

inability of the allies to pay, and the undesirable effects which are inevitable, convince us that the United States must not demand the payment of the debt. The United States embodies the spirit of fairness and justness, and if we would uphold those ideals for which our country stands, we must extend our spirit of brotherhood by not demanding the payment of the interallied war debt.

### CRITICISM

First, the speech takes up the subject at once and grapples with it all the way thru. Second, it is rather vague and general. Some precise facts, definite figures, or quotations would make it more convincing. The speaker needs to get beyond generalities. Third, logical analysis and treatment of topic after topic give progress. Fourth, there is no variety. One paragraph is like another. We feel the need of examples, descriptions, or direct quotations. Fifth, there is one definite impression created. This is interrupted by the inadequate and confusing explanation of the "three corner system." There should be some expressions which rise above the dead level of the speech.

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### CRITICISM

#### *(The Constitution and Its Amendments)*

First, this speech engages its subject in a direct and pleasing manner. Second, it contains definite information. The amendments are explained and dated. Third, it has progress. The discussion of the amendments, one after another gives it that. Fourth, there is some variety in the treatment. The picture of Moses at the beginning forms a pleasing contrast to what follows. The last half of the speech lacks this variety. Fifth, the speech is not very striking because it does not make a unified impression and, apart from the comparison at the first, lacks vivid material.



## THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS AMENDMENTS

Theodore M. Metz, Kansas Beta, Washburn College

(This speech was awarded second place in the men's extempore contest of the Southwestern Provincial IIA convention, at Stillwater, Oklahoma, April 2-4, 1925).

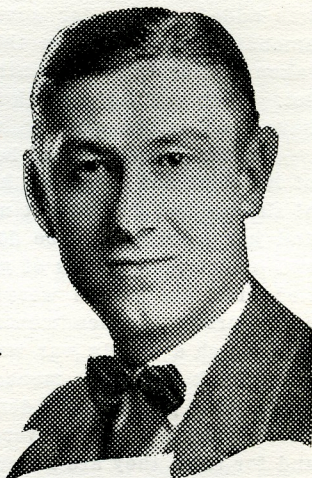
Three thousand years ago a great leader of wandering and homeless people stood on a hill in a barren waste land. This mighty man was worried, for although he had done his best and had made laws and good laws, still there was great confusion among his followers. Out of the sky then came great flashes of lightning and emblazoned upon a slab of stone ten new laws. Then Moses took the Ten Commandments and combining them with his laws went back to his people and ruled them in harmony.

A hundred and thirty-five years ago the leaders of a new and struggling nation met and drew up a contract of government. The constitution was well done, for the leaders like Moses had done their best. Like his laws though the constitution was not complete until the people themselves had emblazoned in it the first Ten Commandments.

Just as the Commandments dealt with the sins of life, so the Bill of Rights dealt with the sins of government. Just as the Commandments said, "thou shalt not steal, commit adultery or lie," the Amendments said to governments, "thou shall not deny to the people the rights of freedom of speech, trial by jury or freedom of religion." Today the first ten amendments have become our governmental guide just as the commandments are our religious guide and one seems almost as sacred as the other.

The framers of our government builded it upon the theory that just government derives its powers from the consent of the governed. Accordingly they provided a way to keep always in touch with the governed. We find the voice of the people speaking first in the ten amendments of 1789, but that voice has never been silent, and since that time nine more amendments have been added to the original ten.

There are three great problems existing in all governments and at all times. These problems are ever changing and are ever demanding new solutions. They are political, social, and economic. Let us now consider how these great problems have been met as they have arisen. First we should note the political. Early in the life of the constitution it was realized that there was more of evil than of good in the provision of the constitution which allowed an individual to sue a state in the supreme court. Quickly the people declared against such practices and





passed the eleventh amendment. Again early practice showed that the constitutional way of electing the vice president was not satisfactory and the twelfth amendment was added to the constitution. After much of struggle and turmoil suffrage was given the freedman in the fifteenth. At the time of the adoption of the constitution it was believed, and probably rightly so, that a higher type of senators could be obtained by having them chosen by legislators of the states than by popular vote. This was probably so at the time of the original constitution, but as the nation progressed the people became a little more capable and one more step was added to popular government by the passage of the seventeenth amendment. And when the people were ready for it another step was taken and by the nineteenth amendment the women were given the ballot. Thus political questions, confusing and conflicting, have arisen and have been settled quickly by amending the constitution.

