

revised many orations and essays. An example of his willingness of labor at revision was his prize-winning oration in the Interstate Oratorical Contest in 1885. The speech was first composed and delivered by Beveridge in his sophomore year. The following year, he revised it and used it in a second contest. This speech was then revised for the school contest in 1885, revised for the State Contest and made the subject of further revision for the final contest. The last phase of the Ciceronian training required participation in contests. Beveridge was very active in the Platonian Literary Society and he participated in most of the debates and oratorical contests for which he was eligible.<sup>(2)</sup>

As a result of this classical training, Beveridge became the master of an oratorical technique which he used throughout his long career. Almost without exception each oration was prepared with the same methods. First the material was gathered from as many sources as possible—anything and everything which seemed to bear upon the subject. Then this data was carefully evaluated and arranged. The actual composition of the orations came next, Beveridge preferring to write out each in longhand. The first draft was critically revised, oftentimes more than once. Sometimes copies were sent to friends and political advisers for suggestions and comment. When this phase of preparation had been completed, Beveridge shut himself in his study so that he might read aloud and absorb the contents of his manuscript. Later he actually rehearsed, giving attention to voice, diction and gesture. This attention to preparation and the thoroughness with which each detail was treated, were without doubt fundamental reasons for his uniform success as a public speaker. Men disagreed with his political ideas, but they seldom criticised either the speeches themselves or the way in which they were delivered.

In 1884, before entering college for his senior year, Beveridge spent two months upon the political platforms of central Indiana, campaigning for James G. Blaine. This experience served to focus his attention upon national issues and federal policies with the result that he was stimulated to study nation-wide problems rather than those of limited and local concern.

These same broad considerations were evidenced later when, after graduation, he began the study and practice of law. Although he served a thorough apprenticeship necessary for a customary practice, he soon centered his attention upon Constitution

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2. "Beveridge the Debater," *Forensic* 17 (October, 1931) 89.



Law and interpretation. A definite period each week was set aside for this study, with the result that he became thoroughly familiar with this field of legal knowledge. During these years, however, he did not neglect his oratorical activity. Every two years he participated in the state political campaigns, and he often delivered occasional addresses or spoke at banquets. His reputation for excellence as a speaker grew steadily.

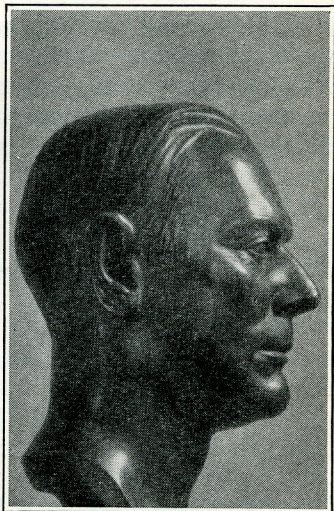
In 1896 the bitter campaign for the presidency waged by William McKinley and William Jennings Bryan engrossed the attention of the nation and aroused untold political animosities. The oratory of both parties was vehement and impassioned. As the day of election approached, the Democratic governor of Illinois, John P. Altgeld, brought to the fore the issue of states rights versus the national government. This was an appeal to the voters of Illinois who had objected to President Cleveland's action in dispatching federal troops to Chicago to settle the Pullman strikes which had occurred shortly before. Governor Altgeld had refused to ask for federal aid and he had publicly criticised the President before, but he now used his act to secure political advantage. The Republicans of the state, faced with the loss of Illinois, resolved to hold one last great rally of the party. A committee was dispatched to Indianapolis in an effort to secure ex-president Benjamin Harrison as the principal speaker. Mr. Harrison was not able to comply with their request, however, and in the conference which followed, it was agreed that Mr. Beveridge should be chosen in his stead. The committee requested that the states' rights position of Governor Altgeld be met if possible.

