

Weather Report:
Stay to Commencement
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THE TAR HEEL

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Go to Black Mountain
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

VOL. 22

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914

NO. 27

CAROLINA LOSES BOTH SIDES OF TRI- ANGULAR DEBATE ON MONROE DOCTRINE

Johns Hopkins Wins By a Unanimous Decision and Virginia by a Vote of Three to Two.

In the second triangular debate between Carolina, Virginia, and Johns Hopkins, held April 18, Carolina dropped the decision at both corners. The query debated was: Resolved, that the political interest of the United States demanded the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. Our affirmative team, Carlisle Higgins and J. A. Holmes, met Johns Hopkins in Charlottesville. Our negative team, K. C. Royall and F. L. Webster, met Virginia in Baltimore. And here in Gerrard Hall representatives from Virginia and Hopkins clashed forces, Hopkins winning.

Hopkins held the affirmative side in the debate here, and was represented by Messrs. Warren and Lauchheimer. Virginia, on the negative, was represented by Messrs. McBain and Henry. The judges were President Graham, Dr. Raper, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Hamilton, and Dr. Chase. Prof. Bernard was the presiding officer; T. C. Boushall, Secretary of the Debating Union, acted as secretary for the debate.

A rather large audience was present, in spite of the strong attraction toward Durham. The debate on the whole was not up to the standard set by the institutions last year.

The affirmative pointed out that since the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, great changes have occurred both in our own government and in world conditions, up to near the end of the last century, the Doctrine was a correct and necessary interpretation of our foreign relations. We were a weak nation; democracy was still on trial. Like a small dog, we had to make a big noise in order to protect our life. But such a condition no longer exists. We are now a great and respected nation. The Monroe Doctrine instead of a benefit, has become a burden, in that it multiplies the chances of collision with other nations. Furthermore, it is detrimental to our interests, because it arouses the suspicion and hatred of Latin America against us, and it forces upon us the unhealthy burden of guardianship over the western world.

The negative, playing entirely on the defensive, did not advance constructive argument in favor of the Monroe Doctrine, but contented themselves from the beginning with refutation of the attack of the opposition. They pointed out that the Monroe Doctrine has not been followed for the purpose of imperialism. History shows, they contended, that in every application of the Doctrine we have benefited, not harmed, Latin America. In the case of San Domingo, we facilitated their receipt of revenue and gave them a stable government. Thrice we have made Mexico a present of her independence. We prevented the absorption of Yuca-

tan by Spain. We cleaned up Cuba and left it free. In all of these cases, we could easily have acted in selfish aggrandizement of our own strength; but we have not allowed ourselves to become imperialistic. The Monroe Doctrine may be misunderstood by some; but it is also held in high esteem by many leaders of public thought in Latin America. Its minor defects should not cause its abandonment.

After the rejoinders, the votes of the judges were collected and announced; the decision was four to one in favor of the affirmative.

Following the debate, an informal banquet was served in the reading room of the Y. M. C. A. There were present the visiting debaters, the judges and officers of the debate, the members of the Debating Union, the Faculty debating committee, and all old intercollegiate debaters on the Hill. Many delightful speeches were enjoyed, specially those of our visiting friends from Virginia and Johns Hopkins.

Carolina men will be particularly interested in the argument presented by our own representatives in Charlottesville and Baltimore. A summary of these follows.

For the affirmative, Mr. Holmes in opening, defined the terms of the query. "Political interests of the United States means," he said, "the preservation of our political system of checks and balances, and the maintenance of our democratic institutions. The Monroe Doctrine is a general interpretative policy, embodying the interpretation of Presidents from Monroe to the present day. Since it has always been an executive policy, never receiving legislative or judicial sanction, it is a subversion of our system of checks and balances. It is also a contradiction of our democratic institutions, for we force ourselves into the political business of other nations by demanding their political isolation from Europe. The Doctrine has led us to paternalism, as instanced in the cases of San Domingo and Ocaraugua; it has led to tutelage as in the cases of Yucatan and the St. Thomas' Island; and it has led to imperialism as in the cases of Porto Rico and Panama.

Continuing our affirmative argument, Mr. Higgins contended that the the Monroe Doctrine resulted in positive injury to ourselves and to the world at large. The only justification for the interference of one nation in the affairs of another is self-protection; and it is absurd to say that we can best protect ourselves by extending our lines around half the world. Furthermore, by this action we block the progress of peace, for we refuse to submit cases arising under the Monroe

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DR. VINCENT ENDS McNAIR SERIES

"The Larger Selfishness" Was Theme Thursday. "Kingdom of God" Friday.

PAST STANDING OF SERIES MAINTAINED.

In the second of the series of McNair lectures, Dr. George E. Vincent on Friday night spoke on "The Larger Selfishness." At the beginning of this lecture Dr. Vincent pointed out the confusion between unselfishness and selfishness, and raised the question, what is the self?

To explain consciousness there have been many interesting figures offered. One is the "threshold of consciousness," over which a stimulus must pass before we notice it. James used the figure of a "stream," flowing on and on. We may think of consciousness as a series of "moving pictures." Self control is control of one's own pictures. Leaders of men are those who place pictures in the minds of others. The self is revealed in the kinds of pictures that are in the mind and in the mind's attitude toward them. "Whatever a man thinketh in his heart"—what kind of pictures he is pleased to attend to—"that is he." We should avoid both the despair of continual sad pictures and the arrogance of continual flattering ones; strike the middle ground of poise and serenity.

