald and Carr both fan.

Moore, Stanley and Sullivan go out for Bingham in her last half, Donnelly making a beautiful catch of Stanley's long fly.

#### Geology Tramp No. 1769.

In May it is; a motley mass  
Known better though as Collier's class  
Assemble at the gate.  
Past two, the time; the sun is hot  
But here we are all on the spot  
Save one co-ed—we wait.

Ah now we're off to have our fun  
To hear Cobb's jokes and then his pun  
And see his sunny smile.  
He carries us cross brook and dale  
O'er sunny hill, through shady vale  
To regions rough and wild.

Behold a granite rock he spies  
We gather, open wide our eyes  
As Lamb we are as meek.  
He stands erect, hammer in hand,  
One foot on rock, other on land,  
With lifted voice does speak.

"You know too well the story told  
How Brur Rabbit in days of old  
Beat dust from out a rock.

I wish to show you now in truth  
The way 'twas done. I know forsooth  
I have the strength in stock."

He rolls his sleeves looks mighty strong  
(To pigmy race he does belong)  
And tries the rock to break.  
He feels so young, light as feather  
Leaps in air, cracks heels together  
And hits for goodness sake.

Hit once, hit twice, hit thrice, he fails  
Then tears his hair and bites his nails  
And ugly faces make.

Restless and I decide to leave  
The man is daft I do believe  
I flinch, I scare,—I wake.

Pax.

#### The University Sermon.

The University sermon for April was preached in the College Chapel last Sunday evening by Rev. S. B. Turrentine of Greensboro. This is the third time he has been asked to serve his alma Mater in the capacity of University preacher and every time he has served her ably and well. The bare outline of the sermon is as follows In the family is the hope of Church and State. No nation can be truly great and happy that does not recognize the Bible in its schools and legislative halls. There is no friction between Church and State. Although the functions of the two are different yet they must work together. Only through the Golden Rule of God can come the Golden Age of Man.

Dr. K. P. Battle spent Thursday in Raleigh.

## VANDERBILT

### DEBATE

#### SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS.

The American people are fast becoming a great industrial people. This industrial greatness demands great facilities in transportation, and the question then arises, who should give us these facilities, the government or private enterprises. This depends upon our idea of government, and its relation to individual activity. This government is essentially a political compact, to protect private rights, to maintain reputable conditions among its citizens in all pursuits, and promote the public good.

Our government being essentially a political compact, any phase of life that has by nature a political basis, and can be controlled and developed best by political forces, belongs by nature to the function of government; while any phase of life that has not any political basis, and cannot be controlled and developed best by political forces, belong by nature not to the function of government, but to the realm of industrial enterprise. Whenever the government oversteps this natural boundary, which marks out its proper function, it restricts individual activity, works a political and social evil, and disturbs those equitable conditions among its citizens, which it should maintain.

Transportation has by nature an industrial basis, and is as much a vital and organic part of our industrial life, as merchandising, manufacturing, or production. Railroads are primarily great industrial forces and the railroad problem is essentially an industrial problem, and must be settled by the industrial world, upon business principles and by political platforms.

Since transportation has by nature an industrial basis, and the railroad problem is an industrial problem, the true relation of our government to corporations engaged in transportation, is essentially the same, as the relation of the government to similar corporations engaged in any other industrial enterprise. Hence, to own and operate the coal mines, the oil mills, or the cotton factories, is as much a function of the Federal government, as to own and operate the railroads. Such a policy would mean the adoption of paternalism in its broadest form. Continental Europe proves that such a railroad policy, goes hand in hand with kingship and the paternal theory of government. A strong centralized administration, or bureaucratic system of government such as France, or Germany, may own and operate the railroads successfully. But a legislature, or a democratic system, such as our, never can. For first, we have a weak executive system, and second the political instincts and

natural inclinations of the American people, are by no means bureaucratic. Therefore, such a railway policy is not only out of harmony with our form of government, but it is hostile to the political instincts and natural inclinations of the American people. But such a policy, if adopted by a popular government like ours would not be passed upon sound economy. Political self preservation would become self interest on the part of the managers, which would demand that they call men into their employ, according to party creed and political platforms, based upon both the principles and the precedent, to the victor belong the spoils. Such a policy has within its inherent nature the evils of party fashions and political fluctuations and destroys the seed and germ of pure and permanent economy.

Beyond this such a policy could not meet the demands of the American people. Natural conditions and the growing industrial demands of the different sections of our nation, are not identical, and no one railway policy that the Federal government could devise would be suited to the demands of the different sections. In the construction and extension of railroads, sectional conflicts would arise and local industrial development would be crippled and impeded.

The industrial interest of the nation demands a system of railroads, that are vitally connected with, and dependent upon, the business and industrial interest of the people, for their own existence, so that the railroads for self interest will find it necessary to adjust themselves to the natural conditions of the different sections, and in this way, meet the demands of the people, and render to them the most efficient service. These demands are satisfied by our present railway policy. Railways are called into existence by the laws of supply and demand, and they are dependent upon the public for their own existence. Hence, the interest of the railroad and the interest of the people are identical. And this harmony of interest is further guaranteed by the fact that the railroads are subject to the state and local laws.

#### SPEECH OF MR. ROSS.

Practical results of the administration of our railway system may be considered under two general classes: direct and indirect results. The first of these is concerned with two problems: the one of rates; the other of service. With the answer to two questions; who can give us the lowest rates and who can give us the best service?

As to rates: the interest on the bonds necessary to purchase the railway property would be more than the present net profits from railway business. Hence, there would be a deficit to begin with. Governments by an extensive comparison in various cases, is shown to be more extravagant than private

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