After the nation had been torn in two by a great civil war, a million of ignorant and incapable human beings were released from their bonds of slavery and turned out upon a nation. Indeed a great problem arose and just what was to be done was a great puzzle to legislative, judicial and executive branches of government alike. This problem was not settled until the people were asked and they answered in the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments. Thus a problem over a century old, and over which a bloody war was fought was settled. When the use of alcoholic drink became a menace to the welfare of the people then another great social problem was dealt with by the eighteenth amendment. Again we find them standing ever ready to meet the social problems that arise and for them they are never too large for solution.

For years it was realized that the burden of taxation fell heaviest on shoulders least able to carry it. It was evident to all, yet what was to be done? For years this problem was tossed from Congress to Judiciary, each body with its views irreconcilable to the views of the other. The struggle between the two branches not only went on but likewise the unjust taxation went on without a settlement until the people spoke by the sixteenth amendment and the problem was settled.

Thus in the past any problem whether political, social, or economic has been settled by the people speaking thru an amendment. Today, with some, the amendment process has fallen into disfavor and they have branded it as slow, even inefficient; they have advocated a change in it and some would even abolish it. I believe the deep thinker will not call it slow and surely not inefficient. Problems are many but solutions are few and the people are loath to give up the remedy they have well used for so many years. By the use of the amendment they have played a great part in raising our government to the high position it now holds among the nations of the world. They have made it their government, for the sun never rises on a day with its political problems so complex nor sets on a night with its problems so dark, that the people cannot enlighten, even solve by their way, their constitutional way, an amendment.



## AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

**William Gruhn, South Dakota Zeta, Northern State Teachers College**

(This speech was awarded second place in the extempore contest of the Northern Provincial IKA convention, at Dakota Wesleyan University, April 8-10, 1925.)

The United States is not an isolated nation as some of our conservative statesmen would have you believe. We have very definite relations with every nation of the world, socially, economically, politically. But

we have avoided making any bitter enmities such as exist between France and Germany, Italy and Austria, Turkey and Greece, and Germany and England. We are indeed proud that, with but a few interrupted exceptions, our relations with practically all nations have been of a friendly nature. But a problem that has caused a great deal of comment in recent months is our rather uncertain relations with Japan. Ever since the passage of the Exclusion Act our relations have been repeatedly questioned.



In order to understand the present situation we must have a clear conception of our past relations with this rising power in the Far East. During the latter part of the nineteenth and first part of the twentieth centuries, a large number of Japanese laborers poured into our Pacific Coast states,

chiefly into California. Because of their thrift and diligence they provided a competition in the labor market that could not be met by white laborers. As a result of this influx, California passed a series of acts restricting the freedom of the Yellow Man to such an extent as to be almost prohibitive to his residence there.

In 1907 Theodore Roosevelt, in an effort to relieve strained relations due to the existing conditions in the West, negotiated and concluded with Japan a Gentlemen's Agreement, which provided that no Japanese laborers should be permitted to emigrate to this country. Since that time there has been no serious agitation in regard to this question until about a year ago. Japan had quite lived up to her agreement and few laboring men had entered since 1907. But in 1924 the Congress of the United States by the mere act of passing an immigration bill brought from the clear sky unexpected and renewed agitation over this sensitive problem.

