LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE AGAIN

It was very fitting that Lincoln and Douglas should appear again in their own state, the state in which they engaged in that world-famous series of debates. It was still more fitting that Mr. Lincoln should appear on earth again in the neighborhood where the equally famous lost speech was delivered. Thus thought the members of Eta chapter of Pi Kappa Delta, of the Illinois State Normal University, when they decided to present the Freeport debate of that historical series. The event occurred as near the birthday of Lincoln as was feasible, February 16. It was at the suggestion of their Sponsor, Professor M. R. Staker, that the chapter undertook this most worthy task. The chapter needed money and the community needed to be reminded in this very vivid manner of the days that tried men's souls. Mr. Shelby Light ably represented Honest Abe. He did not, however, attempt to get back to the Lincoln of those days, but rather presented that better known Lincoln of a few years later, when he was the great war President. Mr. Light had studied deeply into the manner and appearance of Lincoln, and had also caught the spirit of those days from old men who had lived through them. The very mannerisms of Lincoln were well represented. While not quite so tall as Lincoln, Mr. Light is tall enough to seem a very tall man as compared to his opponent, Stephen A. Douglas. The two were escorted to the stage by men who had fought in that great struggle over slavery. The presiding officer, Rev. U. Z. Gilmer, was a young man at the time the debates were held.
Mr. Robert Bishop represented Douglas. Mr. Bishop is just about the height of Douglas. He is a finished orator, having represented the University in oratorical contests and in debates. As the two took their seats on the stage it seemed from the distance of the audience that Lincoln and Douglas had indeed appeared again in the state of Illinois, their old-time battle ground.

The ushers, members of Pi Kappa Delta, dressed in the costumes of that period, and the songs, also of the period, helped to give reality to the scene.

The choice of the Freeport debate was a fortunate one. It was a very real clash, and although it was cut somewhat, it was complete enough to give one a vivid conception of the interest in the subject under discussion at that time. The actual heckling of the speakers was strictly repeated just as given in the original reports of the debate. As the people in the northern part of the state, and especially about Freeport, were largely in sympathy with Lincoln's side of the question, most of the interruptions came during the speeches of Douglas. And the manner in which Douglas handled those interruptions, the answers he gave to the tremendous questions which were hurled at him, showed the caliber of Judge Douglas, as a debater.

In the original debate Mr. Lincoln led off, and Judge Douglas took the entire period allotted to him in one speech of reply. Lincoln then had thirty minutes for a reply to Douglas. The order of speaking in the original debate was strictly adhered to.

While it was impossible to put into those young people who, in the main, made up the audience, the tense interest which followed every word of the speakers at Freeport, still the audience as a whole caught the spirit very well indeed. Some there were whose memories carried them back to those days which to a younger generation now seem so far away.

After the debate was concluded an old veteran of the Civil War, Mr. Orange Parret, gave a very realistic picture of the Illinois State Normal University at the outbreak of hostilities. He was a student in the institution at that time. He recalled that at the first appearance of wounded men at Normal and Bloomington, a meeting of the students was held, and the young men decided to quit school and enlist. It was necessary for President Hovey to appeal to the Governor of the state to keep things going. A company was formed, known as the Normal Rifles, which had its last parade on July 1, 1861. The term closed on July 2, and the company separated with the understanding that the members would enlist as a body when the next call came. In that same month occurred the battle of Bull Run, and a few days after, President Hovey was Colonel Hovey, with authority to raise a regiment of troops. The Normal Rifles kept their word, and became Company A, 33rd Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Professor L. M. Potter in command. Garfield, another college president, became colonel of the 42nd of Ohio.

Thus were lived again at the old Normal University, the days of the great debates over the question of slavery and the days of the war growing out of that question. It is well, once in a while, to direct the attention of

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THE SPEECH DEPARTMENT OF THE ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY

The Speech department of the Illinois State Normal University under the direction of Fred S. Sorrenson has developed an organization which the local chapter of Pi Kappa Delta believes is equaled by few colleges in the United States. Young men and women preparing to teach find here many opportunities for practice in the art of speaking.

The Illinois Eta chapter of Pi Kappa Delta is an enthusiastic group. This interest in forensics is largely due to the efforts of Professor Sorrenson in his Speech Department.

The following is an outline of the work in forensics in the Illinois State Normal University. It is given as an exchange of ideas. We should like to see the programs of other colleges.

M. R. STAKER,
Faculty sponsor, Illinois Eta.

Work in Speech Education done by the Illinois State Normal University.

I. Assistance given in training young people in public speaking before they reach the Illinois State Normal University.

A. The Illinois State High School Debating League, organized in 1923, and managed by Departments of Public Speaking, Commerce, and the University Library has eighty-one members this year.

B. Illinois State High School Literary and Music Association, organized 1925, had 1400 entries last year in District, Sectional and State contests.

Speech events:

a. Oratory.

b. Extempore Speaking.

c. Dramatic reading.

II. Training within the institution.

A. Courses in speech, reading, public speaking and dramatics.

B. Tuesday rhetoricals (required of all students).

C. Literary societies.

1. Philadelphia.

2. Wrightonia.

D. Debating Clubs.

1. Women's Club.
2. Men's Club.
   E. Pi Kappa Delta.
   F. Jesters and Theta Alpha Phi.

III. Local Contests.
   A. Phil-Wright.
      1. Debating.
      2. Oratory.
      3. Extemporaneous.
      5. Reading.
   B. Edwards Medal.
      1. Oratory.
      2. Reading.
   C. Livingston Cup.
      1. Extemporaneous Speaking.
   D. Five plays this year.

IV. Inter-collegiate speaking activities.
   A. Illinois Oratorical Association of Teachers Colleges.
      1. Extemporaneous Speaking.
      2. Oratory.
      3. Debating.
   B. Illinois Inter-Collegiate Debating League.
   C. Illinois Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association.
   4. Debating Squads of twenty-four trained each year, 12 men and 12 women. Debates arranged this year:
      Women's debates—Eureka, North Central, Augustana, Bradley, Monmouth, University of Missouri.

V. It is a common thing during the late winter and early spring for over a dozen young people a week to represent the Illinois State Normal University as public speakers.

VI. Many of the Alumni of the institution are teachers of public speaking.

Kansas State claims the record for participation in debate with schools from every section of the country. During the past three years, Kansas State teams have met opponents in debates in 33 states, have sent teams to every section of the country, and have entertained here at Manhattan teams from sixteen states and one foreign country.

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the young minds to days that are gone. Such a presentation cannot fail to make history more real and America more dear to every one thus privileged. The debate has already been repeated before another audience, and other requests have been received for its presentation. Worthy work for a Pi Kappa Delta Chapter!

G. M. PALMER.
Whenever a great moral problem has faced society, that problem has remained unsolved until public opinion found the solution. Not the fire of enthusiasm; not the whirlwind of excitement, but the still small voice of a people’s convictions has ever met the world’s question with an answer. Down thru the ages, public opinion has wielded its weapon of power. It has made and unmade kings. It has placed truth on the scaffold and error on the throne. It has exalted worth, and punished evil. It has been a factor in molding the lives of men, in changing customs of society, thereby accomplishing the world’s reforms. Whenever public opinion said to a custom or ideal, "You are wrong," it has been doomed. The task of the reformer ever has been to get public opinion behind his reform. The great reformation waited for the approval of this mighty power. The anti-slavery movement could do nothing until the conviction of a people said, "Slavery must go." Prohibition came only in the wake of a great change in the minds of the people, and today the forces that seek to build or destroy depend for their success upon creating favorable public opinion.

Just now, in America we are confronted by an evil which public opinion is sanctioning by its silence and indifference, an evil that is steadily undermining the foundation of our civilization; yet we are giving little thought to this greatest menace which is uprooting our national life; namely, the chaotic condition and corrupting influence of America’s broken homes. The prevalence of broken marriage vows is the greatest menace of today; for it strikes at the center of our civilization, the institution that has been the bulwark of the past and is the hope of our future, the home. Marriage vows are easily made and lightly broken. Statistics show that there is one divorce for less than eight marriages. A half a century ago divorce was almost unknown, and when it did occur, it was deeply regretted by both parties. Today it is looked upon as a usual thing. Marriage is not entered into as a permanent contract, but rather as an experiment. Many marriages today are made with the idea of a possible divorce in the background. "The
lock has been broken from wedlock.” The home fires have burned to ashes. The causes of this great evil are found primarily in the home training of our young people and secondarily in the inadequate marriage and divorce laws. The home fails to inculcate into the child the essential qualities of character. The home fails to teach that fundamental principle, obedience, fails to teach acceptance of responsibility; fails to uphold the ideal of loyalty, and hence fails to prepare the young for marriage or any other serious business. The average American child is selfish; his pleasure, his rights, his self-satisfaction are uppermost in his mind. He is often disobedient, defying the will of his parents and the laws of the land. He refuses to be advised, to recognize responsibility and accept duty. The home alone is responsible for these accusations against the younger generation. Parents are too busy climbing the social ladder, and hence the growth in grace and wisdom to which every child is entitled is sadly neglected. The passion of wealth, luxury, power and social recognition has blinded many a parent to the deathblow such passion deals to a child’s heritage of love, comradeship, and faith in both father and mother. The average American home has failed, for it has too often been built upon selfishness and has trained youth to be selfish. Today, we are facing the disastrous consequences of this failure.

The primary failure, the failure to train youth for the responsibilities of life, is strongly seconded by the most abominable system of marriage and divorce laws that could ever be devised. Our marriage laws are lax and vary in every state. In six states girls of twelve are allowed to marry with parents’ consent. In one state, without; and in eleven states, no marriage age is defined. Much of the disillusionment of married life is caused by child marriages, another percentage thru hasty marriages. There is the Browning-and-Peaches kind of marriage, the sixty-and-sixteen variety, where the ultimate aim of the woman is alimony. Marriage of minors, legal in one state, is annulled in another. Remarriage is granted in some states after three months separation, in other states, a year. Marriage is a civil contract, and its validity should not be determined by state boundary lines.

