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OF

PI KAPPA DELTA

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ORATION THAT WON NATIONAL CONTEST AT FOURTH
BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF PI KAPPA DELTA

THE NEW AMERICAN
(By Habeeb J. Skeirik, Nebraska Alpha)

America is the paradise of the world. This is the immigrant's opinion of America before he leaves his native home. Long before he sails, he learns that America's foundation is justice, liberty, and righteousness. This touches his heart; he is moved with an anxious longing to see this noble land of freedom. Then, with aching heart, he gives up his home, parts with his friends, and comes to the land of his dream, America.

But does the immigrant find America the country he thought her to be? Does he see America as she is depicted in the songs that are sung in her honor? Can he truly say of America,

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty."

"Oh beautiful for pilgrim feet
Whose stern impassioned stress,
A thorough-fare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness?"

As an immigrant, and as an American, I want to say, that in spite of all her faults, America, in my estimation, towers majestically, above any other nation of the world. Indeed, in comparison with other lands, America is truly a paradise.

But, my friends, we must not merely content ourselves with the idea that we have such a grand and noble nation. Over-confidence is detrimental. As loyal Americans, we must continually be upon our guard against any sin that tends to destroy the ideals and principles of our country. And whatever that sin may be, let us, in the name of God, and for the sake of the country we love, exorcise that sin that it may be no more.

Now, there is one sin, above all other sins, which we should seriously consider, that stands like a huge monster in the way of America's progress and welfare. This sin, of all sins, there is no doubt, is the greatest cause for the confusion and chaos prevalent in America. It is, however, a sin which I heartily believe can be subdued and conquered. This sin is the sin of prejudice.

Must we not candidly admit that the average American, whether consciously or unconsciously, is more or less prejudiced against the foreigner; that is, the stranger who leaves his native home and comes to this land of opportunity, of freedom? American people are not the only people who are guilty of this sin of prejudice. This sin is inherent in all the races.
of men. But America, the nation of nations, the country that stands for the highest and most worthwhile values of life, should be a perfect example before all the nations of the world.

For this reason, I stand before you to plead the cause of the stranger within the gates of this beautiful, bountiful, and glorious land of the stars and stripes.

When the immigrant leaves his native home, his heart is thrilled with the hope and expectation that, when he shall have reached America, his dreams of a Paradise will be fulfilled. But when he arrives, he discovers that his dream of a Paradise is like the rainbow stretched across the sky, glittering with transcendent beauty; but alas, that glorious and radiant misty arch decking the blue dome above, which appears so real and true, soon begins to fade, until at last it disappears. That once apparently real and beautiful rainbow is gone.

The very moment the immigrant arrives in America, he becomes an object of contempt, of scorn, of ridicule. Not only that, but he becomes also the victim of exploitation and persecution.

The following are a few examples, of how the immigrant is treated in this country.

A group of immigrants were sent from Jersey City to the coal fields of Virginia. When they reached their destination, they were told that their arrival was sooner than was expected. And for this reason no boarding places were provided. The disappointed men were then taken to an old house, worse than a stable, and told to use this until better provision was made. The men, that night, were forced to sleep here. It was a cold, bitter night, and a heavy snowstorm was setting in. There were no blankets, no beds, no mattresses, no pillows, no stove. The men huddled together like sheep in order to keep warm.

It is this sort of treatment that inflames the immigrant with hatred against America and arouses in him the spirit of anarchy.

A Christian gentleman in one of our cities wanted to do some religious and social work among the hundreds of Italians in the neighborhood. He brought the matter before the official board of the church of which he was a member. But the chairman of the board refused to consider the question. This is the remark he made, "We are not going to open a Dago ranch in this building. I don't stand for that."

There are many such Christian organizations in America that despise the foreigner, and will have nothing to do with him. Yet these very organizations believe in giving a helping hand to those who are living in ignorance and superstition 5,000 miles away. But when it comes to helping the foreigner here in America, living right in their midst, they manifest the greatest repugnance for them.

A few years ago, in New York City, the foundation of a sky-scraper was being constructed. The hard, back-breaking work was done by immigrants. One day an accident happened. The man who was operating the crane, by mistake, pushed the wrong lever. In a moment there was a bang, and then a crash. The cables of that monstrous crane gave way, and two men were crushed to death. The boss, who was an American, hastened to the scene of the accident. But when he saw the dead men, he exclaimed, in disgust, "Oh, well—they're only hunkies!"

If this is the way the immigrant is looked upon, how in God's name do you expect him to love America?

All of you, no doubt, have heard of Lawrence, Mass. Lawrence is one of the greatest woolen centers in the world. Her mills employ over 20,000 immigrants. Prior to 1912 the average wage in these mills was hardly enough to maintain one adult person. Here, in these mills, the immigrants toiled in the heat and in the foul air, here they were brutalized; here all the aspirations of their souls were crushed, and no voice was raised in
protest. The inevitable consequence of this condition was a strike in 1912. I need not say that the strike was justifiable. Of course the strikers did things they ought not to have done. But what is that compared with what the mill-owners themselves did to discredit the strikers?

The mill-owners hired certain men, and paid them large sums of money to be used in order to arouse the public sentiment against the strikers. As a result, these hired men succeeded in their purpose by making the public believe that the strikers were concealing dynamite to blow up the plants. And this was proved by the finding of dynamite in the home of one of the strikers, and in the shop of an immigrant shoemaker. The public, of course, was aroused with bitter indignation against these immigrant work men.

But the conspiracy of these hired men was soon discovered. For, one of them, Pitman, after his first interview with the district attorney, committed suicide. And at the trial of the others, it was proved, conclusively, that they had, themselves, concealed the dynamite in the immigrant shop and home. But the mill-owners, back of this conspiracy, were exonerated. To be sure, this does not prove that the mill-owners, specifically directed their hirelings to place dynamite in the homes of the strikers. Perhaps they did not. But this is certain. The mill-owners paid large sums of money to certain men to “fix things.” They did not care how things were “fixed” as long as they could keep the immigrant workman in the grasp of their exploiting hand, and continue to treat him as a means only, and not as an end in himself. As long as the immigrant workman is exploited and “treated merely as a labor force, fit only to produce wealth for a few,” American civilization will always be in a state of turmoil and confusion. The American people should rise against such unrighteousness.