Here was just the opportunity for which, unknowingly, Beveridge had been preparing. Here was an opportunity for the delivery of a timely and effective oration which would bring into play every accomplishment which had been so laboriously acquired at DePauw. Here was an opportunity for the display of his knowledge of the Constitution and for an interpretation of those sections which would refute the arguments of Governor Altgeld. Every minute of the days which followed were filled with preparation. Finally the day arrived for the rally. Mr. Beveridge hurried to Chicago with his speech still uncompleted. In his hotel room the composition was completed and some time spent in revision. In the late afternoon press copies were released. At eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. Beveridge was introduced to a huge crowd which had assembled for the occasion. With splendid vigor, he delivered his "Answer to Altgeld" so effectively that the crowd was impressed not only with his sturdy



defense of the powers of the national government, but with the speaker's remarkable powers as well. His words were printed and reprinted in the newspapers, and with this single speech, Mr. Beveridge became nationally famous as an orator. Invitations to speak were sent him from all sections of the country.

On the 27th of April, 1898, he was the principal orator at a dinner of the Middlesex Club of Boston, celebrating the anniversary of U. S. Grant. A few days before this occasion, the United States had declared war on Spain. The country was filled with excitement and patriotism. Mr. Beveridge built dramatically upon these sentiments in his oration and swept his audience into outbursts of enthusiasm by declaring that the United States should frankly and openly pursue a policy of expansion and imperialism. This was the first public utterance of this doctrine by an important member of the Republican party. Before concluding, Mr. Beveridge predicted that the war would not be won in Cuba, upon which all eyes were turned at the moment, but in the Philippines. A few weeks later, Dewey's victory at Manilla bore out the prediction, and Mr. Beveridge's reputation continued to rise.



BUST OF ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE  
DePauw University

In the fall he was chosen to address an evening meeting of the Republican convention. With his usual care, Mr. Beveridge prepared another stirring and nationalistic oration whose keynote was struck in its opening words:

It is a noble land which God has given us; a land that can feed and clothe the world; a land whose coast line would enclose half the countries of Europe; a land set like a sentinel between the two imperial oceans of the globe; a greater England with a nobler destiny.

He continued with a series of vivid word pictures portraying "The March of the Flag" from the thirteen colonies westward to the Pacific and now at the conclusion of the war, to the Islands



of the Far East. He urged their permanent retention as the outposts of a future American colonial system. His arguments were so persuasive that the oration did much to commit the Republican party to this policy, and his eloquence was so effective that within a year the men who had listened to him had elected him to the United States Senate. In accepting the office, Senator Beveridge again enunciated his nationalistic point of view. "I shall not be Indiana's senator," he said, "I shall be the United States Senator from Indiana."

In entering the Senate, Mr. Beveridge realized that he would be forced to compete with men who were not only eloquent speakers, but experienced and respected statesmen and legislators. Yet he was unwilling to lose his popularity and prestige by playing an obscure part in the Senate. Hard work and oratory had always been his formulas for success. He decided to try them once again. Sensing that the disposition of the Philippine Islands would be one of the major issues in the coming session of Congress, Senator Beveridge determined to visit the Islands and to gather together as much first hand information about them as possible, so that he would be better qualified to speak upon the problems of the Far East than any other man in the upper house. As a result, a six-months trip was planned and carried out. After his return to the United States, Senator Beveridge refused to release his findings to the newspapers, preferring to keep them for the senatorial debates which he knew would follow. Several confidential interviews with President McKinley brought to public attention the importance of the information which he had gathered.

Shortly after Congress convened in December, 1899, debate on the Philippine question began. Early in January, Senator Beveridge announced that he would speak on 9th. Public interest was at once aroused, and senatorial indignation was provoked because a new member proposed to break the tradition of a year of silence in the senate before delivering a prepared speech. All members were in their places, however, to hear him and the floor was crowded with chairs placed for members of the House. The galleries were filled with Washington society; the diplomatic boxes were occupied by ambassadors and their aids; and Secretary Gage of the Treasury and other members of the administration were present. At noon Senator Beveridge began his oration, setting forth the conditions which he had found in the Philippines and the solution which he proposed for their future care. Again, he called upon the country and upon Congress to take con-



trol of the Philippines and to govern and develop them. "What shall history say of us?" he asked. "Shall it say that we denounced that holy trust, left the savage to his base condition, the wilderness to the reign of waste, deserted duty, abandoned glory, forgot our sordid profit even, because we feared our strength and read the charter of our powers with the doubter's eye and the quibbler's mind? Shall it say that, called by events to captain and command the ablest race of history in one of history's noblest works, we declined that great commission?"

