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Georgia Loses Third Debate

Carolina Victorious Again

A Gamely Fought and Interesting Contest in Gerrard Hall Friday Night—The Tariff Question Debated.

Before an audience which filled Gerrard Hall to overflowing, the ninth debate between this University and the University of Georgia took place Friday night, and for the sixth time victory by unanimous decision rested with the Tar Heel speakers. Though to most people the tariff question lacks the blood thrilling, hair-raising interest of "Diamond Dick, Jr.," or "Sherlock Holmes," it is all the greater compliment to the speakers that the interest of the audience never flagged. "Steel rails, wire nails, tin plate," old and familiar friends all, received the welcome due them. The debaters on both sides showed careful study of the limitless question and it is a matter of regret that only the barest outlines of their speeches can be reproduced.

The gentlemen from Georgia, Messrs. Van Wilhite and Lansing B. Lee, put up a game fight. They failed, however, to analyse the question so deeply and convincingly at the start and to clinch their points so clearly throughout as did Carolina's debaters, Messrs. J. J. Parker, '07 and W. B. Love, '06. Both were at their best and evidently ready for any turn affairs might take.

The hit of the evening was the analysis of the meaning of the query by Mr. Parker, in his rejoinder, in such a way as to show that two burdens of proof lay on the affirmative only one of which they had accepted.

The president of the debate was Chief Justice Walter Clark of Raleigh; the secretary, Mr. W. S. O'B. Robinson; the judges, Mr. C. W. Tillett, of Charlotte bar; Prof. Mordecai, of Trinity law school, and President Hobbs, of Guilford college. Mr. Robinson read the query, "Resolved, That the best interests of the United States demand that our tariff policy be revised on the basis of a tariff for revenue only." Mr. Wilhite, of Georgia, opened for the affirmative.

Protection, if it accomplishes its purpose, must raise the price of goods to consumers. If the foreigner paid the tariff there would be no protection. The price could not be lowered under protection except through inventions, etc. The opposition must show that these would not occur under free trade. Every time the imported article is bought, the tariff goes to the government. When the home article is bought the tariff goes to the pockets of the favored individuals. For every dollar the government gets, four dollars go to the manufacturer. The consumer, then, spends two billions yearly of which the government gets

one fourth. If they could spend it under the low prices of free trade their condition would be infinitely bettered. In international exchange goods and not money pay for goods. Protection, by diverting capital and labor from natural channels results in loss to society. The increase in wages under protection is only apparent, and is offset by increased prices. Our superior natural advantages make longer protection unnecessary.

Mr. John J. Parker, on the negative, followed:

We may follow any one of three tariff policies: a tariff for protection with incidental revenue, as at present; that of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, or that of absolute free trade. That of a tariff for revenue only is the worst of the three, because it is a tax on the poorest classes, and besides this, it would not raise sufficient revenue.

Monotonous extractive industries tend to monotonous social life. The necessity for a diversified industry is therefore fundamental to our national wellbeing. Protection does not aim to produce unnatural results, but to aid nature, where some element of the cost of production, such as wages, prohibits the unaided existence of an industry here. Wages in this country are twice as high as in foreign countries. Protection is necessary to place our manufactures, the connecting link between agriculture, commerce and mining, on an equal footing with those of other nations. It thus guarantees to the American producer a home market, to the American laborer high wages, and insures the permanency of our industrial life.

Mr. Lansing B. Lee, of Georgia, spoke next on the affirmative:

My colleague has shown the unsoundness of the economic principle underlying protection. I shall consider first, three proverbial arguments for protection: first, that protection is necessary for the diversification of our industries. In 1846 to 1861 under a revenue tariff our industries made rapid strides. Second, that protection is essential to our economic independence. This is inapplicable to the United States because of our national resources. As to the home market argument, if it is more profitable for two Americans to trade together we can trust them to find it out for themselves.

I object to protection because it favors certain classes, is not scientifically applied, fosters trusts and its burden is unequally distributed. It has been a burden to the South. It has brought forth discriminating duties on American goods from abroad. It has restricted our foreign market.

Mr. Walter B. Love, of the negative, spoke next.

Every period of low tariff has been one of disaster, each period of protection one of prosperity.

Our industries are interdependent, and the life of manufacturing is essential to the life of all the others. As a result of high wages our laborer is able to live in comfort. To destroy protection is to reduce him to pauper level and deprive him of the just rewards of his labor. What profit is it to reduce a hat to the price of a shilling if you take away his means of earning that shilling?

Protection is enriching the South by enabling it to manufacture cotton. Protection has reduced the price of steel rails, wire nails, tin plate and many other things.

The duty is paid by the foreigner. In no case would he sell as cheaply as he could, but as high. If he could sell a suit for \$10, which the American could manufacture for \$20, he would sell for \$19.75 until the American was ruined and then shoot up prices. Although protection has greatly increased wages it has also reduced the cost of living. Although it has increased our home market it has increased also our foreign market.

The rejoinders were notably good.

Plucky Farmers Are Outclassed

No Match For Carolina.