It is not necessary to say that the immigrant, today, is an essential part of America. The United States depends much upon the alien for her progress. What kind of treatment, then, is he to receive? Shall he continue to be a victim of persecution and exploitation? Are we going to permit our prejudices to stand in the way of America’s prosperity and to shatter the principles and ideals for which she stands? No, God forbid.

Did you ever stop to think that immigrant workmen are baking half the bread in America, refining half the sugar, packing three-quarters of the meat, making half the shoes, mining three-quarters of the coal and manufacturing three-quarters of the steel?

Woodrow Wilson, in a speech made at convention hall, Philadelphia, May 10, 1915, said:

“Other countries depend upon the multiplication of their own native people. This country is constantly drinking out of new sources by the voluntary association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward looking women out of other lands.”

I plead with you, therefore, seriously to consider this question of the New American. It is a vital problem. Upon its solution largely hangs the destiny of the future America.

One last word: All of us, as Americans, love our country and are ready to die, if need be, for her sake. America was created to unite and elevate mankind and not to separate and debase. America was founded upon high and noble principles.

As loyal Americans, let us lift up the cross of justice, sympathy and love. No other way are we able to bring about peace and win the loyalty and love of the immigrant for America.

We cannot Americanize the alien by force. The more we attempt to compel him to become Americanized, the less American we make him. We must teach the immigrant to love America by the manifestation of our love, sympathy and kindness to him. When a person once learns to love America, he needs no one to Americanize him. He is already Americanized.
Oh, my friends, let us help make America the Paradise of the immigrant's dream.

"They left the Old World laboring in the night,
    They sailed beyond the sunset. They stood dumb
On darkling prows against that western light
    And gazed and dreamed of happier worlds to come.

Darkling and dumb, with hungering eyes they gazed,
    Men, women, children, at that wistful sky.
Half aching for old home, and half amazed
    At their new courage, as the foam swept by.

'Till, towering from this mast-thronged water way,
    Liberty rose, the high torch in her hand;
And each would look at each, and smile and say,
    'Is this the land, is this the promised land?'

While some looked up, in tears, as if in prayer,
    And wondered if all dreams must waste in air."
    God forbid!

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**IS ORATORY DECLINING?**

Some little time ago there appeared in western daily newspapers a most interesting article by Mr. Frederick J. Haskin. Inasmuch as it treats of a subject with which most of us are deeply concerned, we are quoting it in its entirety. You may not all agree with all of it; but we believe that you will find it stimulating. Will any of the Brethren write an answer to it?

**THE DECLINE OF ORATORY**

Despite the facts that one of our esteemed Presidential candidates has been swinging round the circle with his mouth open and a continuous stream of inventive and eloquence issuing therefrom; that the other has been standing in his front porch in the same attitude and engaged in the same occupation; that the woods are full of stump speakers; that you can get a man in any town of a thousand or more inhabitants to speak on any subject whatsoever at any desired length; that when the United States went to war it put through a draft law to get men to fight but produced an army of volunteer orators by the mere raising of a governmental finger, that there will be eleven thousand two hundred fifty-six banquets given in the United States this year, and that from three to seven orations will be delivered at each without the aid of any other stimulant than such as the speaker can bring inside his person; and that these orations will have to be listened to without the aid of any anesthetic stronger than tobacco.

**In for Decline**

Despite these and many other facts of a similar nature which might be cited, it may be stated with conservative accuracy that the great art of oratory, which traditionally makes men laugh and cry, decides the destinies of nations and sells life insurance and real estate, is in for a decline.

What, you naturally inquire, is the evidence of this decline? It is hard to get a cook or laundress or a man to mow the lawn. The crops rot for lack of men to harvest them. But it is still easy to get a man to speak and it is still hard to get him to stop speaking.

Furthermore, the magazines are full of the advertisements of correspondence schools that guarantee to make you a forceful and eloquent speaker
in seven lessons, and young lawyers all over the country are roaching their hair and practicing Daniel Webster gestures before the looking glass as of yore. Certainly the supply of oratory is not being cut off at its source.

And the main taps of eloquence still flow. The Congressional Record waxes fatter and more flowery every year. The speakerless banquet is still a millenial dream. Each school and college commencement is as ever the occasion for a great deal of amateur and professional platitudeizing. No question—municipal, state, or national—in the United States can yet be settled without the water pitcher and the windbag.

And yet, as intimated above, there is reason to believe that oratory is on the wane.

The evidence of this decline is not to be found among the orators; they are as numerous, as willing, as mellifluous as ever. The indications of change are to be seen in the audience. The American people are slightly but unmistakably less receptive to gesture and peroration, to the pathos of the lowered voice and the sweeping power of the booming period, than they used to be.

**Impudent Scribes**

Our late lamented national conventions are an example. There was just as much spell-binding as ever, and it was greeted, at the time, with just as much applause. But the applause at a political convention is as sure as the coming of spring. It is a highly organized performance, pulled off according to schedule. The attitude of the general public as reflected in the newspapers must be taken into account. In cartoon and editorial and even in the news columns, much of this oratory was referred to in a manner not wholly respectful and greatly to be deplored. It was even in some instances labelled bunk.

And consider the character of the men who were sent to write up these conventions. They used to be reported with the utmost dignity by men who themselves had an aptitude for the rolling phrase, and who perceived that politics is one of the most serious concerns of life. But when newspapers of high standing send to the great national conventions such irresponsible jesters as Heywood Broun and H. L. Mencken and Abe Martin and Ring W. Lardner, and allow these impertinent fellows to give and titter as they will, there is evidence of a change in the public attitude toward political oratory to which the great dailies are slavishly catering.