Our lax and varied marriage laws are tragic and plainly show a social evil; but our divorce laws are even more to be deplored. There are fifty-two grounds for divorce in the United States, and it goes without saying that any marriage can be dissolved if desired. The variety of divorce laws creates many different problems. Nevada has ten divorces to every nine marriages, because she has only a six months residential requirement. So if Mrs. Brown cannot procure a divorce in Iowa, she will take up her residence in Nevada until she is freed from the marital yoke. Because New York has only one ground for divorce, has she fewer divorced people than Connecticut which has eight grounds? Of course not. Other states are growing fat entertaining their rich New York guests, while the marriage bonds are being severed. Pennsylvania grants a divorce on grounds of cruel and barbarous treatment, New York does not. Should a New York husband have a better right to beat his wife than a Pennsylvania husband? Should a rich man have a better right to a divorce than a poor man because he can pay? Another great tragedy lies in the fact that the states will not recognize each other’s laws.
Mr. A. cannot procure a divorce in Illinois, his home state, on the ground he presents, but can in Missouri, so he breaks his marriage tie there. But Missouri will not allow him to marry again within a year, so he goes to Minnesota where this time limit is not required, and remarries. Now, if on his honeymoon trip, he stops in Missouri he is a single man and living with a woman not his wife. If he goes to Illinois he becomes a bigamist, because according to the law of the state, he is not divorced. By payment of a railroad fee Mr. A. has the thrill of being a married man, a single man, and a bigamist. Comedy or tragedy, which? Now suppose there are children involved. Because of the difference in laws the courts have at times declared these children to be illegitimate. Think of it! “The right to be sure of legitimacy bandied about in such a precarious fashion!” Can the child be protected if the civil status is not protected? Can people be asked to respect laws when these laws challenge ridicule and disrespect?

The states have failed miserably in planning and executing the marriage and divorce laws. In the past, whenever state laws proved inadequate to solve a problem, the federal law has taken over the functioning of these state laws and bettered conditions everywhere. If America wishes to cure the evils resulting from broken homes, she must establish a uniform marriage and divorce law. “Law against drinking does not prevent drinking; law against murder does not prevent murder; but it certainly decreases the number of murderers and drunkards.” Law establishes a standard of conduct. Marriage laws must be made uniform in order that marriage may be legal everywhere and respected. This law must provide an age and time limit so that hasty marriages and radical difference in age may be abolished. This law should have a stricter requirement as regards physical and mental fitness for marriage. A dentist must have several years of dental instruction before he is allowed to pull a tooth; a doctor must have several years of medical instruction before he is allowed to treat a patient; but a couple can establish a home, the foundationstone of society, with hardly any restrictions or qualifications. A few of the states are beginning to realize their responsibility regarding the chaotic conditions of marriage and divorce laws, but can accomplish little alone. The Wisconsin Eugenic law is evaded by crossing the line to Michigan or Illinois. The Connecticut law, delaying hasty marriages five days, is likewise evaded by the same method. The need of a uniform marriage law is self-apparent. However, such a law will not solve the problem of broken homes, for marriage does not seem worth saving in these days of easy divorce. Equally important with a Federal marriage law is a federal divorce law, so that divorce, if granted, will be legal in all states. This law must prevent divorces sought on the slightest pretext, because of having made a foolish choice or because of selfishness or irresponsibility. This law must give justice to the poor as well as rich. Since no reform of the institution of marriage is offered, since no reform in the realm of divorce is considered, the remedy for this evil must be the reform of the people. Society has evaded the responsibility by fastening the blame upon the changes brought about thru time. “Yes it is true that manners vary with social conventions, but truth does not vary; yes, it is true that behavior is largely governed by changing
times, but great fundamental principles remain the same,” yet truth and
fundamental principles cannot rise to power unless lifted by the convictions of
a people. Public opinion has its first, its Herculean task in the homes of our
land, the place for training and molding our youth. How can public opinion
be made to crucify selfishness and inspire a desire for unselfishness in the
home? What premium can it put upon obedience that shall honor its prac-
tice in the eyes of the nation? How can it lift responsibility to the high
place of privilege and give it the meaning of a sacred trust? To do these
things is to save our nation, to leave them undone is to sanction its death.
When our convictions have been aroused society will frown upon the ten-
dency of parents to shift responsibility to servants, to teachers and to ques-
tionable entertainments, while they, the natural guardians of childhood, seek
wealth or pleasure. When our ideas of home and its sacredness have been
exalted, then will men and women refuse to laugh at the slurs on love and
marriage portrayed in the movies and the theatre. Then will public taste re-
ject that fiction which dallies with the false, the vulgar, the vile as if they
were harmless playthings; then will it be possible for us to secure laws that
will safeguard marriage and deal with divorce wisely.

To arouse the giant public opinion and set him at his task is an under-
taking that challenges every educational force in our country. Let every
tue home get busy, let every lecture platform do its part, let every religious
organization assume the burden, let the press, that is patriotic, speak out the
truth, let every school from kindergarten to university make its honest con-
tribution to the saving of our homes. Yes, let every individual who loves
the name of country and of home accept a share of the responsibility, for it
is your task and my task, your privilege and my privilege to create this
public opinion that shall save that most sacred of institutions, the home.

THE PRIME MINISTER

Six hundred men sat in a state of high satisfaction in the Hart House
at the University of Toronto. It was a debate of the Union about British
inter-imperial relations; but that was not the reason for the satisfaction.
Center of interest was the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie, Prime Minister
of Canada, who, as one of the speakers, was defending his own policies be-
fore the students of his alma mater. He flattered his student opponents by
dealing “thoroughly and seriously” with their arguments, and after an “in-
cisive” and “direct” statement of his views, carried the vote 408 to 125.—
New Student.

Evelyn Mara of Northern Teachers won the South Dakota oratorical
contest. Her sister, Mildred, representing the same institution, won fourth
in the extemopore contest. “If we Break Faith,” was the subject of Miss
Mara’s oration. Raymond DeNomme of Columbus was awarded second in
oratory. William Jordon of Dakota Wesleyan, and Lawrence Murphy of
Huron, won first and second in the Peace contest. Alvin Rogness of August-
ana and Eleanor Jones of Huron, won the extempore contest—The Exponent.
Ladies and Gentlemen:

A long time ago, in the days when animals were known to talk more and men less, there lived in Africa a certain lion renowned for his courage and his prudence. It chanced one day that he was wandering through a forest when an antelope emerged from a thicket and fled down the valley. A moment later, there appeared from the same thicket a featherless, two-legged creature, now known to scientists as homo sapiens. The two-legged creature drew a bow and sent an arrow whistling after the antelope. Before the eyes of the astonished spectator, the antelope fell dead. The lion began a rapid flight. As he sped through the forest, a monkey, who had witnessed the entire episode from the safety of a nearby tree-top, upbraided him, saying caustically: A fine lion you are. You the king of beasts, to flee from such a creature! Why even I am stronger than he is.” “Yes,” retorted the lion, “But if his messenger be so sharp, what must be the power of him who sends it?”

For ages we have been taught that man’s superiority over the rest of the animal world lies in the fact that man is a reasoning creature. Animals hunt with tooth and fang. Man hunts with ideas. The lion and jackal were powerful of spring and blow, but the arrow messenger of man struck the enemy from afar off. Man, sitting on a rock with flint and wood, by means of ideas and of thinking solved a problem; conquered an enemy without even endangering himself.

Since the episode of the lion and the monkey, centuries have passed. We like to boast that we have become even more superior through this exercise of reason. We like to say that planets, stars, the largest units of space, as well as electrons and protozoa, the smallest, all are within the limits of our thought. We have built bridges, tunnels, skyscrapers and ships of the air. We like to say these things, but are we, are we, the so-called human race, becoming more superior through reason?

Consider the automobiles of the road; we point to a Rolls-Royce with pride, saying, “Now, there is an example of man’s superior contrivance.” But I ask you what proportion of us understand how that car is made? What proportion of us are responsible for—have helped to reason out this achieve-
ment of mankind? The case is familiar to us of the man who applied for a job as mechanic, and, upon being asked if he had had any mechanical experience, said, yes, he had worked three years in the Ford shops; asked what technical skill he had mastered, he replied, "Why, my task was to put on nut number 46."

Most of us are like that—we learn to do one thing to the neglect of others; we have lost the perspective; we do not grasp things in their totality. We do not reason out how to make the bow and arrow or even how to make a Ford. We simply put on "nut number 46." There are a few—an upper strata—that still think. There is a mass of all the others that simply does as it is told or does as everyone else does. The few becoming more superior; the many, a race of imitators.

Our modern civilization has given us a sort of community complex. Everything conspires to mould us after the pattern of our community. We are beset with dogmas and formulas in every situation of our lives; in work, in religion, in government.

Let us consider, for example, that largest, yet lowest strata of society—those thousands of workingmen, of laborers. Do you have in mind the type of life a factory worker lives? He arises, let us say, at six o'clock in order to begin work by seven. He plods through his task till noon—a dreary, monotonous grind that kills in him all initiative, all desire or even chance to think. An hour spent over a cold dinner pail. Then till six the same deadening drudge. At night he wants a movie—some form of relaxation—something to keep him from thinking.

I have said that only a few of us think. Here we have millions whose lives are moulded to the factory pattern; whose every day is like the last—surely we find no room here to boast the progress of reason.

Our churches give us patterns. We accept them without reason. We are handed out various moral codes. We are given the ten commandments with the added command, "Use these." We aren't even allowed to think. We are told it is a sin to question them even within the privacy of our own room, within our own thought. Superstition binds us. Reason should tell us that if our religion cannot stand experiment and thought and question, then it is unsound. Truth is not shaken by thought. But we do not reason. We accept.

