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CAROLINA WINS DEBATE FROM PENNSYLVANIA

UNANIMOUS DECISION GIVEN

MESSRS. TAYLOR AND WILLIAMS WIN IN CONTEST WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF PENN

Query: Resolved, That the United States Government Should Establish a Central Bank. Carolina Had the Affirmative

In the debate in Philadelphia Saturday night between the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania and the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies of Carolina, the decision was won by Messrs. W. F. Taylor and C. L. Williams, of Carolina. The query debated was: "Resolved, That the United States government should establish a central bank." Carolina had the affirmative, while Messrs. C. B. Rhodes and Gilbert Hughes for Pennsylvania defended the negative. The judges were Messrs. David Wallerstein and Clinton Gage, and Prof. O. Lichtenberger. The decision for the affirmative was unanimous.

MR. TAYLOR'S SPEECH

The following is a summary of Mr. Taylor's speech on the affirmative:

In advocating a central bank we shall apply to our present disorganized banking system the principle of organization, and show the superiority of an organized banking system over a great number of detached banks. The function of organization is to bring together the separate and isolated parts into a single, organic whole, which shall work with the least friction possible and produce the greatest possible efficiency.

Now in all organizations there are two factors to be noted, two interests to be cared for; there is both the individual and the institution. The elemental principle, then, is dual in its nature, showing its two great forces in life, the individual and the universal. The principle of organization has been successfully applied in practically all phases of American life, its perfection being in our government; yet our banking life has been neglected, and is still in that disorganized stage of its development at which the States were under the articles of confederation.

Now we propose to organize our banking system by establishing a central bank and procuring the co-operation of our isolated banks. Such a step will not be a revolution but simply a step in the evolution of our present system; the central bank will not compete with, but will supplement and perfect our system; it will bear the same relation to local banks as the Federal government bears to the states. Our banking business, like our government, is a two-sided affair, having both local and national functions. Yet, though dualistic in its nature, the dual principle of organization has been misapplied in our banking life and we have local institutions attempting to perform national functions. The adjustment of the volume of the currency to the national business and the control of the national gold reserve, is a matter of national importance and thus far central. We need a central bank to control our foreign exchange situation. America,

with six times the gold reserve of England, should not be forced to deal through London exchange. With her unbounded natural resources, with her extensive economic and industrial activities, and with her enormous banking power, which is practically three-fifths that of the entire world—with these advantages, America should be the credit nation of the world, instead of England.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE NEGATIVE

The TAR HEEL is unable to get a summary of each of the speeches by the Pennsylvania debaters, but the following is a brief statement of their argument as reported:

The negative dealt especially with the practical operation of the proposed central bank in the United States, showing the many obstacles to be overcome. They laid stress upon the dangers of Wall Street control, political influence, and discrimination among banks. They held that panics were due to a lack of confidence and claimed that a central bank could not remedy the situation. They argued further that the success of the central bank in foreign countries was no reason for believing it would succeed in the United States. Political and industrial conditions are not the same here. They questioned the constitutionality of such a bank.

MR. WILLIAMS' SPEECH

Mr. Williams' argument was:

Since the adoption of the present system there has been a constant clamor for reform. It maintains abnormal relations between the United States treasury and banks, because no provision is made to return revenue moneys to circulation and security is demanded for government deposits. The government thus repudiates the safety of its own system. A central bank would be the fiscal agent for the government and surplus tax money would be available to re-discount securities for banks.

Reserve deposits are not properly regulated. Reserves are scattered and loaned out; they are unavailable and when a crisis comes the entire system breaks down. A central bank would concentrate them and make them available through re-discount power.

Our banking system fails to maintain its stability when a great financial crisis comes; the crisis then becomes a panic. A central bank, through its re-discount power, would regulate the discount rate and control the crisis.

The fourth fundamental defect in our monetary system is its utter lack of elasticity. A central bank would regulate the quality and quantity of our currency and make it responsive to the nation's business.

As a supplement, the central bank will furnish every attribute of a sound monetary system:

1. By government control and private ownership it secures safety and confidence.
2. By regulating the discount rate it maintains that stability so essential to private enterprise.
3. By acting as fiscal agent for the government it maintains proper relations between the banks and the treasury department.

W. F. HENDRIX TO MANAGE FOOTBALL IN 1911

Other Important Business Transacted. Change in Constitution of G. A. A. Proposed

The annual meeting of the Athletic Association for the purpose of electing the manager and assistant managers of the football team for next season was held last Saturday afternoon.

