

Dr. L. R. Wilson

# THE TAR HEEL

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## VIRGINIA WINS FIRST

### HARD FOUGHT GAME WITH CLOSE SCORE

Large and enthusiastic crowd witness contest and root for Carolina.

In the presence of a tremendous crowd, estimated at 4,500, the first Virginia-Carolina game of this season was played yesterday afternoon, and lost to Virginia by the close score of 4 to 3. However, Carolina made a strong fight and a good showing. At the end of the game she was charged with a single error against Virginia's five; she had seven hits, Virginia three; and "Red" struck out eight men, while Brown fanned only three. Two of Virginia's runs were made on the one error of the Tar Heels—a low throw to first.

The enthusiasm of the great crowd reached a high pitch in the fifth and again in the ninth, at both of which times it seemed that the tables would be turned in favor of Carolina. Aside from these two crises, the game was not particularly exciting, but steady and hard-fought. One notable feature of the game was Stewart's three base hit. Williams, Rose, and Buie each got two hits. Two two-baggers fell to the Virginians. The following is a detailed account of the game:

- 1st. Carolina. Bivens fans. Hamilton hits slow one, catcher to first. Duncan out to first.
- Virginia. Pickford safe over first. Lile bunts to pitcher, out at first. Pickford taking second. Fetchett fans. Douglas out to left field. 1 hit.
- 2nd. Hackney hits in front of catcher, out at first. Stewart to pitcher out at first. Williams hits through third safe to first, makes third on wild throw. Armstrong to third, out at first. 1 hit.
- Hume out pitcher to first. Blakeny walks. Hitch fans. Blakeny steals second. Roan flies out to left.
- 3d. Buie out pitcher to first. Rose

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## N. C. ADDS TWO MORE DEBATES

### GEORGIA AND WASHINGTON AND LEE GO DOWN BEFORE TAR HEELS

Messrs. McIntosh, F. N. Cox, H. E. Stacy, and W. R. Edmonds speak as Carolina's representatives

The debate on Federal chartering of interstate corporations won by Carolina from Georgia Thursday night was distinguished by the warmth of its rejoinder. Carolina's representatives were Messrs. F. N. Cox and C. E. McIntosh; Georgia's, Messrs. Henderson Lanham and William Turpin. The query was, "Resolved: that all corporations doing an interstate commerce business should be required to take out a federal charter on such terms as congress may prescribe, constitutionality granted. Judges were Rev. Gilbert Rowe of Charlotte, W. R. Weaver of Catawba College, E. R. Leyburn of Rome, Ga. Carolina on the negative won a unanimous decision.

The real fight of the debate came in the second round when Messrs. McIntosh and Turpin clashed. Carolina had based her argument upon the fundamental principle of Democratic government, local powers to the state and national powers to federal government. The affirmative had contended that the plan they advocated did not conflict with this principle. When the two strong men from their respective sides clashed in rejoinder, then and not until then was the debate won and lost.

Mr. Lanham, affirmative, outlined Georgia's argument. He showed the benefits of the modern gigantic corporations, which, he said, "are inseparable and beneficial agents of our modern economic life. They develop our great natural resources and greatly increase the country's wealth. 50 per cent of our national wealth is in these corporations." But the beneficial they have their evils. They are subsidizing the press, bribing the courts, watering their capital, failing to pay sufficient wages, and gobbling up our natural resources. "These evils are due to lack of uniformity in chartering under state governments, lack of uniformity in taxation, and lack of uniformity in regulation. He sought to show the need of a remedy for existing conditions and left it to his colleague to prove that federal incorporation is the proper remedy.

Mr. Cox told of the intimate connection between the big corporations and our economic life. Pioneers of our civil and industrial life are to be ranged side by side. The state, he said is supreme locally, the federal government nationally. The power to regulate these corporations belongs to the national government. The power to create belongs to the states. Democracy says every individual shall have what he produces. It would be undemocratic to deprive the states of the increase accruing from taxing these corporations which are their own.

Mr. Turpin said, that legitimate combination is beneficial, but trusts are escaping proper regulation. The plans which had been proposed were: 1st., "Let present system remain but make federal regulation more stringent. This his colleague had considered. 2nd., Complete state control. This would only perpetuate present evils and would besides be unconstitutional. 3rd., Inaugurate federal franchise system. Let the state continue to incorporate but let the national government grant franchises to interstate corporations. This plan offered no advantages. 4th., Federal incorporation, charters being granted by a bureau of the national government, there being no possibility of a removal from state to federal courts and local taxes still being made locally. Centralization of power although the necessary accompaniment of this move would be preferable to state absolutism. The proposed plan would necessitate fairness in business methods; would in short solve the trust problem. The system would involve no opposition to any fundamental principle of our government.

Mr. McIntosh demanded states' rights for the states. 90 per cent of nation's corporations are at some time interstate, put 83 per cent of their business is local. If states have the right to exist, they have the right to tax these corporations which are their own. National incorporation would deprive them of this right. New York would lose \$2000,000 and North Carolina \$200,000 by losing the right to tax interstate corporations. The faults of the present system are administrative not inherent. From a standpoint of expediency, it should be considered that the federal courts are not large enough to handle the the amount of judicial work that would be thrown up on them from state courts.

On rejoinder Mr. Lanham attempted to draw an analogy between the national banking system and a system of federal incorporation, but Mr. Cox showed that the two systems were fundamentally different in function. "We want no uniformity where interests are not coincident," said Mr. Cox in consideration of Mr. Lanham's point on the lack of uniformity in state regulation, taxation, and corporation. A few minutes after the debate between Georgia and Carolina in Gerrard Hall had been concluded, a telegram was received from Greensboro stating that our debaters, Messrs. W. R. Edmonds and H. E. Stacy, had also won the debate over their opponents of Washington and Lee University. The question of Federal charters for corporations was the one discussed.

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## DR. SPEAKS OF TOLSTOI

### MOST ENTERTAINING LECTURE KEPT ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE

The lecturer, touched with the spirit of the great Russian impresses hearers.

Dr. E. A. Steiner, of Grinnell University, in a lecture in Gerrard Hall Wednesday night on *Tolstoi the Man* impressed his audience as one who exemplified the life principles which are the keynotes of the Russian philosopher's character. The delightful personality of Dr. Steiner, "the dreamer", as he admitted himself to be, would have made any lecture enjoyable; but his talk upon Tolstoi did not need the fire of his gesticulation and frequent humorous interspersions to make it a success. Tolstoi was the fountain source from which Dr. Steiner drew the idealism which constantly made itself felt thruout the entire lecture.

"Tolstoi", said Dr. Steiner, "has done what he has done thru love. Born of aristocratic parents, brought up in the atmosphere of the best society of a Russian city, he could not be satisfied with a life whose only purpose was to continue in the way of wealth. He asked himself questions which could not be answered in the ramshackle university at which he was student. He came under the influence of Rousseau and aided by his own serious thought he became convinced that the

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