This brings us to the existing relations between the two nations. It is not, as one might have thought a few months ago, that of enmity and hard feeling; it may rather be called that of strained friendliness. The attitude of this nation is just as it was before this unwise act, both



friendly and cordial. The exclusion bill does not represent either the attitude of our people or that of our government. It was passed only as a rider on the immigration bill through the influence of anti-Japanese interests. Our attitude toward Japan is the very same as that which we demonstrated a year and a half ago when we so willingly extended our sympathy and our aid to the suffering people of that nation following the great earthquake disaster.

Neither can we say that the attitude of Japan toward us has actually become unfriendly during the past year. The militaristic threatenings that have come to our ears are merely the outbursts of the radicals and do not in the least reflect the sentiments of the people and the government of Japan. But although the thinking people and the government of Japan have not become embittered against us, we can say with fair accuracy that they are indeed sorely perplexed and deeply hurt by our unexpected action. If we were to ask Japan today how our action has caused her to feel she would probably answer: "We have always considered you the best of our friends. In 1907 we saw the need for the exclusion of Japanese laborers from your shores and we were willing to bind ourselves to the Gentlemen's Agreement; and we have faithfully tried to fulfil its conditions. In the meantime you have always stood by with a ready hand in time of need. You sent us your missionaries to help our people. You helped us to develop our educational system. You brought to our shores Western civilization and culture. In the recent earthquake disaster your ships were the first to enter our harbors with sympathy, aid and relief. You were the first to offer your money and services in our time of extreme need. And now in spite of all this cordiality and sincere friendship, for no reason at all, you turn and slap us." Japan is truly only perplexed and deeply hurt at our unexpected action.

But we are interested in this question only because of the results that it may bring. Oh, yes, we have heard a great deal about war between the United States and Japan. From both sides of the water the radicals echo: "War! War." But a little investigation will show us that this is indeed absurd and almost impossible, at least for the immediate future. In the first place, the feeling that exists between Japan and the United States at the present time is not such as would lead these nations to throw themselves at each other's throats. We have just participated in a great struggle which has cost millions of lives and enormous sums of money. And with our present feeling toward Japan we would not be willing to repeat such a conflict which would only cost lives and property to both nations.

But not only is there lacking that feeling of enmity that must exist before nations will be willing to permit human life to be slaughtered, but Japan is in no position to go to war for a long period to come, because of lack of resources. We know from our experience in the last war that the victor is not the one who has only large armies and powerful



navies; it is rather that nation with the most inexhaustible supply of resources,—the nation with the natural resources, the economic power and the ability to provide her own food and manufactured goods. But Japan, because of the millions of people crowded on her small islands, is almost helpless in supplying herself with food. Because of her lack of natural resources and modern industries she cannot manufacture her own goods. China and Russia would be her only source of supply. But Japan could not maintain a sufficient army on the Asiatic continent to gain and control the vast territories or any part of them that these great nations possess. This would be an almost impossible task.

Japan's only hope would be to purchase her supplies. But again we find that she is incapacitated in this respect for some time to come. The recent disastrous earthquake not only destroyed millions in material wealth, but the great cost of reconstruction has placed an enormous economic burden upon the Japanese people. The entire economic power of this nation must for some time be concentrated on the reconstruction of her devastated areas.

But if war will not result from our recent action, there is another and greater possibility of an undesirable effect. For a century and a half this nation has been practicing a policy of fair play toward all and discrimination against no one. We have always demanded fairness in dealing with every nation. In 1898 we intervened in behalf of the suppressed Cubans. At Paris in 1919 we stood practically alone in demanding fair play toward the conquered nation. As a result of our actions the smaller nations of the world have looked to us as a great power and yet as one that could be trusted. But by our action against Japan are we going to destroy this prestige and this confidence that we have established? Are we going to set a new precedent by adopting a policy of discrimination against the weaker nations? You may say that little will be lost by merely destroying this feeling of confidence. But it will indeed mean vast sums in terms of money. If the smaller nations find that they cannot trust our government, they will certainly not have confidence in our business and commerce. It will mean a setback in American industry in the Far East, as well as in other small nations of the world.