**Change in Sentiment**

Many minor evidences of this same change in public sentiment might be cited. Orations do not draw the crowds that once they drew, nor the tears, nor yet the cheers. There is a growing tendency for audiences to show signs of the prevailing unrest when the orator draws a fresh breath, and says: “Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have one more point to offer for your consideration.”

This piece is a lament, as it should be. America’s greatest and most indisputably indigenous art is threatened. We do not produce as good writers as other civilized countries, nor as good painters. In scientific discovery the other great nations outrank us. Their diplomats politely take away from ours whatever we may have that they want. But in oratory, what great nation can compare with America? Where can you discover the counterparts of William Jennings Bryan and Billy Sunday? And what our orators may lack in quality they make up in numbers. It is a fact of statistical standing that no other countries on earth produce more orators per thousand of population except Mexico and Liberia.

And yet it may be that this faintly threatened decline of a great national art and pastime is not without its compensations. Psychologists tell us that as a method of considering important questions, public speaking to
large crowds has a fundamental weakness. This weakness is that the orator has an overwhelming tendency to say, not what he thinks, but what the crowd wants to hear. In the solitude of his study he may be a sincere and intelligent man, but when he gets on the platform he is possessed by the single desire to “get a hand.” He will say anything to that end and purpose. His thinking all goes for naught. And, as a corollary of this proposition, the man who does not think often makes a better orator than the one who does. If a man really has anything to impart he can write it a great deal better than he can say it.

It is true that the world has produced great orators, from Moses and Cicero on down. But if you will examine into the orating of these gifted ancients, you will learn that they spoke, not to great mobs of people, but to small, select and critical audiences of their peers. Thus Cicero’s careful and precisely logical discourses were delivered before the Roman Senate—a small and highly sophisticated body. It is the audience that makes the oration. And when the audience is a great gathering of men, most of whom feel, but do not think, and who are welded into a mob, the oration becomes a mere telling of funny stories, a making of resonant noises, a shouting of tribal shibboleths. A typical American political speech is a lineal descendant of the war whoop and a blood brother of the college yell. It has no more affinities with logic and common sense than a popular song. For proof of this, listen to a few of them.

Nor have the really great and constructive Americans ever been orators. Our great orators without exception have talked themselves into oblivion without achieving any position of high and lasting power. Witness Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Roscoe Conkling. They all wanted to be President, and talked themselves out of the job. George Washington was no orator. When he had to make a speech he wrote it out carefully and briefly and often he had someone else write it for him, showing that he assessed speech-making at its true value. Lincoln was not really a great speaker either. When he campaigned for the Presidency many of his speeches made a poor impression. All of his so-called great speeches are brief and highly finished literary productions—the product of solitude. The Gettysburg address is only a few hundred words in length, was written and revised many times, and when delivered before a crowd, produced no effect whatever. Long afterward, when discriminating people read it over, it was discovered to be a classic.

WELCOME TO THE MAYOR OF ST. PAUL

It is with interest that we learn that Mayor Arthur E. Nelson, of St. Paul, has become a member of Pi Kappa Delta on the basis of his forensic record when in college. Mr. Nelson had three years at Macalester, later graduating from the St. Paul College of Law. While at Macalester he took a very prominent part in forenics and represented the college in the State Oratorical. He has risen rapidly and in less than fifteen years since he left Macalester, after a term or two as City Counsel, was elected mayor of the city by the largest majority ever given in the history of St. Paul. All of which is as it should be. Mr. Nelson, no doubt, owes his success in public life in great measure to his forensic ability. The chapter honors him and honors itself in electing him to membership. We commend highly this method of building up the membership of the chapter by the election of the debaters and orators of former years who have distinguished themselves later in public life.

The State Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest of Ohio will be held at Baldwin-Wallace this year.
SOME REMARKS UPON INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATING

(A paper read before The Fortnightly Club of Redlands, California, by Egbert Ray Nichols.)

The title given this paper is given of necessity. In the time at my disposal I cannot possibly treat the subject of debating with any thoroughness. I shall endeavor merely to make a few remarks grouped under the following three headings: Present Developments in Debating and their Relation to other Intercollegiate Activities; The Intellectual Consideration, or Scholarship and Debating; The Moral Consideration, or Is Debating a Dangerous or Helpful Pastime? I do not feel competent to make each of these divisions stand by itself, so permit me to be free from rhetorical law and to make my remarks in a helter skelter manner.

1. Present Developments in Debating

For a number of years I have been connected with the progress and development of debating in a rather active way. I have seen this college activity grow from meager and humble beginnings to its present position of popularity and gigantic proportions, and have had occasion to study it from every angle. There was a time when American colleges were content with interclass, and inter-literary society rivalries and perhaps one annual intercollegiate debate. That day has long since passed. Today the average college is more likely to have from six to ten debates, and this year our own college is to engage in sixteen. Of the five hundred colleges and universities in the United States fully three-fourths engage in debate, and fully two-fifths in a rather energetic manner. A few years ago all of these colleges had a considerable interest in the literary society movement. This movement fostered debate. It is significant that today the literary society is (except for an occasional college here and there) a dead issue in American colleges. Intercollegiate debating is the sole survivor of the literary society interest. Intercollegiate debating did not kill the literary society; in some instances it has actually helped sustain it. The demise of the literary society is merely one of those mutations of time—it passed peacefully and quietly along with the old-fashioned spelling bee and the cross roads basket sociable, fostered so assiduously of old by the little red school house.

Many things are responsible in part for the progress of debating, among them intercollegiate rivalry, improvement in the methods of debating, debating leagues, the two teams or triangular system, the increase in the number of college students, the debating honor societies, the debate trip, and, chiefly, the admirable training received in debate. I have left out the thing which perhaps most of all influences the college student to enter debating and that is the downright love he has for the “game,” the mental sport, the intellectual combat; for him it is an arena in which to test his developing powers. One other thing should be mentioned—the man who detests this sort of thing (meaning college debates) blames it all upon the professional coach.