It was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to look into the advisability of bonding the managers of "Varsity" athletic teams, and of changing the constitution of the Athletic Association, in regard to the awarding of "N. C." sweaters, the selection of managers of athletic teams, and other matters. The president appointed Messrs. R. S. Stewart, A. W. Graham, I. C. Moser, C. B. Ruffin and W. C. George, to serve on the committee. Mr. R. S. Stewart moved that the constitution be suspended and the election of assistant managers postponed until the committee shall have met. The election of the manager for next session was then taken up. The candidates were Messrs. J. D. Boushall, Jr., and W. F. Hendrix, both of the junior class, who had served as assistant managers this year. Mr. Hendrix received one hundred and thirty votes and Mr. Boushall one hundred and thirteen. Mr. Hendrix was declared elected.

A call was then made upon Dr. Royster, the athletic advisor, for a speech. Dr. Royster responded and spoke briefly of the Association. Mr. B. D. Stephenson was elected assistant editor-in-chief of the TAR HEEL to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Graham.

J. T. Pritchett Wins Freshman Prize

In the freshman debate, held in the Dialectic Society on Saturday night, the question discussed was: Resolved, That a \$2.00 fee should be paid by each student, at the fall registration, for the support of athletics. On the affirmative were Messrs. J. P. Burke, J. E. Holmes, L. R. Johnston and J. T. Pritchett. On the negative: Messrs. M. R. Dunnagan, J. A. Holmes, R. L. Lasley and W. J. Ward. The question was decided in favor of the negative, but Mr. Pritchett, of the affirmative, was judged to have made the best debate and was awarded the ten dollar prize.

The University of Colorado requires "flunk-outs" to wear blue caps. Would not a yellow cap be more appropriate?—The Idea.

One hundred dollars is divided among the members of the winning team in the annual freshman-sophomore debate at the University of Minnesota.—Crimson and White.

"English is a funny language, after all, isn't it?"

"Why so?"

"I heard a man talking to a political candidate the other day say: 'If he only takes this stand, when he runs he will have a walk-over.'"—Stetson Weekly Collegiate.

4. By issuing properly secured credit notes it combines safety and elasticity.

5. By acting as a bankers' bank, as a supplement in time of need, the central bank remedies the one inherent defect and unites our banking system, protecting commercial life from the danger of panic.

WINS RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

EDGAR W. TURLINGTON, OF THE UNIVERSITY IS THE FORTUNATE CANDIDATE

Scholarship Provides for Three Years Residence at Oxford University. Mr. Turlington Will Enter Oxford Next Fall

Intelligence was received at the University Monday to the effect that Mr. E. W. Turlington, of the senior class, was the successful candidate in the recent Rhodes Scholarship examination held at Raleigh. Mr. Turlington will go to Oxford University, England, sometime next fall and remain as a student three years, traveling on the continent in summer.

Mr. Turlington is president of the Y. M. C. A. and won the presidency of the Phi Beta Kappa in his class. He has won honors in debate as well as in scholarship, having been awarded the Bingham medal last commencement. His winning the Rhodes scholarship was not a surprise to those acquainted with his record as a student.

The Historical Society

The Historical Society met, for the second time this year, on last Monday night. About fifteen or eighteen were present, all of whom enjoyed themselves immensely. Cigars were passed around, and the meeting took on the sociable and informal character aimed at by Dr. Wagstaff and Dr. Hamilton. The results of the recent election, and the probable program of the Democratic party as the majority party, and of the Republican party as the opposition party, were discussed at some length. Dr. Wagstaff spoke of the recent election as being to his wish, not so much on assurance of tenure in office for the Democratic party, nor a promise of victory in 1912, as a drastic rebuke to the Republican party. The question is, What are the Democrats going to do with their initial advantage, and what are the Republicans going to do under the country's rebuke?

The revision downward of the tariff was given as one of the most important problems of the Democratic house. A tough proposition was predicted, while sympathies were extended to Champ Clark. The question of popular election of United States senators was advanced also as a probable topic for legislation. Just here—and this shows the informal nature of the meeting—the appearance, power and influence of Woodrow Wilson in politics was discussed. The attitude of the Democrats towards the impeachment of Secretary Ballinger was talked of, as well as of their probable action concerning the rules of the House. Action in the latter instance was predicted as inevitable. And as for the Republicans in minority, their problem was tersely put "Get together and nominate Roosevelt in 1912."

Towards the end of the hour, State politics, and especially the probable appropriation of the Legislature to the University was discussed. The subject for the next meeting was decided to be "The Negro Problem."

A midnight football game will be played at Los Angeles Cal., under the rays of 1,000 arc light as a curtain raiser to the big automobile race to be held there.