The oration was applauded vigorously by those who agreed with the imperialism expressed and heartily condemned by those who disagreed. But it definitely established Mr. Beveridge as one of the most eloquent speakers in the Senate. This description of him as he delivered his oration pictures him at the height of his oratorical career:

Slight of form, short of stature, smooth of face, looking ten years younger than his age . . . speaking rapidly in a voice clear and musical as a bell, with an enunciation perfectly distinct, and in tones modulated to suit each particular phase of his remarks, the new Senator from Indiana won such a triumph as comes seldom to any public man. His manner was earnest, his delivery graceful, his few gestures, timely and effective. At intervals he drove home telling points with passionate fervor and dramatic force, but for the most part he employed the conversational tone that is now the favorite with the best orators. <sup>(3)</sup>

Newspaper reporters who heard the oration also commented upon the fact that although Mr. Beveridge had spoken without notes, he had delivered almost verbatim the manuscript which had been given out in advance. Mr. Beveridge did not memorize his speeches in the usual manner, but had the ability of being able to read a manuscript over several times and then reproducing it with remarkable accuracy.

A long debate in the Senate followed the speech of January 9th. A faction of the Republican party under Senator Hoar opposed the Beveridge proposals and Mr. Bryan in accepting the nomination to the presidency in August, made imperialism one of the leading issues of the campaign. Senator Beveridge was sent to Chicago to defend his program and that of the administration, and to answer Mr. Bryan. His oration on this occasion was known by the title "The Star of Empire."

Ten years of service in the Senate followed, throughout

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3. Indianapolis Journal, January 10, 1900.



which Senator Beveridge remained one of the most skilful debaters and most effective speakers in Congress. As the years passed, the program which he had projected for the Philippines was with modification enacted into law, and the country turned to other issues of more immediate concern.

Senator Beveridge's nationalism was broad enough, however, to embrace many issues. He wishes to see his country the greatest republic on earth, but he also desired that internally, sectional differences should be eliminated, that all should unite in projects designed to give equal opportunity for the citizens of every state and every class. Relentlessly he fought every agency which, in his opinion, tended to jeopardize the exercise of a free and just government. In accordance with these principles of broad nationalism, Senator Beveridge's many speeches develop three major premises:

Whatever will make the United States the greatest nation on earth, is desirable as a national policy.

Whatever contributes to the inherent welfare of the American people, is Constitutional.

Whatever challenges in any way the fundamental American institutions or the exercise of the Constitutional government, should be condemned.

From these points of view, Senator Beveridge urged the expansion of America's foreign trade, the direct election of senators, woman suffrage, the regulation of trusts and big business, the governmental inspection of foods and drugs, the necessity for abolishing child labor and the need for the conservation of natural resources.

During these years, Senator Beveridge's oratorical style underwent a gradual change. Before 1900, the orations were characterized by ornate and embellished passages and lofty perorations. Figures of speech abounded and the periodicity was so marked as to make pertinent Mr. Dooley's remark on the Philippine speech, " 'Twar a speech ye cud waltz to."

After 1902, however, the style was less exuberant, less unrestrained and although equally grounded in strong emotion and equally effective in the logical and effective communication of thought, the eloquence lay in the lucidity, the dignity and the noble simplicity of the diction, and in the restrained and perfected delivery of the mature and accomplished orator.



