

Prof. Weeks

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CAROLINA DEFEATS VIRGINIA.

WINS FIRST ANNUAL DEBATE IN MAGNIFICENT CONTEST.

All the Speakers Make Masterful and Eloquent Speeches, but Messrs. Parker and Dameron Win Unanimous Decision--Large Crowd Present.

In the first of a series of debates with the University of Virginia, Tuesday night, Carolina won by a unanimous decision. The question was, "Resolved, That the street railways in the United States should be owned and operated by the municipalities." Carolina upheld the affirmative, while Virginia defended the negative side of the question.

Carolina was ably represented by Messrs. J. J. Parker and E. S. W. Dameron, who have the distinction of being the strongest debaters the University has had in years. Mr. Parker is a member of the Senior class, and of the Law Department, and is a strong and convincing speaker. He served on the Georgia debate last year in which the University was victorious. Mr. Dameron is also a member of the Law Department, having graduated from the University in 1904, winning among other honors the Willie P. Mangum medal in oratory. His clear logical views, coupled with his sincere and forceful delivery carry conviction to the hearts of his hearers.

The Virginia debaters, Messrs. J. P. Smith and H. M. Peck, are gentlemen of pleasing address and charming personality, and the manner in which they met defeat shows them to be typical southern gentlemen. They made many friends during their short stay among us, who will always welcome their return to the University.

The debate was presided over by Justice James C. MacRae, of the Law Department, while Mr. E. C. Herring was Secretary. The Judges were, Dr. Edwin Mims, head of the English Department of Trinity College, Mr. J. W. Bailey, Editor of the Biblical Recorder, and Mr. Clarence H. Poe, Editor of the Progressive Farmer.

Mr. Parker opened the debate for the affirmative as follows:

"The democratic principle demands that the government carry on every business whose product is a public necessity and which lends itself to monopolistic control. The street railway is such a type of business. It uses, moreover, the public streets; and the chief part of its capital consists in grants made to it by the public. The street railway is a public business, then, when viewed in its purely commercial aspect. It is a public business, moreover, because its scientific and

far sighted operation will do much to relieve the slum, the greatest of the city's evils. Private ownership means taxation at private hands, and has been an endless source of political corruption. Municipal ownership will create an interest in public affairs; it will stir up civic pride and loyalty, and breathe the breath of life into the principle of democracy."

Mr. Dameron presented the practical side of the argument for the affirmative somewhat as follows:

"Private ownership has not furnished a just, safe, and adequate service. Its charges are too high and its profits are not used for the public wealth and welfare, but for the amassing of colossal individual fortunes. Municipal ownership has been operated successfully in Great Britain, and can be operated successfully in this country. Municipal ownership of water works wherever tried in this country, has lowered the price of water from 30 to 50 per cent. In fact, municipal ownership of public utilities, wherever, and whenever tried, whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic, has resulted in great economic saving to all the people served, and any conclusion to the contrary must be based upon exceptions instead of rules or upon jugglery of figures and distortion of facts. Municipal ownership is in harmony with democracy, industrial progress, and eternal justice; and no power can stay its onward march."

The argument produced by the negative in defense of their side of the question was essentially as follows:

"The position of the affirmative is false because it brings on a great increase in taxes, an enlargement of debt, and secures no profit to owners. It is diametrically opposed to the American principle of government, and will eventually lead to paternalism, and act as a check on individual initiative. It is inconsistent, and ineffectual in execution. It has been a failure in England, and has been repudiated by courts and elections in this country, e. g. Chicago. In no way does it meet the problem of control."

Carolina clearly had the advantage of her opponents on the rejoinder, and the frequent applause of the large audience which greeted the speakers, was significant of the pleasure the contest afforded them.

After the debate the speakers were tendered a reception in the Y. M. C. A. Building.

THE GEORGIA DEBATE OURS.

ARGUMENT OF MESSRS KATZENSTEIN AND MATTHEWS WINS.

Decision of Committee Unanimous--Government Should not Own Railroads

Messrs. L. P. Matthews and C. J. Katzenstein, our representatives in the Georgia-Carolina debate at Athens Friday night, won out over Messrs. Nathan Coplan and J. K. McDonald Jr. by a unanimous decision of the committee. The query, "Resolved, That government ownership and operation of inter-state railways would subserve the best interests of the people of the United States," was the same as the query for the George Washington debate, our side being the negative this time, however.

