

THE TAR HEEL.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN SLAVERY

Dr Jones Addresses the Historical Society

VERY INTERESTING LECTURE

The Origin, History and Effects of Slavery Discussed from the Standpoint of the Southern—Slavery Did Not Hinder Development of Literature.

Dr. J. William Jones, under the auspices of the Historical Society, delivered another of his "favorites" Tuesday evening: "American Slavery; its Origin, History and Effects."

The speaker was introduced by Dr. Kemp P. Battle. President of the Society, not as one of the old time aristocrat slave owners but as a whole-soul believer in the rights of Southern slave holders.

Dr. Jones expressed his appreciation for the large audience present, which had gathered to hear him in his last lecture before he takes up the new work at Richmond, and pitched in on his subject with that fervency of spirit in which he has been so long serving the "Old South:"

"I do not propose to discuss the moral right of our fathers to hold slaves. They thought that as Abraham, the friend of God, Isaac, the devoted servant of the most High, and Moses, the law giver of Israel—they thought that as these great, good men held slaves, and since slavery existed during the time of Jesus of Nazareth, and he uttered no word against it, but on the contrary gave instruction for the management and regulation of slavery—they thought they had an indisputable right to own slaves! They saw no harm in receiving the slaves that came from Old and New England. They saw no harm in holding slaves in bondage and treating them kindly.

"Most writers make no allusion to the origin of slavery, save in a passing way; they slur it over, and cite as its beginning the purchase of twenty negroes by the Virginia Colony in 1616. This was the first establishment of slavery but it was a mere drop in the ocean. * * * With the exception of a few slaves brought over by the Dutch, there was never a negro landed on American soil but those negroes that came in the ships of Old and New England. The South never owned a slave ship. * * * England for a long time was actively engaged in slave traffic but New England did not allow the Mother Country to monopolize the trade. * * * Massachusetts was the first Colony to pass an act legalizing slave trade, and slavery actually existed in Massachusetts as early as 1923. * * * The first slave ship that ever left the American shore was built at

Marble Head, Mass. Many New England towns were advanced through the profits from slave trading. And so it was that New Englanders in later times, denounced as the "sum of all bitters" that which their fathers had so graciously indulged in. * * *

"The Virginia House, as early as 1772, sent a petition to George III. asking for the abolishment of slave traffic. South Carolina and Georgia passed similar acts. Thomas Jefferson, in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, inserted a clause against the King of England, for forcing slavery upon the Colonies!"

Dr. Jones, hastily, traced the history of Slavery in the United States up to the Civil War, conditions existing and causes that lead to the war, illustrating his points with such incidents as the Dred Scott case, John Brown's raid, broadcast of anti-slavery literature and movements of the abolitionists.

"We hear a great deal about the South Carolina nullification; this was simply a suspension of law until the Supreme Court could decide. We hear little of the New England nullification; that was simply a suspension of the decision of the Supreme Court. * * * There is not the shade of the shadow of a ghost of a doubt that the border States would have abolished slavery had it not been for the encroachments of the abolitionists. * * *

"I may say, in passing, that the slaves were as a rule, happy and contented. When John Brown made his raid and captured the United States arsenal the slaves showed their loyalty by not flocking to his side. The affection and loyalty of the slaves, who stayed at home and protected the wives and daughters of the Confederate soldiers, is without a parallel in history. * * * The spirit of the South may be summed up in the words of Lee when he said, 'If I owned four million slaves, I would free them with one stroke of my pen to avoid war. * * *

"The effect of slavery upon the negroes may be illustrated by the words of an honest negro divine who said 'Slavery brought the negro up from savagery to a civilized and Christianized race. The real pioneers of negro enlightenment were the 'ole missus' and 'ole massa'. 600,000 negroes were church members in 1865.

"Writers of the North claim that slavery prevented the South from producing any great literary characters, but in refutation of this I will merely mention the names of Harrison, Dabney, Gildersleeve, Toy, Rice; there is a host of others. In the field of poetry the South produced such writers as Edgar Allen Poe, Ryan, Timrod, and Lanier; and authors like Page, Cooke, Key, Benton and Davis. In science she produced men like

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ANOTHER VICTORY.

Carolina Defeats the Stalwart Warriors.

CAROLINA 17; V. M. I. 10.

Good Offensive Work on Both Sides—Carolina Loses in First Half but Rallies With Determination and Does Some Fine Work.