In the domain of government, we find the same acceptance of patterns. We like to boast of our democracy and how we think for ourselves, yet elections are won by the cleverest politicians—all a matter of political party pattern; sort of lock-step, 'vote-the-ticket-straight' effect. Why is it we support the demagogue who likes to shout, "Our glorious democracy—liberty, fraternity, equality—from the golden shores of California to the rock-ribbed coast of Maine, the American eagle—our great American nation."

Now, according with this system in which men solve their political, social, religious and industrial problems by means of patterns, we find institutions of learning have been founded. Boards of education and boards of trustees have taken care that these schools shall become a part of the
general community plan; old ideas are conserved and propagated; new ideas are regarded with suspicion and distrust.

In these institutions we are being trained to meet the problems of living. And, during the past few years, we have absorbed a number of textbooks and attended our fair share of lectures. From them, we have gathered much useful information. We have learned for instance, that the Law of Gravity was not passed by Congress; we have been assured that the Cephalic Index is entirely unrelated to the Readers' Guide or the Encyclopedia; and we are firm in our knowledge that "paraparatemethylidiaminobenzophenone!" is a chemical solution and not a quotation from Vergil's Aeneid.

All of us have a good many such pieces of information; a good many patterns of action, labels, moral codes and commands, "In such a case, do this or don't do that or don't do something else." Community pressure forces both student and faculty into a mental rut. If a faculty member becomes so bold as to use his own ideas on how one should be prepared to live, he isn't likely to remain a faculty member very long. He must give us patterns of experience. We solve our problems by thoughtless experiment, occasionally stumbling into the correct solution. We are like rats in a tangled maze. Have you never seen a rat in a roomful of people? See him dive desperately beneath the radiator—no escape. Plunge blindly beneath the table, perhaps, or a bookcase or a desk—still no escape. He doesn't stop to think how he got in. Lacking all thought, he seeks to solve his problem by activity. And we seek to solve our problems by activity.

All about us we can see men in the tangled maze; men in a perpetual grind; men 'sowing hurry to reap indigestion'; men sacrificing their priceless youth and all the pleasures of their prime in pursuit of ideals that for all they know may prove but a mirage or, being real, prove destructive. In the midst of this frenzied confusion; this blind, thoughtless rush; this grasping and fighting, Tolstoi has cried to the world:

"In the name of God, stop a moment,
Cease your work, look about you."

It becomes increasingly clear that if we would correct any of these evils; if we would seek more in this life of ours, we must think. The case of Robert Louis Stevenson is familiar to us all: here was a man physically handicapped, a man often confined to his bed. He was thus driven to thought. He produced a living literature. Yet surely we need not say that the only way to make man think is to wreck him physically. No, let us examine other possibilities, bearing in mind that a revolution of thought must of necessity move slowly and through many channels.

Since personal interest is so strong a motive in our lives, to emphasize the rewards of thought; the value to the individual; the power given the thinker—these things would do much toward opening the way.

This leads us to another idea; a readjustment of our scale of values is imperative. Today the average person considers money, pieces of metal, as the ultimate end of all labor. If a man makes $25,000 he is considered a success in life. How many men spend years amassing a fortune to be fought over among their relatives, while they themselves sink back from this life.
of effort, a wizened, uncultured creature, knowing only the tradesman's cunning? Shall we not revise this, our conception of Success?

Stevenson has said, "Perpetual devotion to what a man calls his business can only be sustained by perpetual neglect of many other things." It is upon these 'other things' that we must concentrate. Let us call these 'other things' the finer, nobler desires and reactions of our beings as contrasted with the material.

For we have lost our artistic conscience; failed to develop the emotional side of our nature. Jazz is our conception of music. Few of us have any idea at all about art. Once in a long, long while, some glorious scene of nature, some brilliant, glittering lake or giant mountain shielding the setting sun, may hold us in rapturous contemplation for a moment. Art in literature goes all unnoticed and unappreciated. We are so tied down to the little, insignificant details of our lives, we do not take time to discuss, perhaps, some philosophy with a friend or simply to meditate with ourselves.

This brings us to our final idea; the necessity of leisure time. If it is admitted that man's superiority over animal lies in his ability to reason; if it is found that our entire existence, both physical and moral and spiritual, must all be planned and realized in the brain; if it is found that thought is the secret of success in man, then he must take time from lesser things and think! We must cease paying tribute to the man who can whip Jack Dempsey or play a round of golf in 69 or hoard up a pile of silver dollars and pay that tribute to the men who think!

However, merely to enumerate ways and means by which we may encourage and develop thought is largely wasted effort. Our people cry, "Results! Results! We want results!" That is the way of our people—demanding facts and figures, but this is not a problem to be solved in a day. It is far too deeply rooted in our every act of life. The first step—the most important and most practical step is: that you and I realize, and in a quiet way spread our knowledge of the values that are in beauty, the power that is in thought, the majesty and magic of the mind, the fact that commonplace, material things may seem drab and unsatisfactory,

"Yet, as angels in some brighter dreams
Call to the soul when man doth sleep,
So some strange thoughts transcend our wonted themes,
And into glory peep."

Our national Secretary-Treasurer, now attending Columbia University, is planning to have a meeting of the ΗΚΔ members there. He has discovered the following so far: Martha Hardy, Texas Epsilon; J. R. Start, Kansas Nu; L. F. Hoerges, Willis D. Mathias, Jacob Fishmeyer, and I. Friend, Ohio Beta; B. A. Sueltz, South Dakota Beta; H. J. Martin, Minnesota Alpha; S. M. Bliss and Grace Aber, Missouri Eta; and J. D. Taubeneck and Miriam Manchester, Illinois Eta.
NON-DECISION DEBATES

To the Editor of The Quarterly Journal of Speech Education:

Dear Sir: Much has been said during the last few years against decision debating. The friends of the decision debate either have not felt it worth their while to answer these criticisms, or their answers have not been given full consideration by the profession. As proof of this neglect, I cite the arguments advanced by those who favor the non-decision or audience vote types of debate. Many of these arguments can be easily refuted; yet they are continually advanced.

A notable example of this is Professor Parrish's letter in the November issue of The Quarterly Journal. In his piercing style Professor Parrish exposes some of the evils of contest debating. He complains of falsification and misuse of evidence. He states that another debate coach allowed his team to build "a case that was purely an appeal to local prejudice, ignoring entirely the real significance of the question to the country at large." He concludes that "surely an open debate sponsored by university professors of Public Speaking, ought to represent an honest attempt to get at the truth on public questions." And although Professor Parrish does not openly advocate in this particular letter the non-judge debate as the logical means of reaching this elusive truth, he and many others have at other times taken exactly that stand. Now those of us who favor the judge's decision in debating agree that debating should aid the audience in approaching nearer the truth, but we are unable to see how the non-decision debate does this.

The aim of the non-decision debate, especially if an audience vote be taken, is to impress and to move the audience. What is to keep the college or high school debater from falsifying the evidence or misinterpreting statistics? Certainly an untrained audience is more easily deceived than an expert judge. What is to prevent the debater from "appealing to local prejudice" and ignoring entirely "the real significance of the question to the country at large?" (The most popular statement which I have ever heard in a college debate occurred in an "open discussion" followed by an audience vote. The speaker said that "the United States had beaten England twice and could easily do it again." The audience, largely Irish, applauded for three minutes. This debater's side won the debate.) Further, what is to prevent the speaker from imitating crudely the Oxford manner, which seems to be to spend about ten minutes of the constructive speech in making what are formally known as "wise cracks,"—witticisms which have very little to do with the actual issues, or even the question, and which have as their unexpressed object the creation of the impression that the speaker is a devil of a clever fellow.

Nor is there less temptation to the coach. A debate coach in a western university recently confessed to me that he had spent the two weeks before a debate with Oxford thinking up clever lines which his debaters could use with apparent spontaneity! No matter what the system of debate, the coach must see to it that his team makes a better impression than the other team. Remove the expert judge for a few years and the debaters will be free to
present as superficial a case as can be constructed—provided it offers sufficient opportunities for appeals to prejudice, waving the flag, and witticisms. Every evil found in the decision debate can be matched by two under any other system. If you would see how many there are, make a list for yourself.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN H. PAGET, Purdue University.

(From Quarterly Journal of Speech Education)

This year Kansas State has definitely attempted to hold debates before audiences most interested in the question, taking all but two of the eleven debates away from the college campus. Debates on the McNary-Haugen question have been held before farmer audiences in five farmer communities; one has been held before a chamber of commerce group to which farmers had been invited; and one broadcast over the radio of the college. One debate, with the University of Pittsburg, is being held in student assembly, the question used being that of the present desirability of the present tendency toward the practical or occupational in college education. Another debate with Northwestern University on the question of prohibition, is to be held Sunday night before the audience in one of the local churches. This plan of carrying the debate to the people has been more than successful; and we are planning to use the same plan in the future. Audiences have been large and exceptionally interested.

For the third successive year Wesleyan won the Nebraska oratorical contest. The results follow:


Also competing:

"Our Quest," Paul B. Newell, Grand Island.

—The Wesleyan.

Kansas State is making its third extended trip in three years. The first, two years ago, was to the Pacific coast, a total of 6,000 miles. The second, last spring, was to New England and the eastern states, about 4,500 miles. This year the trip covers only 2,700 miles, and includes debates with Oklahoma, Baylor, Texas, Texas A. and M., Louisiana, and Arkansas. The McNary-Haugen bill and the proposed federal department of education will be discussed.
PROVINCIAL CONVENTIONS

Oklahoma Will Meet In Kansas

The Oklahoma province, strange as it may seem, will hold its convention at Pittsburg, Kansas, the home of the Kansas Theta chapter, April 7 and 8. There will be contests for men and contests for women in debate, oratory, and extempore speaking. The men will discuss the McNary-Haugen bill, while the women will argue about uniform marriage and divorce laws.