The committee was composed of Judges Beverly D. Evens, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Arthur G. Powell, of the Court of Appeals of Georgia, and John D. Pendleton, of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia. Harrison Jones, of Atlanta, was master of ceremonies and did everything in his power to make the Carolina debaters feel at home.

The first speaker was Mr. Nathan Coplan, of Georgia, who presented strong argument condemning the present system of ownership and operation of inter-state traffic lines. In reply Mr. C. J. Katzenstein showed that individual initiative would be destroyed if the hope of private profits was eliminated under governmental ownership. Further, he pointed out that the government could not manage such a system; foreign countries find it possible to do so, but it would be impracticable for a nation with our ideals. Next Mr. J. K. McDonald attempted to show that the policy of governmental ownership had worked elsewhere and would prove applicable here. In concluding the first round Mr. L. P. Matthews pointed out that it would be impossible for the government to buy the railways and operate them on a self sustaining basis, that political corruption would be engendered among railway officials, and that the uniformity in rates resulting from governmental ownership would be unfair to all sections concerned. The rejoinders followed in the same order.

Our debaters returned to the Hill Monday. While in Athens they were most hospitably entertained by Mrs. Hooper, a sister of Dr. Herty.

The University of Pennsylvania is now offering thirty-eight courses in the late afternoon or evening hours to persons who cannot attend the regular day sessions. Credit for these courses will count on Bachelor's Degrees in Arts and Sciences.

VIRGINIA TAKES THE SECOND.

GAME WITNESSED BY CROWD OF 2500 SPECTATORS.

Greensboro Treats Teams Royally--a Good Game--Story the Hero for Carolina.

In the presence of 2500 enthusiastic wearers of the blue and white and orange and blue Carolina suffered a second defeat at the hands of Virginia in Greensboro Saturday at the ratio of 5 to 2. Long before the time for the game to be called the grand stand had been filled and the crowd rapidly spread down the foul-lines on both sides of the diamond.

A little after 3:30 o'clock umpire Earle Holt called "play ball!" For the first two innings neither side scored and both teams put up a good exhibition of the national sport. In the third inning Woodson of the Virginia team, went to first on four bad ones and scored on Honaker's neat single to the out field. There were no more runs made until the seventh inning, when Virginia scored another man, who went to first on a passed ball and scored on Harrison's hit. In the eighth Carolina tied the score. Rogers went to first on four balls. Montgomery singled, advancing Rogers. Both advanced on James' sacrifice and scored on Story's two-bagger which came near going over center-field fence for four sacks. Pandemonium broke loose on the side-lines and Story was the hero of the hour, but the joy was shortlived for in Virginia's half of the inning a combination of hits and errors gave the boys from Charlottesville the three runs that decided the game.

Both teams were treated royally while in Greensboro. They stopped at the Guilford, the dining room of which was decorated in the colors of the two colleges. A dance was given in the hotel ball room in their honor in the evening.

The tabulated score:

VIRGINIA.										
	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.		
Honaker, ss.	4	0	2	2	1	1				
Walker, of.	3	0	1	0	1	0				
Hoff, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	1				
Dalton, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	0				
Thom, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0				
Johnson, 1b.	3	1	0	11	0	0				
Maddox, 2b.	4	2	2	1	1	0				
Woodson, c.	3	2	1	10	0	0				
Susong, p.	3	0	1	0	7	0				
Totals	31	5	8	27	12	2				

CAROLINA.										
	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.		
Montgomery, 2b.	4	1	1	4	0	1				
James, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	1				
Story, 1b.	4	0	2	5	1	1				
Thompson, p.	4	0	1	1	1	1				
Morrow, lf.	2	0	0	2	0	0				
Whittaker, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0				
Raney, of.	3	0	0	0	0	0				
Fountain, ss.	4	0	0	2	1	0				
Rogers, c.	2	1	0	6	0	1				
Davis, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	0				
Totals	31	2	5	24	6	3				

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