Year after year, Senator Beveridge continued to speak; in campaign after campaign he was one of the most dependable and forceful speakers of his party. He opened and closed more Republican campaigns, state and national than any other man of his time. In 1908, he made a transcontinental speaking tour in support of Mr. Taft's candidacy, speaking four hundred and fifty times. In this campaign, he promised his great audiences a reduction of the tariff. After the election, however, President Taft and the majority of the Republicans supported the Payne-Aldrich tariff which in many instances actually raised the rates. Senator Beveridge opposed them and was read out of the party. In 1911, he was defeated by the regulars in the Indiana senatorial contest.

The following year he joined forces with Theodore Roosevelt in the formation of the Progressive Party. Logically, he was chosen to deliver the keynote address at the national convention of the new party. His oration upon this occasion was as finely tempered and as brilliantly delivered as any in his long career.

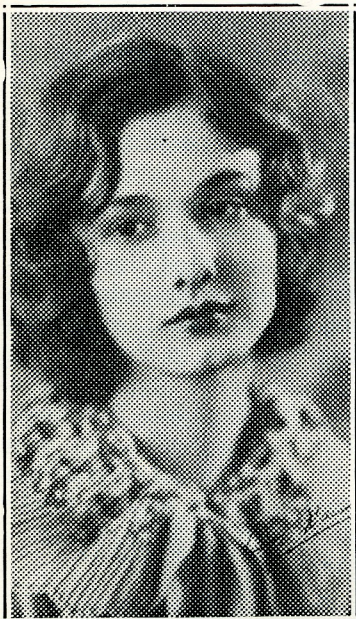
His opening paragraph was a masterpiece in itself:

"We stand for a nobler America. We stand for an undivided nation. We stand for a broader liberty, a fuller justice. We stand for social brotherhood as against savage individualism. We stand for an intelligent cooperation instead of a reckless competition. We stand for mutual helpfulness instead of mutual hatred. We stand for equal rights as a fact of life instead of a catchword of politics. We stand for the rule of a people as a practical truth instead of a meaningless pretense. We stand for a representative government that represents the people. We battle for the actual rights of men."

As he closed with the words of "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the vast audience of ten thousand arose and began the singing of the hymn—a beautiful tribute to Mr. Beveridge's eloquence. A vigorous campaign followed, but the Progressives were defeated. Thus retired from public life, Mr. Beveridge devoted his time to the writing of a biography of John Marshall.

In 1922, he attempted once more to enter public service as senator, but he was again defeated. The remaining years of his life were spent in writing the biography of Abraham Lincoln. Of course, he did not retire entirely from the platform. He still





MRS. EUGENE T. WELCH

Miss Edna Griggs, student representative on the national council, has recently announced her marriage to Mr. Eugene T. Welch. As Miss Griggs she was active in forensics at the University of Tulsa for three years. Those who attended the Tulsa convention will remember her helpfulness around headquarters. She had a very gracious way of assisting when assistance was most needed. She won so many friends during the convention that she was elected to the national council.

As Mrs. Eugene T. Welch she will continue to make her home in Tulsa. Her address is 1425 E. Third street. Her friends in PKD wish her much happiness.

spoke in the political campaigns, and on many occasions of a special nature. An address at the Sesqui-centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1926, closed his long oratorical career.

In these later years, when Wilsonian internationalism had gripped large sections of the country, when adherence to the League of Nations and to the World Court received large support, Mr. Beveridge continued to plead for America first, and for an America controlled and enjoyed by all of the people. And so he was consistent and persistent to the end. He considered it his duty and his responsibility to present his views to the country beset, as he feared, with dangers which would destroy the fundamental institutions of the country, and so he discussed every great issue from his unchanging nationalistic point of view.

Albert Jeremiah Beveridge achieved distinction in many fields of endeavor. He was a statesman, a legislator, a journalist, and an historical biographer, but to the citizens of his own generation, he was preeminently the orator. For four decades he spoke with the voice of American Nationalism; his logical eloquence aided in moulding public opinion and in shaping those policies which are today firmly imbedded in the political philosophy of the Republic.