Province 12

The schools in this district are so far apart it seems impossible to get together for a convention or contests of any sort, due to the financial considerations. Plans for a convention and an extempore contest were made but have had to be abandoned because of the great distance the two Montana institutions would need to travel.

We are very sorry for this but hope we can arouse more interest in the future.

Sincerely,

ALLAN C. LEMON.

Dakotas and Upper Iowa Will Meet at Storm Lake

The chapters of Province 6 will meet April 6-8 at Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa, as guest of the Iowa Kappa chapter. Dr. Charles Woolbert, of Iowa University, has been secured as an expert judge and special speaker.

Wednesday evening, 6:30 o’clock, Pi Kappa Delta Banquet.
A toast program and all the fixin’s are being provided.

Thursday
8:30 A. M. Greetings by the President, E. J. Jones, of Buena Vista College.
Response by the Regional Governor.
9:00 A. M. First round of debates; both men and women.
10:30 A. M. Second round of debates.
1:30 P. M. Third round of debates.
3:00 P. M. Fourth round of debates
5:00 P. M. Drawings for the Extempore Contest.
8:00 P. M. Men’s Extempore Contest.
9:00 P. M. Women’s Extempore Contest.

Friday
9:00 A. M. Fifth round of debates.
10:30 A. M. Sixth round of debates.
1:30 P. M. Round Table Discussion (ten minute papers). My Experiences in Constructing and Delivering an Oration—Augustana
representative. Criticism, (5 minutes), Professor Eerkes.
How can College Debate Become More Valuable as a Preparation for Life?—Northern Normal Representative. Criticism, Professor Ginkelton.
General discussion.
2:30 P. M. Dr. Charles Woolbert speaks on a topic of mutual interest.
Following this talk, a business session. Election of new Regional Governor. Planning a Constitution.
4:00 P. M. Seventh round of debates.
8:00 P. M. Men’s Oratorical Contest.
9:00 P. M. Women’s Oratorical Contest.

Saturday
9:00 A. M. Finals in Debate.

Large Attendance Expected at Mount Pleasant

Approximately seventy contestants and coaches will attend the convention of Province 2, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, March 24, 25, and 26. A comparison with the entry list of two years ago shows the growth in forensic interest.

The following is the entry list:

Men’s debate tournament, 16 teams.
Men’s oratorical contest, 11 teams.
Men’s extempore contest, 10 teams.
Women’s oratorical contest, 8 teams.
Women’s extempore contest, 8 teams.

Way Cleared for the South Atlantic

Province 11 includes the five chapters of North and South Carolina. Representatives of these chapters will meet at the convention in oratory and debate. In preparation for the convention debate, the institutions in each state have been meeting each other.

North Carolina State won a close two to one debate from Wake Forest and will have the honor of representing North Carolina. Presbyterian defeated Wofford and Newberry and will uphold the honor of South Carolina. All of the debates have been on the light-wines-and-beer question.

All of the chapters will be represented at the convention. Wake Forest plans to take its whole membership.
MISS HELEN STAVER, STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE

At the convention at Estes Park, Miss Katherine McCune of Huron College was elected one of the student representatives on the national council. Miss McCune finished her college course the past summer and has since been married. Her graduation makes her ineligible to continue as student representative.

The national constitution provides that, in case of a vacancy on the national council, the national president shall appoint some one to fill the vacancy, and notify the chapters of the appointment. In case a majority of the chapters do not vote against the nomination, it shall be considered confirmed.

The national president, therefore, takes pleasure in nominating Miss Helen Staver of Heidelberg College for the office of student representative. Miss Staver is a junior majoring in mathematics. She has been active in forensics and represented Heidelberg in oratory in 1926. She is also active in music. Miss Staver is an unusually capable student and has a very high record in scholarship. She is a student assistant in the office of the Department of Education.

Before appointing Miss Staver, the national president asked for nominations and consulted with the national council in the matter. A number suggested that the East was the least represented on the national council and that the geographical location of the new members of the council should be considered. This will help also with the next convention which will be held at Heidelberg. Since Miss Staver is well qualified for the appointment in every other way and has the backing of the chapters in her section of the country, she seems to be the logical one for the place.

The standings in the women’s league in Kansas are:

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—The Bethany Messenger.
ITEMS FROM THE NATIONAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

The editor of The Forensic asks if the national secretary has anything he wants to say to the local chapters in the March issue of the magazine. You see the editor was national secretary himself at one time and he knows what the "spring rush" means. Well, I do want to say some things, and here they are. I'm going to put what I have to say in the form of separate items, hoping that if you don't have time to read all of them you'll at least look at the most important things.

SUPPLIES

How are you fixed for supplies? You should have: (1) membership application blanks, (2) advance standing blanks, (3) constitutions, (4) key order books, and (5) initiation ceremony rituals.

Part of this material, of course, you have. Every chapter has had copies of the ritual and one or more key-order books. Look them up and see that they are ready for use when you need them. If you don't know where they are get after last year's officers and make them dig up. If that fails write me for copies. If your supply of application blanks and constitutions is low let me know and I'll see that you get some pronto.

KEY ORDERS

A few local secretaries fail to follow instructions in sending key orders. Notice that they are to be sent "in duplicate." I keep one copy in this office and send one to the jeweler. A few who are using the old blanks are still sending war tax. Don't do it! Get up to date!

INITIATION OF NEW MEMBERS

No chapter has a right to initiate a new member until his application blank and fees have been sent to the national secretary. In checking up the list of active members this year I have found numerous cases of students listed as members whose applications have never been received in this office. Don't cheapen Pi Kappa Delta by initiating people who have not met the requirements laid down in the constitution.

When a student takes part in an inter-collegiate contest in debate or oratory, and thus becomes eligible to election in our order, present his name to the local chapter for a vote. If he is elected notify him of that fact and inform him that his blank and fees must be in by a certain date. Some chapters have a formal pledge ceremony. That's an excellent thing to do. At any rate make the candidate realize that a distinct honor was conferred up-
on him when he was elected to membership in Pi Kappa Delta, and that he must meet certain obligations in order to complete that membership. If he doesn’t come across don’t initiate him. Don’t make people feel that ΠΚΔ is trying to get them in. Make them realize that they are lucky if they succeed in getting in.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Every new member is entitled to a membership-card. If you didn’t get one ask your local officers why. One chapter officer wrote in recently saying only one of their members had ever received such a card. They had all been sent and evidently lost, either by mail or by the local officers. See that you get your card!

If you want a “shingle” which you can frame and hang over your desk we will have one made up for you. They cost fifty cents each.

AWARDING KEYS

Many of our chapters have arranged with the student association to award keys to students who make forensic teams just as they award sweaters to those who make athletic teams. It seems to me this is an excellent plan. But whether your chapter does this or not one thing you certainly should do. Encourage every new member to get a key. Many honorary societies include the price of the pin or key in the initiation fee and require every new member to purchase one. I’m not sure we shouldn’t do the same thing. Anyhow let’s get everybody who joins to wear a key if it is possible at all.

INITIATE EARLY

In past years many chapters have made the mistake of sending in membership applications and key orders late in the year. If you expect to get keys before June 1, you must get the orders to me before May 1. We agree to allow our jewelers 30 days to make up the orders.

Every year I get orders late in May saying that the keys must be back by about the first of June as school closes then. Well, it can’t be done. If you will get your orders to me by May 1, however, I’ll see to it that the keys get back in time to adorn the breasts of their owners when they go home to see ma and pa. Of course if circumstances make it impossible to get them in until late in May or even in June, why send them along anyhow. That’s better than letting them go over until fall.
VOLUME I, ΠΚΔ DEBATE ANNUAL

Winning Intercollegiate Debates and Orations, volume I of what we expect to make an annual publication, is now on sale. It was published during the summer. In it appear the debates, orations, and extempore speeches which won the national contests at Estes Park. Every chapter of ΠΚΔ and every library in a ΠΚΔ institution should have a copy. Each chapter should ask its library to order one. Individuals will want copies. As only a limited number of copies were published, the supply may run out. Order now. The price is one dollar. All orders should be addressed to

G. W. Finley, National Treasurer
Apartment 101, Bancroft Hall
509-515 West 121 Street
New York City.

Prof.: “Can you give the derivation of Auditorium?”
Pupil: “From Audio, to hear; and Taurus, bull; a place where—”
Prof.: “That will do, that will do.”—Boston Transcript.

Central Michigan Normal, on the affirmative of the uniform marriage and divorce question, defeated Michigan Normal University.—The Normal College News.

It remained for Caltec to turn in the first affirmative victory on the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. It defeated Whittier.—The California Tech.

Kansas Aggies and Louisiana State University debated the McNary-Haugen bill before the Manhattan Chamber of Congress. While there was no decision, the debate was enthusiastically received.—The Manhattan Mercury.

Four members of the faculty at Lake Forest debated before the student body the question of employing the letter system in grading. Each speaker was given four minutes but there were no rebuttals. They proved intensely interesting to the students.—Old Gold and Black.


Kearney, York, and Grand Island are trying the neutral audience decision. Each institution sends a team to the platform of the third college. In the first round each college won and lost. In the second Kearney won one contest and got a tie in the other. The audience split evenly.—The Antelope.
BALDWIN-WALLACE WILL BE ASSOCIATED WITH HEIDELBERG IN ENTERTAINING THE CONVENTION

While Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, will be official headquarters for the next national convention, some of the convention contests will be held at Ohio Alpha, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea. The experience at the Colorado convention, where it was necessary to hold over one hundred debates besides eight oratorical contests and seven contests in extemporaneous speaking in one day for the men alone, demonstrated the futility of attempting to hold all contests for both men and women in the same place.