In Roanoke, Va., last Saturday afternoon before one thousand spectators about equally divided in sympathy, Carolina, in two twenty-five minute halves, defeated the stalwart warriors from Virginia Military Institute by a score of 17 to 10. As was predicted the Virginians played an excellent game, making things so interesting that at the end of the first half Carolina's prospect looked rather gloomy. On the second half, however, our team rallied and played with such determination as to bring our score up from 6 to 17 and at the same time preventing V. M. I. from scoring another point.

The offensive work of both teams was splendid, and of that we have no criticism to make. But the defensive work of both Carolina and V. M. I. was of a lower order than should have been expected. Perhaps this was in a measure caused by the up hill game for Carolina—something unusual for her which added much to her disadvantage. The game in detail was as follows:

THE GAME.

Capt. Foust won the toss and chose to defend the east goal. Jones, for V. M. I., planted his foot against the leather and it sailed 40 yards into Carolina's territory. Graves, by a beautiful run, returned the pig skin 15 yards. Jones smashed the Virginia line of human defense for three yards and Berkeley ran around right end for 4. Jacocks went 3 yards and Berkeley repeated the performance. V. M. I. was called off side and Carolina was given 10 yards. Foust plowed through right tackle for 6 yards but fumbled, and Virginia secured the ball. V. M. I. was caught holding in the line and Carolina received the ball. On a sensational run Berkeley skirted left end for 12 yards and Capt. Foust, on the next rush, plunged through the Virginia line for 7 more. Berkeley and Jacocks, each in turn, steadily advanced the ball for several yards, never failing to make the required distance. Foust knocked down three vicious opponents and when the dirty mass of humanity had cleared the field the tar "heels" had gone 10 yards farther. Jacocks was given the ball and gained 3 yards but fumbled, and Virginia fell upon the ball. Jones, V. M. I.'s star full

back, hit "Bully" Jones for 6 yards and gained 1 over Donnelly. Cloggett went through left end and tackle for 5 yards and over Donnelly and Foust for 7. The Virginians, on their next rush, found Albright true to his position, and as only two yards could be made on the two following plays, Carolina was given the ball. Berkeley circled left end for 8 yards and on the next pass rushed over left tackle for 3. Jacocks made a magnificent run of 15 yards amid rounds of applause. Capt. Foust, by wonderful line bucking advanced the pig skin 11 yards and Berkeley followed with 3. Foust then caused the cold chills to run over the V. M. I. rooters by placing the leather over the line for the first touch down. Jones kicked a beautiful goal.

Score: Carolina 6; V. M. I. 0.

V. M. I. drove the ball 30 yards to Graves who, by good head work, returned 20. Berkeley rushed through right tackle for 5 yards and Jacocks went 4 on a quick opening. Foust hammered the line for 10 yards and Jacocks made 3. On the next two rushes Carolina failed to make the required distance and the ball was given to V. M. I. Cloggett hit the line where Mr. Albright made his headquarters and gained 2 yards. Jones ran over Jones for 3 yards and Donnelly for 2. Not satisfied with these short gains, Jones circled Fisher's end for 35 yards, making the most spectacular run of the game. Cloggett was then pushed over the line for a touch down, but Jones failed to kick an easy goal.

Score Carolina 6; V. M. I. 5.

Donnelly continued the struggle by sending the ball 45 yards. Devoe returned the leather 10. V. M. I. went through the line 8 yards. Jones went over Donnelly and Foust for 8 yards and again for 6. Cloggett found an opening between Foust and Fisher and gained 8 yards. Paul circled Cox's end for 10 yards and on the next pass hit the line for 5. Jones stepped back for a drop kick but failed. The ball fell within 3 yards of the goal and a V. M. I. man secured it and ran over our line claiming a touch down. The officials gave the ball to V. M. I. on our 4 yard line and Jones fell over for another touch down. Cloggett failed to kick goal.

Score: Carolina 6; V. M. I. 10.

Graves kicked the ball 45 yards and V. M. I. returned 20. Paul circled left end for 15 yards and Jones smashed the line for 10. After coming within 20 yards of our goal by consistent gains, Jones attempted another drop kick and again he failed.

Time up. Ball on Carolina's 30 yard line.

SECOND HALF.

Donnelly kicked 40 yards and V. M. I. returned 20. Jones bucked the line for 4 yards Cloggett made

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