The Coach and the Game

I was very much amused the other day by an article in the Los Angeles Times by Joe Punt attacking Football as it is today, on the grounds that it is contest of coaches, and that the said coaches have ruined the game. Of course, Joe was assailed immediately by enthusiasts among the players who were anxious to prove that Joe did not know what he was talking about and that the coaches have in reality made football and, in addition, made it worth while. It is interesting to note that this same war has been waged in the realm of intercollegiate debate. In fact, the history of debate and of football parallel each other closely; and that is not strange, for de-
bating is just another kind of football—a football of mental strategy with
definite goals and inside play.

The parallel between the two is quite marked in the inter-sectional con-
tests and long trips that have developed simultaneously in the two fields
of intercollegiate activity. While the East and West football classic was
developing at the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, the East and West
debate was also developing. A few years ago Columbia University sent a
team to the Pacific Coast debating many colleges en route, among them the
Southern California Law School at Los Angeles. About this time the
University of Redlands was a half dozen years old and decided to enter
the interstate field of activity and sent a team east as far as Topeka,
Kansas. Since that time a biennial trip has been arranged. Last year
Princeton University came to the Pacific Coast and met Occidental College
and the State University at Berkeley. Morningside College came to Red-
lands from Sioux City, Iowa, and met two other colleges on the coast.
Middle Western colleges toured the East, debating as many as eight or nine
colleges en route and taking an entire month for the trip. The climax
came when Bates College in New England sent a team to Oxford, England,
at the end of the college year to engage in the first trans-Atlantic contest.

This last trip occasioned a great deal of newspaper comment through-
out the entire country. It probably brought Bates College more publicity
than any single college event that it has ever engaged in. Probably no
events exceeded it in publicity except the Harvard-Yale-Princeton, and
California-Ohio State football games, and perhaps the Pennsylvania Relays.
Telegrams of congratulation and felicitation were received by this debate
team upon its departure for England, from President Harding, Vice-Presi-
dent Coolidge, and Governor Baxter of Maine.

Speaking of publicity brings up a subject of considerable importance and
difficulty—college advertising. The old time grouch has it that all college
activities are tolerated merely for their advertising value to the college—
that anything “goes” if it may be said in “anything’s” defense that it is
“good advertising.” The old timer’s contention is that colleges are merely
institutions of learning and that they would be much better off if they con-
fined themselves to the business that gives them justification. He believes
that Woodrow Wilson’s jocular remark, that the “side-show must not be
allowed to overshadow the main tent,” has actually come to be the case,
and says he cannot find the main tent because the newspapers spend all
their space reviewing the side-show.

Old Timer’s View

Old Timer says we should emulate the Greeks. The Greeks had schools
with masters who really taught Aristotle, Plato, et al. They had athletics
in a separate organization namely, the Olympic Games, where one might
go and turn his attention to athletic pursuits. Moreover, they had a state
dramatic festival evolved from the Dionysian ceremonies, where the em-
phasis was put upon the production of tragedies and comedies. Also,
they held their debates in the public forum—witness Paul at Mars Hill.
Therefore, argues Old Timer, when we have a place for everything and put
everything in its place, we may restore colleges to Grecian efficiency and
actually achieve some real scholarly results instead of three columns of
football, two columns of dramatics, and five sticks of intercollegiate debate
in the Daily Eagle or Times or Herald.

The things that Old Timer overlooks are that America is not Greece,
the 20th Century is not the Third of Fourth Century, B. C., and that
young people, the same young people, if you please, will engage in all these
things whether sponsored by one and the same institution or not. The sig-
nificant weakness of the proposal to take all of these extras away from the
Universities would be a loss of control by college authorities over the activ-
ities in which the students took part, and a consequent conflict between these organizations on the outside and the purely scholastic institution. Old Timer thinks this would be a good thing for ultimately only potential lovers of learning would go to college, and the men who should never go to college anyway would not be led into such places on false pretenses. Evidently Old Timer has an intellectual aristocracy in mind rather than democratic ideals of higher learning. Now it is the opinion of most educators who know young people and who have learned pedagogical patience by actual contact with them, that Old Timer's remedies are not remedies but merely increasing complications.

It is true that athletics and dramatics, and possibly debates, would not die if eliminated from college and transplanted to other soil, but on the other hand it is true that the college gives them a wealth of impetus—in fact fosters them and enables them to grow to much greater proportions than they otherwise would. The onus of the defense of student activities is then placed upon the college. That college faculties worry considerably over this fact is true. Faculties do sincerely try to protect the scholastic interests of their students from the baneful effects of too much "student activity." It is not true that they condone many things merely because they are good advertising.

Professor Baldwin's View

As an advertising agent, what place and value does debating hold in relation to athletics, dramatics, glee clubs, fraternities? Probably the average man considers athletics the chief advertising factor because of the fact that it receives the most newspaper space, and is in doubt as to how the rest should be ranked. Many place debating second in importance and first in desirability as a college activity. In this connection I am going to quote Professor Charles Sears Baldwin, one of the prominent English teachers of the university world. I do not know that he ever was directly connected with debating. He says: "The father and mother who are at present looking for a college for the son to enter cannot depend upon catalogs and bulletins to determine which college is best in the actual training and preparation given. They must turn to the college activities where the colleges meet in contest to get comparative data.

"Representative men, however heartily they support athletics, do not like to have their college judged from a by-product.

"The popular idea that successful athletics are a good advertisement is not held by representative collegians, whether of the faculty or alumni. . . . Gradually within the last twenty years and very rapidly within the last ten, a common public measure has been found in intercollegiate debating.

"Always an intellectual pastime, wherever American students have been thrown in daily contact, it has developed in some cases into a college career, and in thousands of other cases into training broad enough to interpret and energize a wide range of studies, to give zest to learning and mastery to the learner, and so to show what the intellectual life of a college is actually worth in making men intellectually efficient among their peers. Not, of course, a gauge of the whole intellectual life of the college—no single test could measure that—it is a fair gauge of practical efficiency, of how far studies are made to build up leadership."