But to examine the self more closely, take a cross section of it. We find that it is made up of concentric circles; at the center the inner self, surrounded by ever widening circles. The first surrounding is the material self, our property, whatever is saturated with self. Beyond this the family self, which we live in the life of those dear to us. Likewise the life of our social selves depends upon the groups of other people whose opinion of us we regard. We have also the sense of self in the institutions—this University is a part of us—so with the state, the section, the nation, and the world.

The largeness of our life, the generosity of our action depends upon the incorporation of the wide circles of self into our being. This is the business of the inner self. It acts as the center of feeling, of desire, and of valuation. It selects, arranges, and dominates the other selves. Some of these selves do not naturally agree—as our church self may not be compatible with our business self. The inner self must harmonize these differences. The true simple life lies in a personality organized into a unity of desires and action.

The inner self must merge the wider selves, grow into something bigger than the material and its immediate connections. This growth demands effort, a choice exercised, and a frontier pressed steadily outward. Give the inner self ideal associates,

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CAROLINA HAS DISASTEROUS WEEK ON DIAMOND. LOSE TWO TO VIRGINIA

Lose at Durham Saturday and Greensboro Monday Before Large Crowds. To Davidson Tuesday at Charlotte.

In the first game of the Virginia-Carolina series Carolina lost to Virginia 2 to 0. The game was played safely throughout, and it was singularly noticeable that there was no attempt to steal a base, peg to a base, or do anything where there was a chance of error. Williams, though at times wild, was indeed masterful when he held his control, and it was with difficulty that the Virginians connected with his delivery. His speed was against him only once, when White met a fast one fair for three bases and scored later on a single. Carolina hit Gammon almost at will, but always straight to the fielders and succeeded in landing only three hits.

The cheering was frantic at times, and the players were incited by frequent yells from the Carolina bleachers, and by the occasional spirited outbursts from the Virginia roaters in the grandstand.

In the early innings Virginia scored her first run when Hardison's error allowed the man on second to score. Williams was continually pulling out of tight places, either by fanning the batters, or by help from his teammates one time in a fast double, and other times in quick outs at any one of the bases. At one time, with three men on, three balls, two strikes, and two out, Virginia's man drove a hard one far out into center, which Bailey caught on the run while the man from third had already touched home plate. Shields featured in two remarkable catches that otherwise would have been sure hits, and by a sensational single handed stop of a fast grounder behind second broke up a third hit. Lewis and Woodall were both steady and hits to the outfield were almost impossible. Nance for the second time in the season got a hit out of a single chance when he was put in as a pinch hitter in the ninth.

The fielding on both sides was almost perfect, especially in the outfield. Almost impossible chances were made good after long runs just in time to meet the white sphere as it dropped down from the blue skyline.

The action of the Durham Alumni in preparing for the game has been a great pleasure to the student body. They secured the fifty piece band and also arranged to get the grounds free of cost. They also held a dance Saturday night in honor of the teams.

The score by innings follow:

FIRST INNING.

Williams shot the first one at 3:28 and Paschal fumbled. He fanned, Woodall dropping the third strike, out at first. Philips doubled to left. Neff walked. White grounds to short, forcing Neff, Philips taking third. Woodall makes beautiful stop of wild

pitch and Word out by Williams. One hit, no runs.

Carolina—Litchfield drives out to White in left. Hardison hits to Neff. Long drives it through Gammond and Neff throws it away. Long taking second. Woodall grounds to Neff.

SECOND INNING.

Virginia—Guy walks. Strickley sacrifices. Green hits it through first and Guy scores. Green on second. Gammond out on strikes. Paschal infield hit to third. Phillips walks and Neff is up. Williams gives him three balls then two strikes. Neff hits hotly to center, but Bailey holds it. One run, one hit. Virginia 1, Carolina 0.

Carolina—H. Bailey out second to first. K. Bailey flies deeply to left. Shields gets Carolina's first hit, a single to center. Lewis fouls out to Green. No runs, one hit.

THIRD INNING.

Virginia—White thrown out by Williams. Ward grounds to Hardison. Guy hits weakly and Williams makes fine play to first.

Carolina—Williams strikes out. Litchfield is thrown out by Gammon. Hardison grounds to Word

FOURTH INNING.

Virginia—Strickley out third to first. Green singles to right. Gammon hits to left. Paschal flies out to center. Phillips walks and again Neff is up with the bases full. Neff hits to Lewis, who steps on the bag. Two hits, no runs.

Carolina—Long flies to center. Woodall goes out on fast play of Sticklely. H. Bailey flies to White in left.

FIFTH INNING.

White hit one to center and H. Bailey pulled it in. Nobody knows how. Word singled to left. Guy fanned. Strickley out third to first. One hit, no run.

K. Bailey flied to third and Shields to center. Lewis out short to first. No hits, no runs.

SIXTH INNING.

Green fanned. Gammon started one over second but Shields pulled it in with one hand and on a great play retired Gammon. Paschal started one towards left and on another great play Shields pulled it in. No hits, no runs.

Williams flied to first. Litchfield out, short to first. Hardison flied to center. No hits, no runs.

SEVENTH INNING.

Philips walked. Neff grounded to Shields and on a fast double play, Shields to Bailey to Hardison both runners were out. White tripled to deep center, and Word singled to right scoring him. Guy out second to first. Two hits, one run.

Long singled to left! Woodall hit to third forcing Long at second being out himself at first. H. Bailey out second to first. One

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