If we would save our prestige and keep from destroying the confidence these nations have in us, there is only one course we can follow. We must retrench from the stand that we have thus arbitrarily taken. In order to retain confidence and support for our business men in the Far East and the world, we must revoke our policy of discrimination against Japan, and continue to practice equality and fair play toward every nation.

#### CRITICISM

First, the subject is fairly well followed and developed. Second, while there are some specific details, many more are needed. The present restrictive measures should be explained, for one thing. Third, there is good pro-

*(Continued on Page 124)*



## SHOULD THE PHILIPPINES BE GRANTED IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE

A. Frances Nielsen, Illinois Gamma, Carthage College

(This speech was awarded second place in the women's extempore contest at the Western Provincial IKA convention, at Culver-Stockton College, April 23-25.)

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The question as to whether the Philippine Islands should be granted their independence has found staunch advocates on either side. In bringing the subject to your attention, I wish



to follow four main lines of thought. The Philippines should not be granted their independence; first, because the natives of these islands, as a group, do not desire their freedom. We have but to examine their leading newspapers to find statement after statement saying that the Philippines as a nation are not advocating a change. Since newspapers generally are expressive of the will of the people, we at once conclude that the Philippines actually do not desire independence. Then, too, the leading citizens of a country may also be taken as mouth-pieces of the public will. In the leading citizens of these islands, we also have the expressed desire that the United States will continue to be the guiding star of the Philippines. The radical element in the Philippines is very small, though there are a few people

who desire freedom, yet this is not to be considered seriously. There are always those who are not satisfied with the best of conditions.

My second thought is that it would not profit the Philippine Islands to break away from the United States. The Philippines realize that there are decided advantages in being associated with the United States. The United States is a nation of prestige. It is a well known fact that every other nation in the world looks up to us. The Philippines regard it as a privilege to be so closely connected with the United States. Then let us consider just what war would mean to the Philippine Islands were

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(Continued from Page 123)

gress thru the narration in the first part, but rather uncertain progress towards the last. Fourth, there is not much variety. The direct quotations employed do break the monotony, but other devices are needed. Fifth, the speech could be more unified in its impression. It also needs some striking expressions, some figures of speech, or some skill in words. The greatest fault with the speech is that it is unfair. If even half the statements made in it are true, Congress betrayed the nation. An endeavor to build up one side should not lead a speaker to create the impression that the other side has nothing to it but fraud.



they independent of the United States. They would doubtless have allies, but is there not a decided advantage in being more closely connected with the United States than any treaty of alliance would be? There is but one logical answer to this question.

Thirdly, the United States has given social and economical advantages to the Philippines. General culture and civilization depend upon three things; namely, religion, education, and commercial interests. We have brought the Christian religion to the Philippine Islands. We have sent missionaries who, in turn, have instructed natives to carry the gospel throughout the islands. We have given our own American educational system to the Philippines. They have grade schools, high schools, universities, and colleges. The institutions of higher learning prepare physicians, lawyers and statesmen to carry on the work in their various branches. Since many of the natives rely upon the tilling of the soil for obtaining their living, it is interesting to note that the raising of their chief agricultural products is done on a strictly scientific basis.

Through the efforts of the United States, the Philippine Islands have established a firm basis for trade relationships with many of the leading countries of the world.

Lastly, there is every opportunity for self expression in the government of the islands. The civil governor is appointed by the United States. The members of both the upper and lower houses of the assembly are elected by the Philippine Islanders themselves. The assembly has adopted many measures for the purpose of further developing agricultural, educational, and administrative conditions. In their democratic form of government, the United States merely acts as a guide and the Philippines realize fully that to gain their independence now would be fatal to their best interests.

In view of all these facts, I maintain that the Philippines should not be granted their independence.