He goes on to defend the intercollegiate contest as set over against the intra-college contest. Whether he is right or not in his first contention, he is certainly right in the latter. The collegiate training that never meets in any sort of test the standards of rival colleges soon develops into provincial self-satisfaction and lack of real progressive spirit. The interstate contest and intersectional contest is also an eye-opener of great value.

The National Forensic Honor Societies

A second thing of great interest in the present status of debating is the
National Forensic Honor societies. Three of them number among their chapters about a hundred and seventy-five colleges and universities and their growth of recent years is remarkable. A fourth society has a small number of chapters in addition to the three large ones. That these organizations furnish a great stimulus to debating activity cannot be doubted. They are doing an excellent work in increasing the number of debates and in raising the standard of such contests. They are also a great factor in the debate trip and the intersectional contest. Our own university maintains a chapter of the Pi Kappa Delta society. The biennial eastern debate trip is made at the time of the National Convention of this organization, and twice the Redlands team has debated before the delegates in exhibition debate on these trips. The value of such an experience is very great. The National Convention of this society holds a National Oratorical contest, and is planning to inaugurate a National Contest in Extempore Speaking in 1924.

The Practical View of Debate

This brings us to a consideration of one of the things of greatest significance in the present trend of college debating. The emphasis is being placed upon the rough and ready, extempore type of work, and less and less upon the committed oratorical effort. The much maligned coaches have the real development of their men at heart and, as fast as they can, are subordinating the winning of decisions to real training. The no-decision debate—the open forum debate—the combination of these two—the debate where sides are chosen by the toss of the coin a few minutes before the contest begins—these are guiding posts pointing to the future. The ideal is to develop a thinker on the platform—not an automaton or a marionette whose strings are adeptly manipulated by the coach. The extempore speaking contest is gaining enthusiastic adherents each year and, as I have said, in 1924 will have a National contest. Our own college established such a contest five or six years ago and it is called after the donor of the prize, The Fowler Extempore contest.

It is interesting also to note that among the patrons of our colleges and among the faculty personnel, where there is often a hostility to the stress laid upon intercollegiate athletics, upon dramatics, and upon glee club trips and advertising of this type which occasionally conflicts with the best scholastic results, debating has met with almost universal favor. It is said to have educational value which the others do not possess and is encouraged on this basis. In fact the professor of several years ago found it necessary to encourage debate and foster it in all kinds of ways, for its demise along with the literary society was once threatened. Of late, however, it has been discovered that debate has grown up and no longer needs coddling. In fact there is considerable hostility in certain academic quarters toward debating because it takes time that should be given to studies with definite standing in the curriculum; the trip aggravates this criticism, and the debating enthusiast who neglects his other work arouses pedagogic ire.

The attitude of the student and coach engaged in debate varies but is tending for the most part toward the following attitude: Both are glad to have debate stand upon its merits. They do not want it looked upon as an activity deserving of special favors. They do not wish it to be considered mentally superior to other student activities, for they realize that the other activities have immense value, require brains, and do give a training that educates and develops the student. Merely because debates deal with historical, governmental, sociological, and economic subjects, and consequently demand a certain amount of reading and study along the lines of certain college curricula does not mean that debate is more educational, or the debater deserving of any praise beyond that of students engaging in other college activities. The value of debate does not lie in the information gained in preparation, that is only a small part of its value. It is the mas-
tery of public speaking that counts. The student and coach are beginning
to consider that any college activity, debate included, is a service to the
college community, and is analogous to the civic betterment projects that
business men give time to. Each is trying to serve the community in addition
to the performance of his regular work, that is, caring for his individual
business interests. To serve the community, one must sacrifice time and
money, and, in a measure, neglect business. One is repaid in other ways.
The college student is willing to take lower grades than he otherwise
might make, to do something for his college. This motive is as true of the
football man as it is of the debater. Here they are alike—true sportsmen.

It is true that some debaters ask for college credit for debate work upon
educational grounds, wishing to have their cake and eat it, too. But most of
them are reasonable enough to agree that college credit should be given
only for work done in the class room with the instructor's direction. The
day of graduating with football credits or any other student activity credits
has practically passed. The debater must be content to take the reward
that a mastery of public speaking gives him and be content to sacrifice
grades cheerfully and whole-heartedly when it is necessary. It is not often
necessary. Unless there are other reasons for low grades, the debater is
seldom put in the class of students which does poor work. A good debater
acquires the study habit. In that respect debate may be said to be a little
more valuable than other activities. Also in giving an equipment for later
life in speaking power it is usually more valuable than other activities. The
debater is content with these gains, with the valuable personal training in
speech that he receives, and with the reward that membership in an honor
society gives.

II. The Intellectual Consideration

Let us now give attention to the second division indicated at the begin-
ning of this paper—the intellectual consideration. Many debaters upon
leaving college for graduate school or for teaching or other work in the
outside world, have written back to their debate coaches enthusi-
astically upon the value of their debate training. Many of my former de-
baters have testified both orally and in writing: "The work I did with
you in debating has been more valuable to me than any course I took in
college," and some have put it "than any three courses." This is the
coach's reward and the kind of reward that gives him a lot of satisfaction.
To have developed power in others that will help them to achieve in this
business of life is after all the first object of teaching. I have known
but one or two debaters who did not make this testimony, and they were
men who were forced or drawn into debate from a sense of duty or by
persuasion than from their own volition and free-hearted effort.

It would be strange, however, if all took the attitude toward the intel-
lectual benefits of debate that coaches, debaters, and friendly students and
faculty members take. There are many people, and occasionally they are
writers, who do not believe that there is any earthly good in debates, inter-
collegiate or otherwise. For them the Congressional debate is "bunk" and
"hot air" that never changes a single vote, whereas we know it to be true
that debate in Congress does often cause amendments to bills and important
changes in legislation. Congressional debate is important criticism—oftens-
times even when the speeches (as the scoffers aver) are printed in the
Record and never delivered.

