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NO. 13.

CAROLINA DEFEATS PENNSYLVANIA

Representatives of the Old Phi and Di Win Over the Philo of Penn.

VICTORY GAINED BY VOTE OF TWO TO ONE

Pennsylvania Taken by Surprise. Wharton and Barker Make the Question One of Property. Pa. Debates Federal vs. State Ownership.

By a vote of two to one the representatives of the Philanthropic Societies of the University of North Carolina won the debate Friday night over the representatives of the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

The question for debate was: Resolved that the Forest and Mineral Lands now in the Possession of the United States, in the Several States, Should be Retained by the Federal Government." Pennsylvania defended the affirmative; Carolina the negative.

The speakers for Pennsylvania were: E. L. Hargett and G. C. Hughes. For Carolina: C. R. Wharton and F. P. Barker. The judges of the debate were Prof. D. D. Carroll, of Guilford College; Dr. W. K. Boyd, of Trinity College, and Rev. Homer Starr, of Chapel Hill. Prof. E. K. Graham was president of the debate and M. T. Spears secretary. This debate was the fifth of a series of five between the societies of the universities. Of the four preceding debates Carolina has won three and Pennsylvania one.

After the debate a banquet was served in the Y. M. C. A. in honor of the debaters. All old varsity debaters and members of the Alpha Tau Kappa, the national debaters' society, were present.

Mr. E. L. Hargett was the first speaker for the affirmative. He spoke of the unscrupulous waste which had occurred in the development of our national resources and said that some control must be set up. There are only two sources for this control in America—the Federal Government and the State government.

In the remainder of his speech he sought to show how far superior Federal control is to State government. To prove this he developed the following points:

The people in the separate States cannot realize the need of national conservation. State legislatures cannot enact such legislation. Conflicting State laws will lead to endless litigation. There are not enough of these lands in the separate States to justify the States setting up bureaus. In cases of fraud and bribery the States are limited. The fact that in Eastern States there are none of these lands and a large amount in the Western States would lead to discrimination. If one State allows waste, all must.

Mr. C. R. Wharton spoke first for the negative. He undertook to show what the democratic principle of government is and how the proposed plan subverted

BASKET BALL SCHEDULE FOR THE 1912 SEASON

Manager Ritch Books the Longest Schedule of Hard Games Ever Attempted by a North Carolina College

Below is given the basketball schedule. It has not yet been approved by the faculty committee, but such approval is practically a certainty. A glance at the schedule will show it to be one of the longest and hardest ever attempted by a North Carolina College. It is of course the best schedule Carolina has had.

The manager has bitten off a pretty good slice. The first three games will be easy. Charlotte Y. M. C. A. and Guilford will prove tougher propositions. A rest up will be taken on V. C. C. Then comes the northern trip with our old friend Virginia first on the list. The Orange and Blue put it on us in two hard fought games last year. What

Jan. 5th	Durham Y. M. C. A.	at Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 9th	Elon College.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 12th	William and Mary.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 26th	Charlotte Y. M. C. A.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 31st	Guilford.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.
Feb. 2nd	Virginia Christian College.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 5th	V. C. C.	" Lynchburg, Va.
" 6th	University of Virginia.	" Charlottesville, Va.
" 7th	Catholic University.	" Washington, D. C.
" 8th	Georgetown.	" Washington, D. C.
" 10th	V. P. I.	" Blacksburg, Va.
" 14th	Roanoke College.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 16th	V. P. I.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 21st	V. M. I.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 23rd	Davidson.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 28th	University of Virginia.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 29th	University of Virginia.	" Chapel Hill, N. C.

this fundamental principle of the American Government. He spoke as follows:—

"The question we have for discussion is a question of property and the ownership and use of property. Property under our democratic principle of government is inherently private and individualistic. The very essence of our government lies in the individual's right to own property. The freedom and independence of the individual is an essential part of our theory of government. Were the ownership and use of property not private there would cease to be free and independent men in America. The nation would become a people of hirelings, lessees, and serfs; the government a feudal state.

"The forest and mineral lands now in possession of the Federal Government are most assuredly property. Since property is private, these lands should be turned over to the individual when he wants them. It is not meant that the government shall give these lands away, or that it shall thrust them on any one. But if the individual can afford to buy these lands, it is his right that he have them.

For the government to hold and operate these lands would make it a feudal state that would convert men from independent free-holders into hirelings. We

will happen this year remains to be seen. Catholic University, Georgetown, and V. P. I. will make the rest of the trip very interesting.

Back on the Hill after a four day rest the team plays Roanoke College, then three hard games with V. P. I., V. M. I., and Davidson. Two games with Virginia winds up the list.

This is a schedule that will make us sit up and take notice. To win the majority of the game will make us go some. All the members of last year's team are back, and in the squad of twenty-five candidates, four or five new men show up well. Bocock and the captain are working hard to put out a good team—and Bocock usually succeeds.

of the negative say that our democratic principle of government, the principle that seeks the highest good of all, the greatest progress of all, in leaving to the individual his own self-development and progress, is the principle by which we must live and conduct our government. It is by this principle alone that a people can develop not only their resources what but, is far greater, themselves.