Baldwin-Wallace is a fine institution for entertaining part of the convention. It is the pioneer Ohio chapter and has always had a fervent interest in forensics. With two such Ohio institutions as hosts, we are assured of a fine convention.

Arrangements at Berea will be in charge of Professor Dana T. Burns, debate coach and head of the Public Speaking Department, and Wesley Roehm, president of the Ohio Alpha chapter. Professor Burns has been associated with Pi Kappa Delta for several years. His long association with intercollegiate debate and oratory will make it possible for him to handle the contests at Baldwin-Wallace in the manner which they should be handled.

The two points are not very far apart and have excellent train and bus connections so that it will be possible to bring the two groups together for the closing days of the convention.
I went to the house of a friend the other day to ask him a question. He listened to my question, but without answering, walked off and left me. I waited for some time and then left hurt and puzzled. I met another friend and asked him the time. "I am sorry," he replied, "but I am so busy I haven't time to take my watch out of my pocket and look at it. I have been this way for a month and shall not have the leisure during the next month even to tell you the time." He sauntered off down the street, leaving me again puzzled and hurt.

Queer people, you think. Not at all. You see I didn't go in person to ask these questions. I wrote letters. These friends would not have treated me this way had I asked the question by word of mouth. But they felt no obligation to show me any courtesy when I asked the questions much more formally by letter. Some people think it makes a difference. The people who write the letters feel the slight and insult. Is not every gentleman under obligation to answer any legitimate question asked him by voice or letter?

If you think that all people recognize this obligation, try being a national officer in a fraternity.

The greatest orator, save one, of antiquity, has left it on record that he always studied his adversary's case with as great, if not with still greater, intensity than even his own. What Cicero practiced as the means of forensic success, requires to be imitated by all who study any subject in order to arrive at the truth. He who knows only his own side of the case, knows little of that. His reasons may have been good, and no one may have been able to refute them. But if he is equally unable to refute the reasons on the opposite side; if he does not so much as know what they are, he has no ground for preferring either opinion. The rational position for him would be suspension of judgment, and unless he contents himself with that, he is either led by authority, or adopts, like the generality of the world, the side to which he feels most inclination."—On Liberty, by John Stuart Mill.

Most men when they think they are thinking are merely re-arranging their prejudices.—Knute Rockne.

So likewise thou in all thy speech
Swerve never from the path of truth,
And when this seventh perfection's gained,
A Buddha's wisdom shall be thine.
—From the Story of Sumeedha, translated by Henry Clark Warren.

"When I am dead, I hope it may be said:
"'His sins were scarlet, but his books were read.'"—Hilaire Belloc.
Now Is The Time To Start For Ohio

In order to raise funds to send representatives to the seventh National Convention which will be held next April at Tiffin, Ohio, the California Institute of Technology produced a Greek play this past fall and repeated it again during March for the benefit of some distinguished guests who were visiting the institution. This chapter will also produce another play next year. These performances will raise enough funds to send several delegates to Ohio.

Kansas Mu, Bethany College, sponsored a college vaudeville program. Over seventy performers representing most of the organizations on the campus appeared on the program. A tidy sum was raised to carry on the forensic program of the year and to begin a convention fund. Bethany will be well represented at the national convention next year.

In another part of this issue is an account of the reproduction of one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates given by the Illinois Eta chapter. This was quite successful financially. A part of the proceeds are going into the convention fund.

Several chapters have budgeted their expenditures this year so that a part of their finances will go into the convention funds. Chapters all over the country are planning to send a good delegation to this great forensic gathering.

There will be some chapters which will find it difficult if not impossible to send representatives. They will be the chapters which do nothing about the matter until about a month before the convention. They will then discover that it will cost them one hundred fifty dollars to send a debating team but that the treasury is empty. "If we had the funds like some of the other chapters, we should be glad to send delegates," they will write. They
will not realize that the other chapters had just as many difficulties to meet as they did, but that they started earlier.

Each chapter should create a convention committee. This committee should estimate expenses carefully and decide on the probable number of delegates the chapter can send. It should then offer definite suggestions for raising funds for sending its delegates. The following sources of income should be considered:

1. A part of the regular forensic budget should be set aside as a convention fund.
2. The chapter should engage in some special activity to raise funds. The work will help the chapter.
3. Each delegate should be assessed a part of his expenses. It will be worth it to him to attend.
4. Friends of forensic should be consulted. They may be willing to contribute.

Good Publicity Pays

A recent issue of a college paper carried two columns on the front page about basketball, a column about a campus joke, another about how co-eds get frat pins, and stories about various other activities. On the back page was a story not over two inches in length, including the head lines, about three debate victories. Is this a fair estimation of the importance of forensics?

The idea of publicity is well established. It pays to advertise. Why does not forensics get its share of space in the college paper?

There are various reasons. First, forensics are sometimes so conducted that they do not deserve much space. A standard must be maintained which makes them worthy of the attention of the student body. There must be a variety of well prepared debates on interesting questions. The debaters must study student interest and try to meet it.

Second, good stories must be prepared and given to the paper. Sometimes the college paper is short of reporters and finds it hard to cover such events. Sometimes the stories of forensic contests are written in a dull, uninteresting manner. Debates are hard to write up. Athletic contests are easy to report. A standard form has been worked out for them and the newspapers are full of examples. The inexperienced reporter, on the other hand, does not know how to proceed with an account of a debate. His story is uninteresting and the editor cannot afford to give it much space.

The forensic interests can overcome this difficulty by seeing that the editor is amply supplied with interesting, well written forensic stories. Instead of beginning with the interest-killing statement that the home affirmative lost a close debate to the visiting negative on the question, Resolved, etc., some interesting statement from the debate could be quoted.

"President Coolidge will have to pasture the surplus hogs on the White House lawn if the McNary-Haugen bill passes, because it is not possible to ship live hogs and the bill prohibits the government from handling finished
products, was the novel assertion made by John Smith in discussion of the farm relief question with B— College.” More people would be tempted to read the second story.

There are always interesting things in a debate. A skillful reporter will find them and feature them in his story. As a college paper is usually short of skilled reporters, the forensic interests will usually find it to their advantage to train one of their own number for this task and see that he gets the news in promptly and in good form. The local newspapers will also be glad to get well written debate stories.

Some college papers carry good forensic news. One Missouri paper always devotes the first column on the first page to forensics. The stories are interesting and varied. One California paper almost always has two or three good forensic stories on the front page. In both of these colleges the whole student body is interested in and supports forensics. In other institutions where little forensic news appears interest in debating is at a low ebb. Perhaps there is some relation between the two. It might be possible to increase interest in forensics by giving more news about it. At least it is worth trying.

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**Shall We Clean House?**

Our society has been in existence some fifteen years. During that time conditions have changed. Some schools that were prominent in forensics in 1912 are not interested in them at the present time. In some colleges the students who were instrumental in having a chapter of an honorary society established, have graduated. Those who have succeeded them have not felt the obligation to maintain that society. The result is that we have a few chapters that are virtually dead. They do not cooperate with the national or provincial officers, fail to answer letters, contribute nothing to the organization. They are a dead load which the others must carry.

Our society is a cooperative organization. It is merely an agency for combining and coordinating the individual efforts of all of us to advance forensics. He who does not help, hinders. The chapters which do not contribute their share hold back the progress of the others. The national officers must devote most of their time and attention to these unresponsive chapters.

Of course, as a society, we must expect to help to pull up the weak. One way to make progress is to bring those who are behind up abreast of the leaders. The strong must always help the weak, for in so doing they become stronger. The question is how far should we go with this policy? Too much toleration of our neighbor’s weaknesses sometimes encourages him in them.

The desire of the society is to advance forensics. Would it not be better for all to hold rather rigidly to certain fairly determined standards? Perhaps some of the weak chapters would make an effort if they knew they had to meet requirements or forfeit their charters. If there was a definite penalty staring them in the face, the easy going chapter officers who want
the honor but who do not assume the responsibility might discharge their duties conscientiously.

Another honorary forensic society is considering a plan of re-examining its chapters every five years to see if they are entitled to have their charter remain in force. Pi Kappa Delta might well do the same thing. The society could summon the unresponsive chapters to appear at the national convention and show why their charters should be continued. One member is even insisting rather strenuously that the society is now too large and that the logical thing for us to do is to drop the ten percent of the chapters which have exhibited the least ability to help in the work of advancing forensics.

The next convention should consider the problem. At the present time the constitution provides that a chapter which has less than five members on May 15 shall surrender its charter. The question is whether we shall leave it a matter of quantity alone or shall demand quality also.

---

**How About Jobs?**

II K Δ has tried to assist its members in finding positions. There are always more applicants than positions, but each year we have been able to assist a few. We already have letters from several applicants, but so far little information has come in about positions. If you know of an opening for a debate coach or a teacher of public speaking, please send word to the FORENSIC.

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**Send Us Your School Paper**

The FORENSIC is still without the college paper from the following institutions. It calls attention again to the fact that there is a fine of a dollar a month for failure to supply the college paper.

- Occidental College.
- Georgetown College.

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**Watch Us Grow**

The last membership certificate, 6569, was issued to Clarence Nelson, Evanston, Illinois. He also got the last key, number 4456.

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“But we must bear up and make the best of mankind since we cannot have them as we wish.” —George Washington.

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“You cannot by reasoning correct a man of ill opinion which by reasoning he never had.” —Bacon.
Grove City won from Geneva but lost to Westminster.—*The Collegian*.

In a debate at Culver-Stockton the Cotner girls lost to the home team. —*The Megaphone*.

Baker and Missouri Wesleyan met in an open forum debate at Cameron, Missouri.—*The Baker Orange*.