## KING COAL IS STARVING

MILDRED WILKIN, Illinois Theta, McKendree College

[ This oration was awarded first place recently  
in the Illinois Women's Oratorical Contests. ]

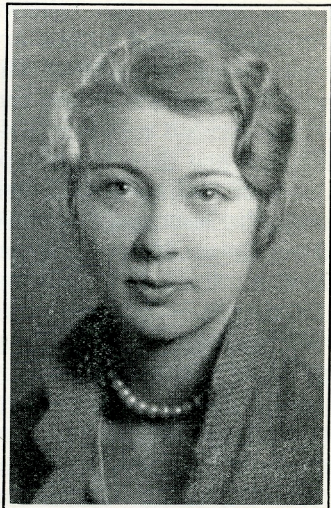
Old King Coal is no longer a merry old soul, for he is starving! King Coal is a destitute industry that has to stand and see its workers starve. The world's richest coal fields, where many of the poorest people live, is a scene of murderous strifes and social struggles.

The mining situation is a tangled problem involving freight rates, over-production, inefficient mining, antiquated sales methods, and cut-throat competition, to say nothing of feudalistic operators, stupid workmen, and blundering labor leaders.

A huge percentage of the coal miners in the United States are living in conditions worse than those of the negro slave. The slave owner, no matter how cruel he was, took certain care of his slaves because it was to his financial interest. He saw to it that his slaves were well fed and well housed in order to keep them in physical condition for hard labor. The mine operators are a much more heartless lot. They have no money tied up in their working men, and if one starves to death they know where to find another poor devil to take his place.

James Meyers in the *Nation* sounds the big key note of the trouble. He was visiting a mining community in dire need. On the sunny side of a company hovel he heard the cries of a hungry baby. Interested, he approached and there saw an underfed child sitting in its only crib—a wooden box which was marked on one side, "High Explosives." This picture is symbolic of the entire industry.

The struggle goes on in its unequal battle. The companies have the guns, the guards, and the state troopers, while the miners have only their terrible need. Their homes are shacks honored with the title, "company houses". Water has to be carried



MILDRED WILKIN  
McKendree College



great distances, and electricity, which is rare, is always shut off in times of trouble between the operators and workers. If the trouble lasts any length of time, one by one the families are evicted. If a miner dares protest, he knows there will come a stern knock on his door, and he will be asked to move on and there is no place to move. Most of them keep still.

The operator's greatest graft is the company store. In most states there are laws against these stores, but they are universally evaded by merely giving the stores misleading names. These are a combination hardware, grocery, and clothing store, and outrageously high prices are charged for everything. Careful investigation has shown that lard for which the company store asked 18 cents a pound could be bought elsewhere for 12½ cents. Flour (which was worth 45 cents) was sold in sacks for 95 cents. Miners are directly compelled to buy from these stores, and debts of fathers have been known to be passed on to sons. In this way the operators endeavor to keep the miner continually in their debt. First come polite little notes, then detestable work in the mine. If this doesn't bring the miner to the store, he is dismissed.

The company doctor is another farce. The miners are forced to pay \$1.00 bi-weekly and then when ill the doctor will not come unless additional money is guaranteed, money which he knows the miner does not have. Paul Fallon was a miner who had laboriously saved \$20.00 which he gave to a company doctor to deliver his child. After accepting this money the doctor cursed the mother in child-birth because she was so slow and was taking so much of his time. One miner aptly stated it that the only thing a company doctor was good for was to sign a slip stating the company was not responsible for the accident.

This oppression is not caused by the miners' aversion to work. A miner traveled sixty miles for a few days' work in another mine because his had been closed four months. He worked two days and after deduction for insurance, doctor, and burial fund, he had \$1.93 coming to him. The company paid \$1.90 because it doesn't pay odd cents. He was there just two days, yet he paid a week's percentage on all the funds from which both he and the operator knew he would receive no benefit. The cheapest lodging he could get was 50 cents. He ate only two 25 cent meals. This left just 90 cents for a family of six which hadn't had a satisfying meal in two months.