"The highest purpose of government is the development of the people who live under it. This development comes not by the government becoming a paternalism, but by it leaving the development of its citizens to their own endeavor. The proposed plan would make the government a feudal proprietor, would destroy its own purpose. The proposed plan may plant a tree but it will destroy men. It means not the promotion of progress, but the hindrance of self-development."

The second speaker for the affirmative was Mr. G. R. Hughes. In the beginning of his speech he replied at some length to the argument of Mr. Wharton. He sought to confine the argument to the question of State or Federal control of these lands and summoned up his argument by saying that the affirmative advocated not a feudalism, but the

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PHI SOCIETY WINS DEBATE

By the Vote of Two to One Defeats the Di Society on the Question of Commission Form of Government

The Philanthropic Society won from her ancient rival, the Dialectic Society, last night by a vote of two to one.

The question for debate was: "Resolved that American Municipalities Should Adopt the Commission System of Government." The Phi Society defended the affirmative, Di the negative. S. W. Whiting and W. R. Pettaway represented the Phi Society; I. R. Strayhorn and J. C. Busby, the Di. F. P. Venable, Prof. M. C. S. Noble and Dr. Archibald Henderson were the judges.

In presenting the argument of the affirmative, Mr. S. W. Whiting, the first speaker, sought to show that the commission plan of government is the natural plan for the American cities, because it combines legislation and government and provides for the election of officers from the whole city rather than from districts as is done in the state and nation. He further sought to show why legislation and administration should be carried out by the same body of men, from a study of the effects which the work has upon the aldermanic plan in blending the two branches. And in conclusion, he sought to prove, by showing that the work of the city governments effects all the sections essentially the same, why city officers should be chosen from the whole city.

Mr. W. R. Pettaway, the second speaker on the affirmative, in his argument sought to prove that the commission plan of government is the most effective plan of government known in American municipal life, because; first: it provides for the free and effective expression of the will of the people; and second: it provides the government with every effective means at its command to carry promptly and decisively into effect the expressed will of the people.

Mr. Strayhorn spoke first on the negative, outlined the present aldermanic system and the proposed commission plan of city government, explaining how the present form was a natural outgrowth of municipal evolution and how it was correct in theory, having as its foundation the basic principle of democratic government. The speaker then pointed out the theory upon which the commission system was built and how that theory was incorrect.

Mr. Busby then took up the objections to the commission system, namely, that it failed to recognize the twofold character of city government, tended toward oligarchy, failed to elect experts and failed to fix responsibility.

After explaining each objection in detail, he offered modifications and additions to the present system, which should make it even more effective.

Kansas University gives two hours credit for inter-society debating, one hour credit for State debating, and two for inter-state debating.

THE EMBRYOS OF FOURTH ESTATE

Spend a Day in Raleigh Inspecting Daily Newspaper Offices

CLASS IN JOURNALISM PULL OFF STUNTS

In News and Observer and Daily Times Office. Dr. Royster's Class in Journalism Have a Great Time in Raleigh. Royally Entertained

The class in journalism went to Raleigh last Tuesday morning on a visit to the offices of the Capitol's morning and afternoon papers. In the party were: Dr. James F. Royster, instructor of the class, T. S. Page, S. R. Winters, B. D. Stephenson, J. L. Orr, and L. N. Morgan. The class left Chapel Hill at 10:30 a. m. spent the entire day and most of the night in Raleigh, and returned to the Hill at 4:30 a. m. Wednesday.

Upon arriving in Raleigh the party went to the office of the *Evening Times*, where it saw an afternoon paper in the making. Dr. Royster and the class were met at the office by City Editor Farabee. Mr. Farabee is an alumnus of the University and seemed especially anxious to show the class in journalism everything connected with the paper. The class went into the print shop, saw the linotypemachines at work, and watched the forms being made up. By the time the party got to the office the news of the day had almost ceased to come in, the work of the reporters was about over, and the paper was on the point of going to press.

About 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon the *News and Observer* office was visited. The class was most cordially received by the editor, Mr. Daniels, and the staff. The members of the class and Dr. Royster were first interviewed by Mr. Daniels. Their opinion was asked upon the much mooted question of the world's twenty greatest men, and each member of the party was asked to make a list of these men. Dr. Royster was interviewed concerning what he thought of the paper's constant reference to woman's suffrage. His opinion on this question appeared in Wednesday's edition of the *News and Observer*.

Mr. Edward E. Britton, City Editor of the paper, then made an interesting and instructive talk to the members of the class. He told them of the needed qualifications for a journalistic career, and explained the work of a reporter. The class enjoyed this talk and appreciated it as coming from a practical newspaper man.

It was then time for afternoon rounds. Three members of the class were assigned to cover with Mr. Britton the Capitol, the Supreme Court, the Agricultural Department, and the State Departments to get the news for the morning paper. The other two members of the class were assigned to make with Assistant City Editor W. H. Richardson

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