Otterbein's affirmative won over Hiram in a debate on the failure of democracy.—*The Tan and Cardinal*.

Park lost to Kansas City Law School which spoke in favor of the McNary-Haugen bill.—*The Park Stylus*.

Park and College of Emporia engaged in a no-decision contest on the McNary-Haugen bill.—*The Park Stylus*.

Park and Tarkio women debated the farm relief question before the Buchanan County Farm Bureau.—*The Park Stylus*.

In an extemporaneous debate on intramural versus intercollegiate athletics, Sterling co-eds lost to Ottawa.—*The Ottawa Campus*.

Southwestern women won from Oklahoma A. and M. and Bethel while the men split a dual with Friends.—*The Southwestern Collegian*.

H. J. Oberholzer, who will represent North Carolina State in oratory at the provincial contest, is a native of Orange Free State, South Africa.

Park and Central will flip a coin after they take the platform to decide which side of the McNary-Haugen question they will debate on.—*The Park Stylus*.

Monmouth girls defeated Marquette and Carroll. Monmouth had the affirmative of the abolishment of the jury system.—*The Monmouth College Oracle*.

Michigan State's negative defeated Detroit on the light-wines-and-beer question. One of the largest audiences in years attended.—*The Michigan State News*.

Hope won from Alma, Albion, and Kalamazoo Normal, and met Kalamazoo in a no-decision contest. Hope has been winning on both sides of the Mussolini question.—*The Hope Anchor*.

The North Carolina Beta chapter is planning to attend the South Atlantic Provincial Convention at Wofford, South Carolina Alpha, one hundred per cent strong. The members will drive thru.

Wesleyan and Tarkio girls met in an open forum debate on the McNary-Haugen bill before a large group of farmers and business men in Tarkio. The people present plied the debaters with questions for a long time after the debate.—*The Criterion*.

College of Emporia women won an extemporaneous debate from Emporia Teachers on the question of giving college education to the masses, but lost to Ottawa on the question of making attendance at religious chapel services in denominational colleges voluntary.—*College Life*.
Franklin dropped a dual to Butler.—*The Franklin.*

Central's negative defeated William Jewell on the McNary-Haugen bill.—*The Central Collegian.*

Carleton defeated California in an interesting debate on Mussolini.—*Daily California Bruin.*

Victories over Grand Island and Hastings brought Wesleyan its eighth consecutive victory.—*The Wesleyan.*

Inter-mountain Union lost to Dillon. The negative of the uniform marriage and divorce laws won.—*The Capitol City Collegian.*

Bradley affirmative lost to Wesleyan while the negative won from Eureka in debates on the farm relief question.—*The Bradley Tech.*

McKendree opened the season by winning from Greenville, but lost to Shurtleff, Cape Girardeau, and Lincoln.—*The McKendree Review.*

Coe won on the affirmative from Cornell but lost on the negative to Monmouth in debates on the McNary-Haugen bill.—*The Coe College Cosmos.*

Caltech lost on the affirmative to Pomona but won from Loyola on the negative of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.—*The California Tech.*

Wake Forest and Duke in a split team debate presented the cancellation of the war debts in the Peace Institute at Raleigh.—*The Old Gold and Black.*

Redlands lost to Southwestern Law School on the affirmative of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment but won from Pomona on the negative.—*The U. of R. Campus.*

North Dakota Alpha is sponsoring an inter-society debating tournament open only to freshmen. This is to uncover material for next year's forensic teams.—*The Jamestown Collegian.*

The California Gamma chapter repeated its performance of "Plutus," its classical play, before a distinguished audience which included William Allen White and Drs. Lorentz and Millikan.—*The California Tech.*

The members of the basket ball team at Lombard announced during a chapel pep rally for forensics that they would attend the Lombard Augusta co-ed debate. Most of the other members of the "L" club volunteered to go with them. The result was that the debate was attended by one of the largest crowds ever attending a debate at Lombard. Of course the home girls won.—*The Lombard Review.*

The results of the Ohio oratorical contest follow:

First, "Labels," Donald M. Dozer, Wooster.

Also speaking
"The College Man," Duane E. Harrold, Otterbein.
"Puppets of Propaganda," Harry B. Crytzer, Muskingum.
"America's Task," Malcom Thompson, Baldwin-Wallace.
"The Modern Crusader," F. B. Kelley, Ohio Wesleyan.
"Out of the Maelstrom," Paul Sheats, Heidelberg.

—*The Tan and Cardinal.*
Grove City is debating the cancellation of the allied war debts.—*The Collegian.*

Kansas Teachers of Emporia and Drake met in a no-decision contest.—*The Bulletin.*

Frantz Werner, the St. Olaf orator, has been appointed editor of his college paper.—*The Manitou Messenger.*

South Dakota Zeta is sponsoring an intra-mural debate tournament on the unicameral question.—*The Exponent.*

Levi Larson will present his oration, “The Ultimate Power” in the North Dakota State contest.—*The Jamestown Collegian.*

Luther on the affirmative of the McNary-Haugen bill won the decision of the Cedar Rapids Kiwanis Club from Coe.—*The Coe College Cosmos.*

Ted Schultz, South Dakota State orator, debater, and extempore speaker, is one of the two nominees for student body president.—*The Industrial Collegian.*

Before five hundred interested listeners Western State affirmative and Wyoming negative discussed the modification of the Volstead Act.—*Top O' the World.*

Alfred Westfall, national president, was the critic judge in the debate between the universities of Colorado and South Dakota.—*The Rocky Mountain Collegian.*

By a vote of 60 to 25 the radio audience which listened to two Coe teams debate the McNary-Haugen bill gave their support to the negative.—*The Coe College Cosmos.*

Ted Schultz represented South Dakota State in the Peace oratorical and extempore contest. He was one of the winners in the divisional but did not place in the finals.—*The Industrial Collegian.*

Professor George R. R. Pfauem, debate coach at Kansas Teachers of Emporia, judged a debate between Oklahoma and Kansas universities. The debate was held in Arkansas City, Kansas, neutral ground.—*The Bulletin.*

In the first women’s debates at William Jewell, the girls broke even in a dual with the Kansas City Teachers College. A special interurban car brought over a large band of the Kansas City people to support their home team.—*The William Jewell Student.*

“Bow in silent prayer before going on the platform,” was the instruction Professor Welsch, coach at Iowa Wesleyan college, gave to his women debate teams just as they left for a triangular debate Friday morning. In addition to this instruction Professor Welsch prescribed the color and length of dress the young women should wear, how they should comb their hair, and the color of their hosiery. Although very few judges will admit if they are unconsciously affected by coiffures and habits, Professor Welsch thinks. His explanation of the silent prayer was that it would give the debaters calmness and composure as nothing else would. Debates are becoming as much a question of psychology as they once were a question of logic.—*Register.*
Des Moines and Drake freshmen engaged in a no decision dual.—The Highlander.

Des Moines defeated the Dana affirmative team on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Highlander.

Carroll and Beloit debated before the high schools at Jefferson and Lake Mills—The Carroll College Echo.

Buena Vista and John Fletcher met in a no-decision debate on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Buena Vista Tack.

Robert Gaunt, president of the Oklahoma Beta chapter, has been elected to the Tulsa University Hall of Fame.—The Tulsa Collegian.

Men's and women's dual no-decision debates were held between Sterling and Kansas State Teachers of Hays.—The K. S. T. C. Leader.

Carthage and Iowa Wesleyan divided a dual on the McNary-Haugen question. Both affirmative teams won.—The Iowa Wesleyan News.

The Arkansas Alpha chapter sponsored a freshman debate contest to select a freshman team to meet some other schools in the state.—The Oracle.

Michigan Normal and Adrian co-eds divided a dual on the uniform marriage and divorce question. Both negative teams won.—The Normal College News.

"A Plea for Universal Peace" won the local contest for Harry Brown who will now represent McKendree in the state contest.—The McKendree Review.

Centenary and Louisiana State Normal have met in both men's and women's debates on the cancellation of allied war debts. In each case the affirmative won.—The Conglomerate.

Carl Winters won the oratorical contest at Franklin. He spoke on "The Stream of Progress." The victory carried with it a fifty dollar prize and the honor of representing the institution in the state contest.—The Franklin.

Huron and Wesleyan freshmen debated the St. Lawrence waterway project before the Huron Lion's club. The Huron and Sioux Falls teams are carrying on some extension debates before high schools.—The Huron Alph-omega.

Kearney began the season without many experienced debaters. The affirmative lost to Midland, Wesleyan, Dana, and Hastings. The negative lost to Wesleyan, Hastings, and Peru. The labor unions of Fremont were guests at the debate with Midland and entered into the general discussion after the debate. All contests were on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Antelope.

