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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE SEASON CLOSES.

A Review of the Work of Carolina and Her Faithful Scrubs.

The success or failure of the foot ball season as judged from a Carolina point of view is the success or failure of Carolina's eleven in the Virginia game. This is the criterion. When Carolina wins that game, other defeats, other disappointments are all forgotten, all swallowed up in that one glorious victory. But so judged, the season just passed would be indifferent, and yet it was highly successful in that its culmination was a total surprise to all judges of foot ball throughout the South. Reynolds, Georgia's coach, as an evidence of the general expert opinion, predicted a Virginia victory; all Virginians were thoroughly confident, and supporters of the White and Blue were barely hopeful of success. On the appointed day, Thanksgiving, it was ideal foot ball weather; the crowd was large and enthusiastic; the teams were in perfect condition. The game was a battle of giants, well coached, well trained and determined, and on its result hung the decision of the Southern championship. Carolina virtually won. Her eleven wearers of the White and Blue played the Virginians off their feet, and in the first few minutes of play had scored and then, when the tide had turned and defeat stared them squarely in the face, they rallied and scored again, and the final result was 12 and 12.

The work of Carolina's team during the season just closed has been of a surprisingly indifferent character, judging from the excellence of the material and the thorough coaching. The result of the preliminary games was barely satisfactory; the Davidson game was a surprise and gave us hope of a successful season. Following close upon the Davidson game, however, V. P. I. played Carolina to a standstill, and the offensive play of the White and Blue was discernably weak, and our confidence of ultimate success dwindled to a mere hope, and we looked forward to the Virginia game with a feeling of dread. Carolina then played Virginia Military Institute, and the result of a week of offensive coaching asserted itself, and our team walked all over the Virginians. Our defensive play was poor, however, and V. M. I.'s comparatively weak team succeeded in scoring twice and the result of the game was a bare victory for Carolina. The A. and M. game was disappointing; the Georgetown game a failure, and with less than two weeks for the final preparations for the Virginia game, Coach Olcott set to work to develop from a squad of exceptional material a team of men, and to teach these men to play the game with courage and a never-die determination. They played such a game, and the game will go down

in memory as a struggle of nerve-force, grit and determination. The team has received its reward; every man has been cheered again and again; his praises sung in song and story, and they will continue to be sung; but there is a team of men, unheard of, merits untold, praises unsung, who fought for Carolina every day in the season, a team of men who were knocked about from day to day without hope of reward, and who made many sacrifices for the Varsity. They are the Scrubs, that's all, just the Scrubs; and this is generally spoken with a sneer, but they are workers, and without such work the Varsity would have failed utterly. The Scrubs were called on time after time to work for the sake of the team, and they never shirked, and every student should have ceased his shouts of victory for the victors and cheered once, just once, for the Scrubs.

College spirit, an uncertain term, is of a two-fold nature: active and passive; positive and indifferent. The Scrub is a living example of the active and positive college spirit. He works and sacrifices for the sake of his college with no hope of reward, he is called out every afternoon; signs every pledge; carries out every order of the Coach; and enters into the game with no incentive but the desire to do his duty. The life of the Scrub is strenuous; he backs work behind a light line; that light line before a heavy line; and all together against a stronger, better team. The possibility of a broken limb and the absolute certainty of injuries of a more or less serious nature constantly confront him, and only grim determination at times forces him into the game. The Scrub isn't looked upon as a very potent factor in college life; he isn't looked upon as a very necessary adjunct to every successful Varsity. He is merely thought of as a matter of course. Consequently, when the Varsity is toasted and cheered, there is barely a thought of the Scrubs and never a cheer. This season Carolina's Scrubs have shown marked ability, and without such a strong Scrub team the success of the college team would have been very doubtful. The Scrubs, with the exception of a few cases, have shown an unusual willingness to work, and they have responded right gladly when the Coach called on them to help build up the team. We owe something to the Scrubs. If nothing more, we owe them gratitude. Their names should be emblazoned on our hearts and when Carolina 12—Virginia 12 is a matter of memory, we should recall two teams of men, the Varsity and the Scrubs, and give to the latter their credit.