There are some cynics who feel that if college students must debate
they should confine themselves to such subjects as concern them and
about which they may be said to know something. One writer in the
N. Y. Nation wants them to chronicle small beer instead of trying "to
settle the problems of immigration, tariff, and strikes over night."

On the other hand, Professor Baldwin remarks: "The sheer knowledge
of public questions displayed on intercollegiate platforms is worthy of any
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platform; and it cannot be acquired without methods of study that are of far wider use.” Professor Baldwin must be an optimist, however, for he also says: “It is far easier to find a dull play than a dull intercollegiate debate.” Set over against this opinion the very sage remarks of the gum-chewing, flapper co-ed, devotee of the movies and matinee fan, “I hate debates. I think they are horrid. I never go. Of course our boys are wonderful speakers, but debates are dry. They always talk about a lot of things I don’t care anything about. Come on, Clara, it’s time to dress for the hop.” Upon this, one is ready to appreciate Professor Baldwin’s remark, “The requirements of debating are too much for students who are merely retentive or merely facile; that is why it attracts men of initiative and tenacity.”

Professor Baldwin and many others point out the danger of allowing a debate to become a battle of coaches. Under the old system of committed speeches the coach spoke through his debaters, and it was a war of coaches. That is why the evolution of debate demanded a rebuttal speech from every debater. The debater who travels on his coach’s brains is here exposed. Especially is this true as the extempore nature of debate becomes more established. The debater must have some gray matter of his own to succeed. If he has it, he is handicapped in speaking another’s case. The coach cannot dictate a case. He should draw it from the debaters by skillful question, by consultation and by study with them. He should seek to get them to argue with him in order to sharpen their controversial powers. Baldwin says, “The coach is of more service if he learns the subject from the debaters than if he in any way teaches it to them.” He is right. My own personal success as a coach has been greatest under these conditions.

The Very Pert Remarks of One Mr. Hale

I now wish to present to you some very, very illuminating remarks upon college debating made by one Robert Hale of Boston, taken from an article in the N. Y. Nation of Dec. 23, 1915, suppl. page 10-11.

“There are few men possessing an unbiased mind or a retentive memory of their own undergraduate days who would venture to defend the intellectual standards of our undergraduates. The cult of vacuity in academic halls is too brazen to be overlooked. . . . The cause is not found solely in luxurious fraternity houses or professionalized athletics, or even in stupid instructors. Modern educational methods have done more harm even than modern plumbing to the undergraduate mind.” After blaming the system of instruction he says further: “I do not venture to cover the whole field of iniquities wrought by the so-called elective system.” He then goes on to comment on “two forms of abuse common in, and peculiar to the modern American College. First, is the writing of themes. The second is debating.” Vicarious thinking is the evil he charges as “best studied in their most virulent forms in daily themes and intercollegiate debating.” He then takes up the daily theme in the unfair manner of a man who does not know what he is talking about but is sure he does. He implies that the teacher assigns all subjects and that the student, having no thoughts of his own on a “sunset” or some other foolish topic, writes an infinite lot of insincere twaddle and “guff” which ought to please the teacher. This is the evil of vicarious thinking. Poor Mr. Hale does not know the first fact that students are required to find their own topics, and may write their own precious thoughts—that is exactly what the teacher is striving most to get—an expression from the student—not a copy of someone’s thoughts or a reflection of his own. If Mr. Hale was ever a teacher, he was a poor one—at least his ignorance of theme courses is appalling.

He then turns to debating. “The college debate is, if anything, a more devitalizing and devastatingly pernicious influence. The inter-scholastic, interclass, intercollegiate debate is inoriginality made competitive. Debating is properly the alternative advocacy of two opinions. In colleges it
is a game played by teams like football. The teams are coached for the big debates just as the football team is coached for the big game. The three most docile students make the debating team.” When they have made the team, they go to work with redoubled energy under the coach. When their fleshy brothers (of the athletic field) become giants of physique on meat and prunes, they are strengthening the mental sinews on statistical almanacs and volumes of the Congressional Record. (He has a funny idea of the source of debate speeches and debate inspiration.) The evening of the big debate comes. There are three judges, generally two neutral professors and a lawyer. By a supreme effort, they listen to the debate and keep a tabulated record of points according to some arbitrary schedule. Ultimately they announce the victorious team to the accompaniment of well modulated enthusiasm. The audience is generally exiguous. In small colleges freshmen are frequently required to attend. Nobody in his right mind wants to listen. The unforgivable thing in a debate is to make an “unsupported assertion.” If a debater says, “I believe in high protection,” it is as bad as a fumble. The other team is sure to score five points. What the debater should say is, “We of the affirmative shall endeavor to show you that high protection is for the best interests of the nation.” Senator So-and-So in a speech—(which in fact was never made and never would have been listened to if it had been) at page 922 of Volume such and such of the Congressional Record said, etc., etc.

“It is easy to satirize and it is hard to write temperately.” Here I pause to note the justice of Mr. Hale’s last remark—It is easy to satirize—he had a sneaking idea undoubtedly that that was about all he had accomplished. He has over-stated his case; he has not written temperately—as he would fain have us believe. “College debating is the worst possible training for public life. . . .” I do not believe any American with the forensic training of an American university ever achieved success in public life without conscientiously rejecting all that he ever learned in these ‘debating teams.’”

This indictment is severe. As I look back over the roll of my debaters, I find that none of them is in the penitentiary because of what he learned in debate, none is in the poor house, and none is in Patton (the California Insane Asylum). Some of them are holding responsible positions in newspaper offices, Y. M. C. A.’s, college faculties, and some are even exercising their perverted minds and issuing their vicarious thinking in the pulpit. I tremble when I think how much vicarious thinking my past debaters are turning loose upon an already too, too sordid world. What a tragedy! Why didn’t I meet Robert Hale at a beer night when I was at Harvard and get set right before I became a party to all this injury to an unsuspecting world!