Ruth Etheridge, Beulah county home demonstrator, prepared a menu showing how a family of five could live on \$8.83 a



week. These meals are absolutely meatless except for bacon and a two-pound roast on Sunday. Only a dozen eggs are provided for, and no fresh vegetables! Outsiders say, "Get your vegetables from your gardens." But how can one raise a garden on cinder soil covered with slack and no water to tide the tender plants through the drouth. Most miners, when working, get to go down the shaft only two days a week, and how can they earn even \$8.83?

Children don't play in the soft coal regions these days, but here is a song one group was heard singing:

You'll eat by and by  
In that glorious land above the sky  
Way up high  
Work and pray  
Live on hay  
You'll get pie in the sky when you die.

The pickets are a sad spectacle. The miners, half starved and poorly clothed, slowly pace back and forth unarmed while fat, well-fed cops, armed to the teeth, menace them from their automobiles. Usually the gaurds hired by mine officials are underworld characters. Peter Zegares was shot in the abdomen for starting to sing in the line. The guards knew he was dying, but kept his friends from him at the point of guns and stood there laughing, refusing the man water. Finally two townmen carried him to a cold, little shack to ease his sufferings a trifle. One deputy considered it a good joke to throw in a tear bomb so that poor Peter breathed his last in strangling sobs. And the owner of this particular mine is considered an honorable and an up-right man!

Operators say that mine stockholders are receiving no dividends, but they are! Anna Rochester in her book, *Labor and Coal* shows that mine dividends are paying better right now than 78% of other securities, and they are making this money with Pharaoh oppression.

This oppression is not helped by a vacillating union that seems more anxious to maintain salary standards of officials than to discover what is happening to constituents. It is evident there is only one part of the organization that functions, the overhead. In one year \$493,000 was given to union officials. Obviously it is to the interest of union officers to have miners at work to receive the 2% check off of all the miners' earnings that brings in their salaries so that they can prop their feet on their desks and chew their expensive cigars.



Twenty years ago the United Mine Workers were nearly 100% strong in Illinois. The organization headed by Frank Farrington was well entrenched by virtue of this check off system. Farrington, however, was discovered making under cover agreements with the Peabody Coal Company, into whose employment he openly graduated when forced out of office.

This summer when the miners were voting on their new wage scale, before the votes could be counted and while they were being transported from the Ridgely Farmers' State Bank in Springfield to the district headquarters of the United Mine Workers, the boxes were stolen by two armed men. Lewis, the international president, promptly declared that an emergency existed and under his emergency powers proclaimed the \$5.10 contract in effect. Trailing the thug's car through its license plate, it was discovered the car belonged to Fox Hughes, vice president of the Illinois district and one of the Lewis henchmen. It is not surprising that the Illinois miners revolted and that the United Mine Workers lost three-fourths of its membership.

The laborers realize that their unions are feeding upon them and that the union is destroying what it is supposed to help. Unions were organized at a time when operators needed to be watched in their weights. This they accomplished, but now all they do is bury the dead, and surely when this is the only benefit they give they are ready to be buried themselves. The miners' union was organized so long ago that now needs are different, and as an out-of-date institution it should be scrapped, and a new organization to promote closer cooperation between operators started. The miners almost universally denounce the old United Mine workers as "strike breakers"—a scab organization sold out to capitalism.

As a cure for these evils William Helm in *Survey* advocates federal control, but not federal ownership, to guarantee a living wage and cheaper transportation of coal. Mr. Helm would put the entire system under the Federal Trade Commission, which can stop any unfair business practices. He thinks that this plan would eliminate destructive competition. Certainly we know that competition which destroys stability and reduces to poverty is devastating.

However, we believe that such a plan cannot remedy troubles rotten to the core. It merely glasses over the outside difficulties and is like trying to heal small pox by rubbing on soothing salve. Outside influence cannot cure evils that grow up from within.