Coe is carrying the discussion of the McNary-Haugen bill to the people of Iowa. A radio station at Muscatine has invited the debaters to present both sides of the question. The debate squad sent out over 100 letters to groups and clubs around Cedar Rapids offering to present this important subject. As a result one team will meet a team representing a farm community club.—The Coe College Cosmos.
Simpson co-ed affirmative debaters defeated Des Moines—*The Simpsonian.*

Paul Newell and Lloyd Richards will captain the Grand Island debate teams.—*The Volante.*

Western Union's negative defeated John Fletcher College on the McNary-Haugen bill—*The Gleam.*

Lawrence and Ripon met before the Menasha high school in an extension debate.—*Ripon College Days.*

Albert Reeves and Mary Jessee were elected debate leaders at William Jewell.—*The William Jewell Student.*

II K A maintained the highest scholarship average among the honor societies of Western State.—*Top O' the World.*

“Out of the Maelstrom” is the title of the oration with which Paul Sheats won the contest at Heidelberg—*The Kilikilik.*

The South Dakota State extempore team won a unanimous decision over a team representing the Madison State Normal.—*The Industrial Collegian.*

Clifford Clemens, speaking on “The Trial of Youth,” won the twenty-five dollar Kent oratorical prize and will represent Huron in the state contest. *The Huron Alphomega.*

Michigan State Normal opened the debate season with a dual no-decision contest with Central Normal on the question of Mussolini’s policies.—*The Normal College News.*

Increasing interest in forensics at Oklahoma City University has made a separate coach for the women necessary. Professor Garretson has been placed in charge of the co-eds.—*The Campus.*

Kirk Seaton, special distinction debater at Michigan Epsilon and president of the student council, has finished his work and accepted a teaching position in the East.—*The Normal College News.*

William Woods Junior College of Missouri is sending a girls' team into Oklahoma. It will debate Kansas Teachers at Pittsburg en route, and then meet Oklahoma City and Oklahoma Women's College.—*The Trend.*

Park and Occidental debated the failure of democracy, in a debate abounding in humor. Park convinced 40 of the audience that democracy had failed, while Occidental persuaded 42 that it had not.—*The Park Stylus.*

George S. McCune, D. D., president of Huron College, has resigned in order to go back to Korea where he was a missionary leader for a number of years. President McCune is a member of II K A, holding the degree of honor in oratory and debate.—*The Huron Alphomega.*

Evelyn Mara won the Lincoln Oratorical contest at Northern Teachers. The subject of her oration was “If we Break Faith.” Otto Gruhn, who had twice won this contest, was awarded second place. As a result of the contest Miss Mara will represent Northern in the state contest and Gruhn will speak in the Peace contest.—*The Exponent.*
Mildred Mara won the local extempore at Northern State Teachers.—*The Exponent*.

Miss Ruth Bryan will represent Louisiana Alpha in the state oratorical contest.—*The Wildcat*.

Missouri and Park debated the McNary-Haugen bill in a no-decision contest.—*The Park Stylus*.

Central and Penn met in a no-decision debate on the McNary-Haugen bill.—*The Central Ray*.

Dubuque and Lenox divided a dual on the independence of the Philippines. The negative won in both cases.—*The Blue and White*.

East Texas Teachers are organizing two debating societies to foster interest in intercollegiate debating.—*The East Texan*.

Wichita University’s debate teams broadcasted the McNary-Haugen debate over a radio station at Wichita.—*The Sunflower*.

Levi Larson speaking on compulsory military training won the local oratorical contest at Jamestown.—*The Jamestown Collegian*.

Miss Angeline Van Duren won the extempore contest at Iowa Beta and will represent Central in the women’s state extempore contest.—*The Central Ray*.

College of the Pacific has scheduled thirty debates. It will meet the universities of Montana, Utah, Nevada, California, Willamette, and Wittenburg of Ohio.—*The Pacific Weekly*.

Gustavus Adolphus, upholding the affirmative of the McNary-Haugen bill, took a trip thru Iowa and Wisconsin, meeting Luther, Milton and other institutions.—*The Gustavian Weekly*.

University of California women defeated Whittier. The U. C. L. A. women had the negative of the proposal to add a secretary of education to the president’s cabinet.—*Daily California Bruin*.

Huron and Sioux Falls met in open forum debates in Salem and Spencer. A good sized crowd of local people attended and took part in the discussion after the contest.—*The Huron Alphomega*.

The Montana Beta men took a trip thru Wyoming and Colorado, losing to Wyoming on the negative of the light-wines-and-beer question, but winning from Colorado Teachers on the affirmative.—*The Weekly Exponent*.

John Fletcher, Central and Iowa Wesleyan have a women’s triangle in which no team debates at home. John Fletcher won both of its debates, Wesleyan split even, while Central lost twice.—*Iowa Wesleyan News*.

The four Kentucky chapters have formed a state debating league. The winning school will receive a silver cup and the best debaters on the teams which win first and second places will receive medals. The question of a material downward revision of the amounts due in the debt settlements with England and France will be used in all of the contests.—*The Kentucky Wesleyan*. 
Hope affirmative lost to Olivet on the question of endorsing Mussolini.
—The Anchor.

Hastings opened the season with a double victory over Kearney Teachers.
—The Hastings Collegian.

Sterling won both ends of a dual with Bethany on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Bethany Messenger.

Des Moines and Penn debated the farm relief bill before the Oskaloosa Kiwanis Club.—The Highlander.

Bethany women won from Ottawa and Kansas Aggies in debates on the farm relief bill.—The Bethany Messenger.

Tulsa met the University of Missouri on the McNary-Haugen bill in a no-decision contest.—The Tulsa Collegian.

Lawrence Murphy won the Peace oratorical at Huron while Elinor Jones won the extempore contest.—The Alphomega.

Bethany women opened the forensic season by losing to Sterling and Emporia Teachers.—The Bethany Messenger.

Washburn forfeited to Ottawa in what was to have been the first women's debate of the season.—The Ottawa Campus.

Nebraska Alpha began the forensic season with wins in a dual with the teachers college at Kearney.—The Wesleyan.

June Stureman of Central, speaking on "Broken Vows," won the Iowa women's oratorical contest.—The Central Ray.

Normal affirmative lost to Albion while the negative won from Alma on the Mussolini question.—The Normal College News.

Cotner affirmative won from Doane while its negative was losing to Dana on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Cotner Collegian.

Ottawa girls lost to Kansas Aggies on the affirmative but won from Emporia Teachers on the negative of the McNary-Haugen bill—The Ottawa Campus.

Sterling women began the season by winning from Washburn, College of Emporia, Emporia Teachers, and Bethany on the McNary-Haugen bill—Ye Sterling Stir.

Debating the right of the cities of Washington to sell power outside of their limits, the Puget Sound debaters won both ends of a dual with Steven Club of the University of Washington.—The Puget Sound Trail.

Morningside and South Dakota University co-eds met in a dual on the uniform marriage and divorce question. Mixed teams were used after the Oxford system with an audience decision.—The Collegian Reporter.

Miss Gertrude Hoener and Mr. Clifford Moody won the two oratorical contests at Southwestern. Miss Hoener spoke on "The Disappearing Fireside," and Mr. Moody on "Adulterated Food."—The Southwestern Collegian.
Baker and Aggie women held a no-decision debate on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Baker Orange.

The Emporia Teachers women on the negative of the McNary-Haugen bill won from the Aggies.—The Bulletin.

Parsons women won from Iowa Teachers on the negative but lost to Penn in debates on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Portfolio.

Duane E. Harrold, speaking in defense of the modern college man, will represent Otterbein in the state oratorical contest.—The Tan and Cardinal.

Robert Gilchrist and Dorothy MacDonald will represent Colorado Beta in oratory at the provincial contests at Hastings.—The Teachers College Mirror.

William Jewell opened its season by dropping both ends of a dual on the McNary Haugen bill to Kansas City School of Law.—The William Jewell Student.

Otterbein and Capital split a dual on the question of condemning the governmental tendency to restrict personal liberty. Both affirmatives won.—The Tan and Cardinal.

State's extempore team, composed of representatives from three classes, gained a unanimous decision over a similar team from Madison State Normal.—The Industrial Collegian.

Colorado Teachers met Utah University in a no-decision contest on the light wines and beer question. On the same question the negative lost to Montana State.—The Teachers College Mirror.

Upper Iowa women defeated Penn in an extempore debate on the grand-children question. The teams had only six hours to prepare the question. Upper Iowa had the negative.—The Collegian.

College of Emporia women won from Bethany but lost to the Aggies on the McNary-Haugen bill. The affirmative won in both debates. The debate with the Aggies was held at a neutral point.—College Life.

Upper Iowa and Dubuque split a dual on the Philippine question, the affirmative winning the decision with student judges in each case. It might also be noted that the home team won at both schools.—The Collegian.

Ripon has been discussing the McNary-Haugen bill over the state in no-decision contests. It has debated Beloit, Lawrence, and Carroll a number of times before various high school and town groups.—Ripon College Days.

City College of Detroit debated George Washington on the advisability of calling an international convention to form an international government. The Detrotiers had the affirmative. The debate was open forum.—The Detroit Collegian.

Southwestern women, accompanied by a male quartet and a soloist, went to Newkirk, Oklahoma, to meet the Oklahoma Aggie women in a debate on the uniform marriage and divorce law question. The musicians helped to make the evening enjoyable. The Oklahoma women on the affirmative won the audience decision.—The Southwestern Collegian.
Hope, negative, won from Mount Pleasant.—*The Hope Anchor*.

Kearney affirmative defeated Peru on the McNary-Haugen bill.—*The Antelope*.

Kansas Wesleyan dropped both of its debates with McPherson.—*The Wesleyan Advance*.

John Fletcher defeated Simpson on a neutral platform at Central College.—*The Simpsonian*.

Simpson and Penn met in a six hour debate on disarmament. Simpson won.—*The Simpsonian*.

Kalamazoo, on the affirmative of the Mussolini question, lost to Calvin.—*The Kalamazoo College Index*.

Simpson won both ends of the men’s dual with Des Moines on the Farm Relief question.—*The Simpsonian*.

Sioux Falls won from Springfield and met Huron in a no-decision extension debate.—*The Sioux Falls Stylus*.

Oklahoma City University won from Weatherford on the affirmative of the McNary-Haugen bill.—*The Campus*.

Gustavus Adolphus met Luther in a return debate held at St. Peter. No decision was given.—*The Gustavian Weekly*.

Herbert McClure, speaking on “The South,” won the oratorical contest at Central Missouri State Teachers College.—*The Student*.

Mildred Wilkins and Gladys McElroy of Upper Iowa won third and fourth in the women’s state contests in extempore and oratory.—*The Collegian*.

The women will discuss “Modern Youth” and the men “Inter-collegiate Athletics,” at the provincial extempore contest in Minnesota.—*The Gustavian Weekly*.