Last Tuesday's Game a Carolina Victory By the Decisive Score of Seven Runs to Only, Only, Three.

Carolina has at last shaken off her hoodoo and succeeded in playing A. and M. something other than a tie game. Friday afternoon saw the visitors downed in a glorious game by a score of 7 to 3. The game was intensely interesting throughout. Carolina jumped in the lead early in the game and soon had the game on easy street, but the interest never lagged. A. and M. with her never say die spirit rallied at the very last.

McCathran was in the box for the Farmers, and he created consternation in the ranks of the Varsity during the first part of the game. For three innings he pitched fine ball, but his brilliant work degenerated somewhat in the fourth inning. Thereafter he was hit freely.

Old Reliable Cunningham pitched his same, heady game and had the Farmers at his mercy throughout the game. He was touched up rather roughly in the ninth, but the game was safe.

The game was replete with features. Frank Thompson, of A. and M., caught the whole game with a broken finger. His gritty work should not go unnoticed. Knox and Staples fielded finely and Knox and Harris got four of the five hits assimilated off Cunningham's delivery. For Carolina the feature was the wonderful improvement in Carolina's team work over that of the Wake Forest game. The whole team played as a unit, bringing a smile to Coach Lawson's face. James, Thompson and Story fielded finely, while Rogers's all around work was most commendable.

The first three innings netted goose eggs for both sides, the batters going down in order. The fourth, however, was strictly our inning. James, being patient, was rewarded by a free pass. Story singled hard to right and went on to second and James to third when the left-fielder let the spheroid elude him. Then Patterson scored both James and Story by a well placed single over second. Patterson kept on to third. Thompson hit one that would have cleared the center-field fence in Greensboro by 20 feet, and stopped running at third, while Patterson crossed the pan. Thompson's swat was magnificent. Stem hit to second and Bull was run down between third and home and finally put out by his namesake, Bull Thompson, of A. and M. Fox made a beautiful catch of Hal

Harris's foul fly. Rogers hit a line drive to right, which Jordan misjudged badly. The ball rolled to the right field fence and Rogers perched on third. Stem's run made four. Cunningham ended the merry-go-round by going out pitcher to first. Four runs, four hits.

Harris fanned the empty air. Knox grounded to Stem and Shuford struck the atmosphere.

Nothing happened in the fifth, but in the sixth something did. Stem and Rogers, having walked, were roosting on second and third, when Cunningham let loose with a triple to the left field fence, scoring both.

Farmer singled to left and attempted to steal second. Rogers's throw got away from Patterson and Farmer completed the circuit.

No further developments then until the ninth inning. Then after Knox had thrown out Cunningham while sitting on the ground, Calder singled hard to left stole second and scored on Story's double to right fielder.

A. and M. went us one better in her half. Harris hit to left field for two bases. Knox's single bounced over Thompson's head, giving A. and M.'s captain second and allowing Harris to score. Shuford went out Patterson to Stem. Thompson hit a hard one to left field that Thompson made a wonderful catch of. The ball went nearly to the fence. Knox came dashing in home after the catch. Fox ended the game by succumbing to Cunningham.

TABULATED SCORE

CAROLINA	A	B	R	H	P. O.	A	E.
Calder, r. f.	5	1	1	1	0	0	
James, 3b.	4	1	0	0	1	0	
Story c. f.	5	1	2	1	0	0	
Patterson 2b.	4	1	1	1	3	1	
Thompson lf.	5	0	2	2	0	0	
Stem (Capt.) lb.	3	2	0	11	0	0	
Harris ss.	4	0	0	3	4	1	
Rogers c.	3	1	2	7	1	0	
Cunningham, p.	4	0	1	1	3	1	
Totals	37	7	9	27	12	3	

A AND M.	A	B	R	H	P. O.	A	E.
E-kridge, ss.	4	0	0	2	0	0	
Harris, lf.	3	1	2	0	0	0	
Knox (Capt.), 2b.	4	1	2	1	4	0	
Shuford, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	1	
Thompson, c.	4	0	0	8	2	0	
Fox, lb.	4	0	0	14	0	0	
Staples, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3	0	
Jordan, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Farmer, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	0	
McCathran, p.	3	0	0	0	5	1	
Total.	31	3	5	26*	14	3	

*Thompson out, hit by batted ball.

Score by innings:

Carolina	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	7	9	3
A. and M.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	5	3	

Batteries, Cunningham and Rogers; McCathran and Thompson.

Summary: Earned runs, Carolina 4, A. and M. 2. Two base hits, Story, Harris (A. and M.), Knox. Three base hit, Rogers. Thompson (Carolina), Cunningham. Stolen bases, Shuford (2), Rogers, Stem and Calder. Left on bases, Carolina 7, A. and M. 3. Bases on errors, Carolina 8, A. and M. 7. Struck out, by Cunningham 8, by McCathran 8. Bases on balls, off Cunningham 2, off McCathran 4. Wild pitches, McCathran, one. Passed ball, Thompson, one. Double play, Harris and Patterson. Time, one forty. Umpire, Phil Meade. Scorer, Orr.