Here is an unforgettable picture of people whose lives we



have left at the mercy of a chaotic industry, where low wages and unemployment are the rule. The way out of the dilemma is not to cut wages, depress workers, and destroy living standards already too poor. To revive old King Coal the miners must reorganize! The miners must receive the benefit from this organization, the aim of which should be to improve housing conditions and maintain a wage scale which will provide a respectable living, but not drive the operator into bankruptcy. I am not attempting to detail these new standards. This should be left to experts from both sides. Under the new regime the miners would be receiving a tangible return from their union dues which at the present time seem to be spent only for salaries and traveling expenses of union officials. A new organization of the miners that will check exploitation of the miners by operators and union officials and create a friendlier feeling between factions will put such vigor into old King Coal that there can be no repetition of the debacle of starving and revolting miners.



### Coe College Forensic Department Report

Twenty-six Coe College forensic members have  
Traveled 1,114 miles.

1. Spoken 750 minutes or 12 and one-half hours.  
Spoken on 25 different occasions.  
Spoken in 15 different Intercollegiate Contets.  
Spoken to a visible audience of 1,950 people.
2. Spoken to an invisible audience of 12,000,000 people.  
Spoken to a total of 12,001,950 people
3. Spoken over the radio 300 minues (4½ hours).  
Used, at Commercial rates on the air, \$1,000 worth of time.

Received letters and postals from 125 people.

No. 1 and 3 Note: Only actual speaking time of Coe Students is counted.

No. 2 Note: Radio stations have survey maps by which they estimate the number of listeners each hour of the day. It is on the basis of these maps that commercial rates are based and from which we have taken our figures.

6:45-7:15—W. O. C. Davenport (twice) @ 2,500,000.....	5,000,000
7:30-8:10—W. M. T. Waterloo (3 times) @ 2,000,000.....	6,000,000
4:15 P. M.—W. B. B. M. Chicago (once) 1,000,000.....	1,000,000

Total people .....	12,000,000
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The above report respectfully submitted to the director of the forensic department.

LOREN T. JENKS, Coach of Debate.



### Oregon Alpha Sponsors Successful Tournament

Fifteen colleges sent 166 debaters to the Linfield, Oregon Alpha, tournament. The average distance travelled was 270 miles. There were 135 debates with 67 decisions for the negative and 68 for the affirmative. All were on the PKD question.

Oregon State won the men's tournament with the College of Puget Sound second. Washington State won the women's contest with Oregon State second.

Turley Walker of Whitman won the men's extempore. Arthur Linn of Puget Sound won second.

The women's extempore was won by Virginia Durkee of Willamette, with Ruth Moline of Puget Sound second.

Turley Walker of Whitman won the men's oratorical contest. Richard Blandau and Thomas Page, both of Linfield, won second and third. There were 24 orators in this contest.

The women's oratorical contest resulted in a victory for Florence Macy of Linfield, with Gladys Neff of Puget Sound second.

The institutions represented in the tournament were: Albany, College of Idaho, College of the Pacific, Puget Sound, Columbia University, Eastern Oregon Normal, Northwest Nazarene, Oregon Normal, Oregon State, Pacific University, Spokane, Washington State, Whitman, and Willamette.—*The Linfield Review*.

◆◆◆

Centre, Kentucky Alpha, defeated the University of Kentucky on the PKD question.—*Centre College Cento*.

◆◆◆

First Vice President George McCarty addressed the Exchange Club of St. Thomas while he was in that city for the debate tournament.

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Shurtleff college is carrying through a schedule of forty debates with practically no forensic budget, writes Mary E. Tietz, secretary of the chapter. Harold Mayfield, one of the debaters, has been awarded the University of Illinois scholarship.

◆◆◆

Thirty-two colleges representing eight states, entered 108 teams in the debate tournament at North Manchester, Indiana. The debates were on the guarantee-of-bank-deposits question.—*The Campus Collegian*.