Eureka and North Central women have been holding some open forum debates before various high schools on the question of a secretary of education.—*The Eureka Pegasus*.

Augustana opened its home season by losing the first debate it ever lost by the vote of a critic judge. Concordia, opposing the McNary-Haugen bill, won the contest.—*The Augustana Mirror*.

H. J. Oberholzer, of the Orange Free State of South Africa, won the inter-society oratorical contest at North Carolina State. He spoke on the American principles of peace.—*The Technician*.

The results of the Illinois old line oratorical contest follow:
First, “Rats in a Maze,” Milton Dickens, Wesleyan.

Five other colleges competed. It was decided to hold separate contests for men and women next year.—*The Eureka Pegasus*. 
Kenneth Hickok won the Peace oratorical at Linfield—The Linfield Review.

Hamline and Carleton met in a no-decision contest on the farm aid bill.—The Hamline Oracle.

Hastings won from York but lost to Midland on the farm relief question.—The Hastings Collegian.

Western Union won from Iowa Teachers on both ends of its dual on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Gleam.

Des Moines met South Dakota University in a no-decision contest on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Highlander.

Michigan Teachers and Calvin college broke even in debates before neutral audiences.—The Normal College News.

Oklahoma Aggies won an audience decision over Southwestern in a debate at Webb City, Oklahoma.—The Southwestern Collegian.

Redlands on the affirmative of the department of education question lost to University of California in Los Angeles—The U. of R. Campus.

Debating the adoption of a uniform code of criminal laws, the Linfield freshmen lost to Oregon Agricultural College—The Linfield Review.

Huron has met State, Northern Normal, and Wessington Springs Junior College in extension debates at various places over the state.—The Huron Alphomega.

For a number of years the national officers have been using a brown paper for all official correspondence. When you see a brown letter in the mail now you know what it means.

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Iowa Wesleyan women defeated Des Moines and Iowa Teachers on the farm relief question.—Iowa Wesleyan News.

Parsons won from Des Moines twice but lost to Penn in debates on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Portfolio.

Tulsa successfully argued in favor of light wines and beer against Arkansas University.—The Tulsa Collegian.

University of California, Southern Branch, on the affirmative of the department of education question, defeated LaVerne.—Daily California Bruin.

Redlands women on the affirmative of the proposal to have a secretary of education in the president's cabinet, won over Whittier.—The U. of R. Campus.

Bethany and Aggie co-eds had an extemporaneous debate on whether the students should have complete control of the college paper.—The Bethany Messenger.

Heidelberg and Baldwin-Wallace met in a dual no-decision contest on the question of condemning the governmental tendency to curtail personal liberty.—The Kilikilik.

Wake Forest opened the season with a brilliant victory over Carson-Newman on the war debt question. Wake Forest had the negative.—Old Gold and Black.

Southern California, advocating that the nations should get out of China, defeated the University of California, Southern Branch, for the first time.—Daily California Bruin.

In an extemporaneous debate on whether or not we are paying too much attention to the education of the masses, Emporia Teacher co-eds won over College of Emporia.—The Bulletin.

Two Carroll and two Lawrence debate teams toured Wisconsin and Michigan debating the McNary-Haugen bill before high school audiences in eight towns.—The Carroll College Echo.

Redlands women defeated Pomona and La Verne to place second in the conference. First place went to the undefeated squad of the University of California in Los Angeles.—The U. of R. Campus.

The University of California, in Los Angeles, women on the affirmative of the question condemning America's policy in Latin America defeated the University of California. This is the third successive victory for the women of the Southern Branch.—Daily California Bruin.

Wesleyan, Parsons, and Penn met in debates which were conducted on the platform of the neutral institution. The results were two victories for Penn, two defeats for Parsons, and an even break for Wesleyan.—Iowa Wesleyan.

No affirmative team in the Southern California conference has been able to win on the proposal to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Redlands won the vote of one of the three judges in its debate with Whittier.—The U. of R. Campus.
Teachers of Emporia and Creighton met in a no-decision contest.—*The Bulletin.*

Kalamazoo defeated De Pauw on the Mussolini question.—*Kalamazoo College Index.*

Heidelberg lost to Wittenberg on the affirmative of democracy question.—*The Kiltikilik.*

Wabash again won the Indiana oratorical contest. Franklin came in eighth.—*The Franklin.*

Des Moines women closed their season with a double victory over Central.—*The Highlander.*

If K Λ led all other Greek organizations in grades at Des Moines University.—*The Highlander.*

Illinois Normal defeated Illinois College on the farm relief bill, the negative winning.—*The Vidette.*

Cotner co-eds on the negative of the McNary-Haugen bill defeated William Woods.—*The Cotner Collegian.*

Eureka won both ends of its freshman-sophomore dual with Carthage on the farm relief question.—*The Eureka Pegasus.*

Morningside defeated Drake in a close debate before one of the best audiences in years at Morningside.—*The Collegian Reporter.*

North Central won from Augustana but lost to Macomb in its first decision debates on the McNary-Haugen bill.—*The College Chronicle.*

Gifford Ruby, Carroll, won the Wisconsin state contest. "The Peril of Imperialism," was the title of his oration.—*The Carroll College Echo.*

Montana State, on the affirmative on the light-wines-and-beer question, defeated Brigham Young and Utah University.—*The Weekly Exponent.*

Parsons won a dual from Central on the McNary-Haugen bill. The men's and women's affirmative teams also defeated John Fletcher.—*The Portfolio.*

Maryville, debating compulsory military training, won from King, Tusculum, and Emory and Henry, but lost to Emory and Henry on the question of cultural values in education.—*The Highland Echo.*

Washburn affirmative lost to Oklahoma Baptists but won from Oklahoma A. and M. on the light-wines-and-beer question. Washburn also lost to Creighton in a debate before the Kiwanis Club.—*The Washburn Review.*

Dubuque's negative lost to Platteville Normal on the McNary-Haugen bill. Dubuque also split a dual with Upper Iowa on the Philippine question, both affirmatives winning. The debate with Augustana was a split team contest.—*The Blue and White.*

Bernice Dendel, representing Michigan Normal, won the women's oratorical contest. Elmen Winkelman of the same institution won third in the men's contest. Hope won second in both contests. First in the men's contest went to Albion.—*The Normal College News.*
Alvin Rogness won the state extempore contest.—The Augustana Mirror.

North Central met Monmouth and Carroll in no-decision contests.—The College Chronicle.

Kalamazoo defeated Ypsilanti’s negative on the Mussolini question.—The Normal College News.

Morningside’s negative defeated Kansas Aggies on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Collegian Reporter.

Eureka freshmen and sophomore debaters won both ends of a dual from Lincoln.—The Eureka Pegasus.

Redlands defeated the attempts of Loyola to repeal the Eighteenth amendment.—The U. of R. Campus.

Hastings opened forensics to women this year when it met Kearney in a no-decision dual.—The Hastings Collegian.

All the negatives won in the Eureka-Wesleyan-Bradley triangle on the McNary-Haugen bill.—The Eureka Pegasus.

Linfield, on the negative of the question about getting out of China, defeated Oregon Aggies.—The Linfield Review.

M. M. McLendon will represent Presbyterian in the state contest with the oration “Humanity’s Challenge.”—The Blue Stocking.

Levi Larson represented Jamestown in the state contest which was won by North Dakota University.—The Jamestown Collegian.

Eureka women won from Lombard and Augustana in their triangle on the department of education question.—The Eureka Pegasus.

Heidelberg maintained the affirmative of the uniform marriage and divorce question against Wittenburg in a co-ed debate.—The Kilikilik.

Western Union and Morningside split even in a dual on the farm relief question. The affirmative won in both cases.—The Collegian Reporter.

Michigan State sent a co-ed team on a debating trip thru Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, where they lost to Wheaton and engaged in some no-decision contests.—The Michigan State News.

Wesleyan women by an audience decision of 845 to 410 won from Penn on Penn’s home floor. The Wesleyan women were on the affirmative of the question that democracy is a mistaken ideal.—The Iowa Wesleyan News.

Horton Talley of Simpson, speaking on “U. S. No. 9653” won the Iowa State oratorical contest. Wesley Archibald of John Fletcher won first in the extempore contest. Central won second in both contests.—The Iowa Wesleyan News.

The chapter at Bethany College sponsored a vaudeville program to raise forensic funds. Over seventy were in the acts. Prizes were offered for the best acts. Almost one thousand attended at twenty-five and thirty cents each. The Bethany Messenger.
Sterling won both ends of a dual from Bethany — *The Bethany Messenger*.

Miss Rani Getty will represent Western State at the Provincial contest at Hastings — *Top O' The World*.

East Texas co-ed affirmatives defeated Texas Christian in a debate on the uniform marriage and divorce question — *The East Texan*.

Glenn Ginn, an Oriental, speaking on "The Yellow Peril" won the Missouri oratorical contest for Park. Westminster placed second — *The Park Stylus*.

Dr. Vergil V. Phelps, debate coach at College of the City of Detroit, has just completed a book, "How to Speak: The Speech Slogan" — *The Detroit Collegian*.

The convention of the Upper Mississippi Province, Number 10, has been postponed from April 8 to May 8 because the earlier date conflicted with too many other things.

Drake won from Texas and South Dakota but lost to Kansas Aggies on the McNary-Haugen bill in the Missouri Valley Conference. They have also victories over Grinnell and Coe to their credit — *The Drake Graphic*.

Six colleges in Colorado held a debating conference at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, February 27, 28, and March 1. About sixty debaters were present. They debated the question of the failure of democracy before churches, civic organizations, and clubs. The split method was used. The conference ended in a banquet and dance at the Broadmoor Hotel — *The Rocky Mountain Collegian*.

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(Signed) ALFRED WESTFALL, Editor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, A. D. 1924.

(SEAL) (Signed) BERTRAM A. GAGE, Notary Public.