### CRITICISM

First, the speech accepts the obligations given in the subjects and discharges them in a very satisfactory manner. Second, it is very general. No name or facts are given. It is a series of general assertions which are not convincing. "... , though there are a few people who desire freedom, yet this is not to be seriously considered. There are always those who are not satisfied with the best of conditions." This is an assertion, not evidence. It means nothing. Third, the division of the subject into topics and the listing of these topics by numbers give a sense of progress. Fourth, there is no variety of treatment or expression. Fifth, while the speech makes a unified impression, it lacks originality and vigor of statement. There is nothing that will be remembered. This is not a fair treatment of the question. This speech denies that there is an appreciable demand for freedom rather than considering the demand.



**POLITICIANS—THE DOWNFALL OF STATESMANSHIP****R. E. Hedberg, Kansas Gamma, Kansas State Agricultural College**

(This speech was awarded first place in the men's extempore contest of the California Provincial I K A convention at California Institute of Technology, April 11, 1925.)

Our neighboring state, Oklahoma, has hardly forgotten her late experience with factional politics. The home of that sensational ex-governor, J. C. Walton, is still pointed out to visitors of Oklahoma City. As

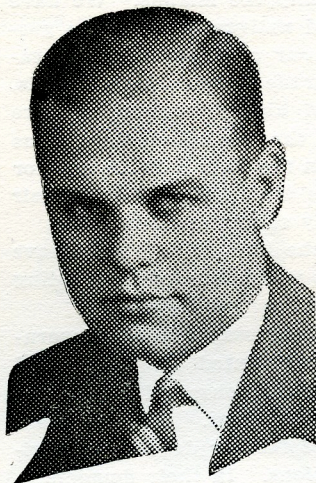
the central figure in a political fight of many months, Mr. Walton gained the gubernatorial office, only to misuse its functions, waste its funds and eventually to be impeached on five different charges. His brief term of office is hardly considered kindly, yet every citizen of the state is ready to admit that he is a "clever politician."

A few months ago our Secretary of State Mr. Hughes announced that he was about to retire from public life. His resignation induced no change in the policy of our State Department. Neither did it create any unusual situation. Yet Mr. Hughes' retirement provoked the consternation of people in all parts of the world. Americans and Europeans alike were aware that the United States was to be denied the services of a great states-

man, a mind which had deftly shaped our foreign policy, a man of international popularity. And so we think of Mr. Hughes as our "greatest living statesman."

In our great political structure we have many "Governor Waltons" and not a few "Secretary Hughes." Politicians have always dominated every form of government. France had Louis XIV and America had Andrew Jackson. We have seen our politicians wage great struggles for their parties and oppose even the people in order to protect their political faiths. In our cities political groups have long controlled our municipalities. We have witnessed their activities in our mayor-council governments, in our commissions, and even occasionally in our city manager systems. Always it has been a factional fight, force blocked by force to prevent civic betterment. Our state governments have been the scenes of similar activities. Politicians have pitted party against party to paralyze our legislatures. We have observed the manifestation of these affairs in delay and extravagance, waste and inefficiency. In national circles the same fight has existed. We have seen that great political ring-Tammany, grip New York and the East with powerful determination. Every newspaper carries an account of some new scandal in Congress. Each day brings us stories of new party fights and political tangles. Obviously, politicians have taken no small part in our governmental life.

But we must not forget our statesmen—those men who hold as their champion, not party but perfection of state; those leaders who care little





for popularity or political allegiance. We hear little of them in our city governments in spite of their presence. It is easier to look back and think of the time when our governors and presidents were leaders in municipal activities. It is, nevertheless, the statesmen in our cities who work quietly under the din of municipal scandals and build cities in spite of political barriers. We more easily recognize the presence of statesmen in our governor's chairs and we usually reward them with advancement worthy of their ability. In our national government, the truly worthy have found their task. Statesmanship has been demanded and statesmen have responded to the cry. They have from the first preserved our nationality and built soundly our structure of state. It has been our statesmen who have ever stood for governmental soundness regardless of popular desire or partisan demands.