## ST. THOMAS WINS NORTHWEST TOURNAMENT

The College of St. Thomas won the Northwest Intercollegiate Debate tournament held at St. Thomas, Minnesota Epsilon, February 28, and March 1 and 2. Fifty-one teams representing twenty-five colleges and universities entered the tournament, seven of the teams in the practice tournament and forty-four in the elimination. It took twelve rounds of debate to determine the winners. The final debate brought together the two institutions which fought out the national tournament in Tiffin, Ohio, in 1928. They were Hastings and the College of St. Thomas, with St. Thomas again returned the winner. Robert Sheran and William Quinn composed the winning team. Hale McCallum and Marvin Finke were the Hastings finalists.

There were one hundred fifty-four debates in the elimination tournament. The standard of debating throughout was high, reports Professor Owen P. McElmeel, the St. Thomas coach, and the competition as keen as that at any of the national conventions.

Among the institutions represented were Sioux Falls, University, and State College of South Dakota; Hastings and Wesleyan of Nebraska; Wisconsin teachers of Eau Claire and River Falls; and from Minnesota Concordia, Moorhead Teachers, St. Olaf, Hamline, Gustavus Adolphus, Malcaster and St. Norbert.

Mayor William Mahoney welcomed the visitors to St. Paul and Lieutenant Governor K. K. Solberg invited them to visit the state legislature then in session. A banquet was given at the end of the tournament, presided over by Rev. Wm. A. Bolger, Professor of Economics at St. Thomas, but for ten years debate coach at Notre Dame. Professor Frank M. Rarig, head of the Department of Public Speaking at the University of Minnesota, was the chief speaker at the banquet.

In his welcome speech Rev. Mathew A. Schumacher, President of the college, said, "Debating is one of the finest types of training that a student can receive in college. I still look back upon the experience of my first intercollegiate debate thirty-four years ago."

The College of St. Thomas is planning to issue a booklet as a memento of the tournament, a copy of which will be sent to all the debaters, coaches, and judges who participated. This is the second annual Northwest tournament. St. Thomas was also the winner of the first one.



## EDITOR'S PERSONAL PAGE

No pen can anything eternal write  
That is not steeped in shadows of the night.—Chapman.

In arguing, too, the parson own'd his skill,  
For even though vanquished he could argue still.  
— Goldsmith, "The Deserted Village."

Truth is always the strongest argument.—Sophocles.

A man usually accomplishes in an argument the thing he attempts to accomplish, although it may surprise him to know it. Theoretically he engages in an argument to determine the truth in some point at issue. In reality his chief effort may be to display his own knowledge and oratorical powers. He foregoes his opportunity to set forth the truth in order to display his wit and sarcasm. A blundering assertion is pleasanter to his vanity where an humble enquiry might discover the truth. A speaker who argues in this fashion should be content with accomplishing that toward which he directs his efforts. If his desire is to persuade, discover truth, change opinion, get action, he must avoid sarcasm and incentive. He cannot reason with a man he has angered, nor make a convert out of one he has insulted and ridiculed. Frequently the successful leader is not showy because he subordinates his opportunity for personal aggrandizement in order to win his cause. That is the accomplishment towards which he directs his energies.



A traveling salesman who was something of a wag slipped a hundred dollar bill into an envelope and handed it to the hotel clerk with the request that he hold it in the safe for him. A little later the butcher came in and presented his bill for a hundred dollars. The clerk did not have that much money on hand, but he knew he would have it before the traveling salesman returned. He therefore paid the butcher with the hundred dollar bill the traveling salesman had left. The butcher paid the bill to his grocer. The grocer used it to settle his advertising account with the local paper. The newspaper owner paid it to his lawyer. The lawyer, who lived at the hotel, handed it back to the clerk. The clerk, recognizing it as the one he had borrowed, slipped it back in the envelope. A little later the salesman returned. When the clerk handed him the bill, he rolled it up and used it to light his cigar. The clerk gave a startled exclamation. "It was only a fake, stage money," explained the practical joker.

Had any one been cheated by the transactions? Send your answer to the Editor.



For the answer to the last puzzle see page 129.