No, Mr. Hale, a college debate is not merely a contest in citing authorities with some honorable judges present to criticize the work. Nor is the English system which you laud so laudable. Any system which does not provide for a rebuttal which is in the nature of extemporé rather than carefully prepared work is not the wisest system. Let us develop men, not “vicarious thinking”—so why laud a system which gives the very best opportunity for “vicarious thinking?” It is peculiar what inconsistencies a critic like Mr. Hale can fall into. Merely because England has produced some great statesmen from her universities he concludes that her debate system is the entirely correct one. Nothing developed in his own country quite suits Mr. Hale.

With reference to the intellectual value and training of intercollegiate debate the weight of experience, authority (which he despises) and of the best thinking are against his conclusions—to say nothing of the testimony of the debaters themselves.

III. The Moral Consideration

Let us turn from this intellectual indictment of Mr. Hale’s to one of more
serious nature—made by a man of international reputation. Let me quote from the Outlook a passage taken from the first chapter of the Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt.

"Personally, I have not the slightest sympathy with debating contests in which each side is arbitrarily assigned a given proposition and told to maintain it without the least reference to whether those maintaining it believe in it or not. The present method of carrying on debates encourages precisely the wrong attitude among those who take part in them. There is no effort to instill sincerity and intensity of conviction. On the contrary, the net result is to make the contestants feel that their convictions have nothing to do with their arguments. I am exceedingly glad that I did not take part in the type of debate in which stress is laid, not upon getting the speaker to think rightly, but on getting him to talk glibly on the side to which he is assigned, without regard either to what his convictions are or to what they ought to be."

Mr. Roosevelt strikes out from the shoulder in his characteristic way at the heart of the thing. Is debating fundamentally bad morally? This is the question he raises. Is it bad for a man to support in an intellectual exercise something which he does not believe? Must a man always be in dead earnest or may he be allowed to play intellectually? Does a man always play tennis to win or does he consciously let another player win occasionally when it is within his own power to win? Is he morally tainted if he does such a thing? What about the man who enters a debate without previous bias toward either side? Must a man always take sides? Having once taken a point of view, does it hurt him morally to try to see the other fellow's point of view and to try to state it attractively and in its best form?

**Criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's Opinion of College Debating**

Personally, I think Mr. Roosevelt was wrong. The testimony of most college debaters will controvert him also. The average college man is willing to admit that he has no right to take sides without study. He is assigned a side without knowing what he really believes. He does not always come out supporting the side he supported in the debate. If he did, there would be a moral wrong in debate for it would always be converting men to beliefs that they might not otherwise hold.

At times a student comes out of a debate, after having supported the side in which he did not believe, supporting his original convictions with even greater intensity because of the study he has made. Most often he comes out of a debate just as he went in—still in doubt as to what he believes—often disillusioned for he has found fallacy and error in both contentions and has discovered that if there is truth it lies somewhere between the opposing contentions.

Mr. Roosevelt made the mistake of attributing to the college man the mind of a man like himself, farther on in life, who is pretty sure of what he believes. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt may have been just as sure of himself and his views when he was a college man; but the average college student is not. The average lad is willing to admit that he is not capable of judging outright what is right or wrong without investigation. Mr. Roosevelt's quarrel with debating is that it occasionally puts a man with strong convictions, who is sure of his attitude toward a question, on a side in which he does not believe. We admit that this can happen but it does not necessarily happen and is not a condemnation of debating so much as it is the mistake of the coach who misplaced his man for reasons perhaps good in themselves, but not perhaps as weighty as the one Mr. Roosevelt advances. Most coaches know that if a man has a really violent predilection toward one side or the other he is usually valueless to the team if put on the opposite side. One does not discover this type of debater often; when he does, he usually has a budding demagogue. The men who are always right in this world are more or less the bane of society.

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My contention is simply that it is possible for a man to debate with an intellectual interest quite detached from moral considerations or his personal beliefs. This is not necessary when his beliefs are not formed. If he is honest, the mere taking of one side or the other is not going to corrupt his moral judgment.

My observation of college debaters does not convince me that they are moral scoundrels because of their experience in college debating, even if they supported in a debate some contentions in which they did not believe. I do not know whether the worthy Colonel had some unfortunate experiences with double-sided mentalities produced in college debating or whether he was merely stating an opinion. Even if he had one or two unfortunate experiences with men of this type, it would not make a case against debating for too many other more powerful factors may have entered into the moral making or unmaking of the men he may have had in mind.

Colonel Roosevelt certainly had some friends who lived up to his indictment of the college debater in supporting policies of political parties in that insincere way he supposes a college man to debate. I do not know if the Colonel was condemning these men—they may not have been college debaters—and again they may have been—but it would be interesting to know what he would say about Taft’s League of Nations’ stand and his subsequent support of Harding. Or of Lodge’s stand and his previous remarks on separate peace with Germany, and his part in the Four Power Treaty lately negotiated in Washington which does in deceitful and obscure words what the much-maligned Article X of the League Covenant did in a frank and open way. Oh, yes, of course a man may change his mind—Oh, yes; Oh, yes! But upon what consideration—Ay there’s the rub!

I do not believe Mr. Roosevelt could demand more of a debater than he did of a statesman or of a political leader. It is true Mr. Roosevelt hated insincerity and his political friends whether college debaters or not gave him plenty of reason to hate it. The fact is that debating is not to blame—for it does not make or break the character that a man brings to it. His moral bent is usually determined beforehand or, if during his college career, by other considerations too numerous to mention here.

The Real Moral Danger

The moral troubles I fear in debate are not those of insincerity arising from being put on the side in which one can not believe. They arise in downright dishonesty, in falsifying evidence in order to win, in direct misquotations and misrepresentation to make a case appear something that it is not. Debating affords a great opportunity for this sort of dishonesty. It also affords a fine opportunity for character building when the temptation to take unfair advantages are resisted in a manly way. Football gains one of its chief moral defenses in what it teaches a man to rise above and overcome in being a true sportsman and a gentleman. Debating parallels football again here.