Must we protect our state against the ravages of political turmoil? Do politicians endanger statesmanship? A brief review of the past will answer those questions. Statesmen formed our government and launched it upon a sea of political bitterness. At times we have seen our vessel almost engulfed by politicians. Yet as the need has come statesmen have appeared to guide us safely through the troubled periods. In periods of crises we have had our Lincolns, our Roosevelts, and our Wilsons. Politicians have hindered and even at times controlled our offices yet the light of statesmanship has never been extinguished.

We have observed a long governmental fight with politicians urging, stimulating, twisting and manipulating our public offices and statesmen struggling doggedly forward, holding a steady course in the conflict. As international difficulties manifest themselves, our statesmen have formulated America's attitude and advanced her convictions. When civil discontent has become evident, statesmen have protected our national unity in the very face of dissolution. If politicians have aimed their attacks at statesmen they have missed their mark. Statesmanship has suffered but has not been defeated. The need for ability in state affairs is too great to be robbed of its own talent.

Politicians, then, may hinder but never destroy statesmanship. Instead they create the need, and statesmen, forgetful of party, people, and prejudice, come forward with the remedy.

#### CRITICISM

First, there is a question as to whether or not this speech takes up the topic given for it. This is partly the fault of the subject itself, for it is not good for such a contest. Its meaning is not clear. Where do statesmen cease to be statesmen and become politicians? The terms do not have a definite meaning. Second, there is a very positive lack of definite material. The author is lost in generalities. Third, there is no progress. Some paragraphs contribute nothing to the development of the topic and are a mere collection of words, as, for example, the third from the last paragraph. This paragraph, since it bears little logical relationship to the others, could come one place in the speech as well as another. Fourth, there is little variety after the first two paragraphs. Fifth, there is nothing to remember, nothing is proved. The only conclusion to which the speaker comes is the statement that "as the need has come statesmen have appeared to guide us safely through the troubled periods," which is a juvenile conclusion. Vigor of expression is lacking because there is also a lack of vigor of thought.



## THE FORENSIC OF CONVENTION ATTENDANCE

To enable the national council to prepare for the convention and insure the comfort of all delegates, the national secretary has been sending out blanks to the chapters asking them to report the number of delegates they expect to send to the Sixth National Convention. Not all have replied. To date replies have been received from 69 out of 113 chapters. This is less than two-thirds of the chapters, and yet this number promises a minimum of 298 delegates, with a possible maximum of 323. This is enough to insure the convention rate of a fare and a half, even allowing for the fact that some will come on railroad passes and that many of the delegates from the Colorado Alpha and Beta chapters will not have to travel by railroad.

Omitting the two entertaining chapters, the other 67 are planning to send a minimum of 258 delegates, or an average of almost four to the chapter.

The 44 chapters which have not yet reported will probably not keep up this average, but they should send at least 100 more delegates. In fact, word has been received from some of them that they do plan to have a good delegation present. In many cases there have been articles in their college papers describing their plans. But as the following list is official no institution has been included in it unless a signed statement from some officer has been received.

There are also a number of chapters which were granted charters since the last convention under the obligation that they would have at least one delegate at this convention. Of course all of these chapters will be represented as they have agreed to be, altho several have not yet reported the exact number of delegates they plan to send.

It is interesting to note that so far only one chapter has reported that it does not plan to send any delegates. It is yet hoped that it may find a way to send some one. Our ambition is to make this a 100 percent convention. Many chapters are making great sacrifices to send a worthy delegation. It is hoped that every chapter will feel the obligation to contribute what it can to the enthusiasm and importance of the convention by sending at least one delegate. This convention will be the largest and perhaps the most important forensic conference ever held. No chapter can afford to miss it.

In addition to the delegates reported here, a number of others, alumni, friends, college presidents, members at large, forensic representatives from institutions which do not have chapters of IKA are planning to attend.