A pump has been put in the well on the campus.

A game of basket ball is scheduled to be played in the gymnasium this afternoon at 3 o'clock, between the Meds and the Post Graduates.

AFFIRMATIVE WINS.

The First Inter-society Debate—The Junior-Soph Debate.

In a vigorous contest between the Soph-Junior representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic societies Messrs. E. A. Daniel and E. S. W. Dameron, of the Phi, received the decision over Messrs. S. F. Hudson and A. H. Johnson, of the Di, last Saturday night. The question over which the speakers differed was "Resolved, That the Coal Mines Should be Owned and Operated by the Government."

Mr. J. K. Ross, who presided, welcomed the audience in behalf of the two societies and Mr. Nixon, Secretary, read the query and the names of the debaters; the Phi upholding the affirmative, and the Di the negative. The orchestra then appeased the disputants with an enlivening selection and the strife of words was on.

Mr. Daniels said in brief:

"The American Government is a political institution to protect private rights, to maintain equitable conditions among its citizens in all pursuits, and to promote public good. There are two conditions upon which government ownership can be upheld. First: their must be industries in which social evils arise as the result of unregulated private administration. Second: they must involve some comprehensive social interest.

"Can this be applied to the coal mining industry of this country? In reply we say that the coal mining industry is a natural monopoly.

"That the government ownership of the coal mining industry is a function of government is not a new idea. It has had a slow and steady growth, that has taken more than four score years to develop into the function of government. Industry has been taken off the old basis and placed upon a new basis, and the fundamental basis of steam is coal.

"There are three objects for which any government ever owns any industry. First: for the purpose of revenue alone. Second: as a necessity to meet the demands of the public, revenues being incidental. Third: for the purpose of service, money being expended.

"The coal mining industry is more closely connected with the government than any other industry. It is the underlying basis upon which the whole machinery of government rests. The strikes in the coal mines are known and read of all men, because they affect all men.

"I condemn private ownership of the coal mines in the name of commerce, whose interest it has disregarded; I condemn it in the name of industry, whose wheels it has blocked; I condemn it in the name of society, upon whose boundaries it has encroached; lastly, I condemn it in the name of the Government of the United States, whose dignity it

has lowered by its disgraceful lawlessness."

Mr. Hudson opened for the negative as follows:

"The unifying force of our ideal has lifted our people to a plane above that of any other government. It is to reverse this ideal, to depart from the true function of government for it to own and operate the coal industry. If the government should take into its possession every natural product, every product upon which the people are dependent, there would be a nationalization of nearly all industries. This would be paternalism in the extreme and the deepest State socialism. By this step we prevent evolutionary development, curtailing the freedom of individual initiative lessening the development of manhood.

"The coal industry is fitted by no criterion for a government industry. The evils of our industrial life can be corrected under our present system, no change is needed."

The closing argument for the Phi was made by Mr. Dameron:

"The history of the coal industry for the past fifty years," he said, "has been one of 'wars and rumors of wars.' As labor and capital have become more and more highly organized, strikes have become more numerous, larger, longer, and therefore more disastrous in their effects. Governmental ownership is the only safe and efficient remedy for the strike evil. Society cannot afford to wait upon voluntary arbitration for its coal supply.

"The instability in the price of coal is another evil connected with private ownership. The government, by avoiding strike loss and by laboring with the purpose to serve the public and not to enrich itself, would be able to furnish the consumer with coal at a lower and more stable price; for the Government manages the postal business with economy and efficiency.

"The coal mines will soon be owned by the State. False cries about socialism will soon cease to be of any avail to the opponents of the resolution."

The concluding speech was that of Mr. Johnson, of the Di. He supported his side in part as follows:

"A short review of my colleague's speech shows the question to be one of expediency and practicality. The many evils of the present system can not be eliminated by the proposed theory. First: Because it could not lower the price of coal; coal miners would cost too much; taxation would have to remunerate governmental expenditures. Second. It could not meet the demands or satiate the wants of our country as well as the present system. Third: The very best men are required to operate coal mines and the government lacks the

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President's Office