Below is the report by chapters of the number of delegates that are expecting to attend the convention. Perhaps Iowa has the best showing. Nine of the 11 chapters have reported with 48 delegates promised, an average of more than 5 to a chapter. Kansas has 9 out of 13 chapters reporting 54 delegates, an average of 6 to the chapter. This will prob-



ably be the largest state delegation. Probably both of these states will have a 100 percent representation before they are thru.

If your chapter has not yet reported how many delegates it plans to send, will you please see that a report is sent at once. It is your obligation to the national council to cooperate with it in this matter. It must know how many are coming if it is to prepare for the convention. If you want it to make you comfortable when you get here and to make the convention a real pleasure and success, please help it to this extent.

State	Chapter	Number of Delegates	Possible Additional Delegates
Arkansas			
	Beta—Ouachita . . . . .	2	
California			
	Alpha—Redlands . . . . .	5	1
	Gamma—California Tech. . . . .	2	1
	Delta—Pacific . . . . .	6	1
	Epsilon—Southern Branch . . . . .	6	
Colorado			
	Alpha—Agricultural College . . . . .	20	
	Beta—Teachers College . . . . .	20	
	Gamma—Western State . . . . .	8	
Illinois			
	Alpha—Wesleyan . . . . .	2	
	Beta—Eureka . . . . .	4	
	Gamma—Carthage . . . . .	2	
	Delta—Bradley . . . . .	5	
	Kappa—Lombard . . . . .	1	1
Indiana			
	Alpha—Franklin . . . . .	1	2
Iowa			
	Alpha—Wesleyan . . . . .	4	
	Beta—Central . . . . .	6	
	Gamma—Des Moines . . . . .	7	
	Delta—Morningside . . . . .	6	2
	Epsilon—Simpson . . . . .	5	2
	Zeta—Parsons . . . . .	5	
	Eta—Upper Iowa . . . . .	9	
	Iota—Western Union . . . . .	3	
	Lambda—Dubuque . . . . .	3	
Kansas			
	Alpha—Ottawa . . . . .	6	
	Gamma—Agricultural College . . . . .	6	4
	Delta—Southwestern . . . . .	9	
	Zeta—Teachers of Emporia . . . . .	5	
	Theta—Teachers of Pittsburg . . . . .	10	
	Iota—College of Emporia . . . . .	3	2
	Lambda—Sterling . . . . .	3	2
	Mu—Bethany . . . . .	7	
	Nu—Teachers of Hayes . . . . .	5	
Kentucky			
	Gamma—Wesleyan . . . . .	1	1
Michigan			
	Alpha—Kalamazoo . . . . .	2	2
	Beta—Olivet . . . . .	2	1
	Delta—State College . . . . .	1	
	Epsilon—State Normal . . . . .	4	



Minnesota		
Alpha—Macalester	4	
Delta—Hamline	1	
Missouri		
Alpha—Westminster	2	1
Beta—Park	3	1
Gamma—Central	4	
Delta—William Jewell	3	
Epsilon—Wesleyan	7	
Montana		
Alpha—Intermountain Union	4	
Beta—Agricultural College	3	
Nebraska		
Alpha—Wesleyan	4	
Beta—Cotner	2	1
Delta—Hastings	1	
Epsilon—Grand Island	1	
North Carolina		
State College	1	
North Dakota		
Jamestown	5	
Ohio		
Beta—Heidelberg	5	
Gamma—Hiram	0	
Epsilon—Otterbein	1	
Oklahoma		
Alpha—Agricultural College	4	
Gamma—Baptist University	3	
Epsilon—Oklahoma City	3	
Oregon		
Linfield	1	
South Dakota		
Alpha—Wesleyan	4	
Delta—State College	5	
Epsilon—Sioux Falls	3	
Zeta—Northern Teachers	5	
Eta—Augustana	6	
Tennessee		
Beta—Tusculum	1	1
Texas		
Alpha—Southwestern	1	
Delta—Howard-Payne	3	
Wisconsin		
Alpha—Ripon	4	
National General Chapter	8	
Totals	298	25