Just the other day one of my debaters told me that he had received a letter from a debate opponent of the year before. The “worthy opponent” had written to confess that he had deliberately misquoted my debater in the contest of the previous year, and he was writing to apologize and to ask forgiveness. It was on his mind that he had done an unworthy thing and he wanted to make it right. We need not fear greatly that debating is going to corrupt young men with consciences like this—at least not permanently. After all, morality lies in the man.

Dangerous Propaganda

The thing I fear most of all is the propagandist—the man who wishes the college debater to grind his ax. He may deceive the debater and,
through him, the public. One of the chief values of a debate coach is to keep his men informed as to this and that game.

Experience will soon forewarn and forearm the unsuspecting youth who might otherwise accept too much of what filters into his debate material as the gospel truth because it is in print.

College debating has assumed such importance on the public speaking platform of the country that the alert and careful man “higher up” who is involved in most of life’s little problems is not overlooking anything. The idea of using the college speaker to spread his doctrines and tenets appeals mightily. Therefore he prepares carefully to supply the debater with so-called information and debating material. A good many thousands of dollars are spent annually in certain quarters to supply the college man with material for his discussions. We notice it particularly this year—in fact every year that we debate an industrial subject, or one remotely connected with it in any way. I have brought along a few exhibits which will give you an idea of just what I mean. The Open Shop Encyclopedia, bulletins from the National Erector’s Association, The National Manufacturers’ Association, and from the American Federation of Labor. Allow me to call your attention particularly to this pamphlet challenge to newspapers. It exposes the situation in a rather astounding manner. It seems to me that no one could expect a college man to enter such a debate as the one on the union or non-union shop, with his beliefs firmly entrenched. What difference does it make which side he is to take? He will learn the truth, if he does enough reading, regardless of the sides in the debate. He will never get the truth in any other way. The newspapers that he reads are not bringing it to him. He has no real right to trust his judgments. That would be as foolish as to gulp down all the doctrine of high protection merely because his father was a Republican. Honesty demands investigation before the mind is made up, and a college man is too young and inexperienced to trust his early judgments. If colleges are worth anything at all it is their mission to teach young men to think for themselves, regardless of whether they reach the same conclusions their fathers or their professors hold. A fair protection from propaganda is necessary for a time; after that I maintain that the college debater will work out his own salvation, and moreover that he will be a man and an able one. Let me close with the words of President Gray, of Bates College, in his speech at the “send-off” of the debate team to Oxford, England: “To present a proposition with clearness and force before an audience is no mean accomplishment. Quite apart from the particular vocation to which a college graduate may devote himself, the ability to be at home on one’s feet before an audience opens up a wide variety of opportunities for public service. This should be one of the contributions of the college to the state.”

In these words he states the case for college debating.

THE PI KAPPA DELTA DEBATE QUESTION

As a result of the vote taken last spring on questions for the coming season’s debates, the following was chosen by a large majority:
Resolved: That the United States should adopt the cabinet-parliamentary form of government.

This question obtained 52 points. The question coming second was:
Resolved: That the central government should be one of residuary powers and our state government that of enumerated powers.

This obtained 23 points. The third choice, which obtained 20 points, was:
Resolved: That the present jury system should be abolished.

An amendment to abolish all forensic activities between literary societies is proposed to the Student Assembly Constitution of Baldwin-Wallace.
EXCHANGES

As we go to press, we can record a fair number of exchanges coming to us. It takes a certain amount of prodding on the part of the national officers to secure a hundred per cent representation. When it is realized that the exchanges enable the editor of THE FORENSIC to pass the news around the Pi Kappa Delta circle and to make us a really national organization, there are a few chapters that do not make the serious effort to have their college paper among the number represented. We are pleased to greet several new papers which interest us very much. IS YOUR COLLEGE PAPER ON THIS LIST? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Occidental.
University of Redlands Campus.
California Tech.
Rocky Mountain Collegian (Colorado Aggies).
Monmouth Oracle.
The Franklin.
Washburn Review.
Southwestern Collegian.
Ottawa Campus.
Emporia College Life.
Georgetownian.
Michigan Normal College News.
St. Olaf's Messenger.
Park Stylus.
William Jewell Student.
Missouri Wesleyan Criterion.
Montana State College Weekly Exponent.
Doane Owl.
Hastings Collegian.
Nebraska Wesleyan.
Cotner Collegian.
Heidelberg Kilikilik.
Orange & Black of Oklahoma A. & M.
Blue Stocking of Presbyterian College of South Carolina.
South Dakota Industrial Collegian.
Maryville College Highland Echo.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE FORENSIC

The National Historian, who is custodian of the files of The Forensic, wants the following "ancient" numbers to complete four volumes of the first six series of The Forensic.

Series 2. No. 2—April, 1916. Four copies.

Look through your old files and see if you can produce one of these missing numbers. They are worth fifty cents a piece.

Through the efforts and co-operation of Dr. Macarthur, Professor Marsh, Former National Treasurer Roy Painter, Former Historian J. H. Krenmyre, and John A. Shields, one of the National Founders, and Professor Nichols, also one of the National Founders, ten copies of the first volume of The Forensic have been gathered together and bound.

All of the older chapters could easily have bound copies of the first volume if the numbers sent each chapter for this purpose had been put in the college library and saved.

Any chapter can have the second volume of The Forensic (beginning (155)
with Series 7, No. 1), if someone in the chapter will put one copy of each issue in a safe place. Each chapter should take care of this matter and see that the college library has every number of The Forensic from now on. The National Historian has extra numbers, beginning with Series 7. The charge for each is fifty cents. The money goes to the National Treasury. The Historian also has a limited number of copies of the First Forensic and of several of the other numbers for sale.

The following is an interesting extract from a letter written by our National Secretary-Treasurer:

"Last year we placed 401 keys. We have averaged better than one hundred a month so far this year. May was our big month. And how it does take postage to mail out these keys. I always send them by registered mail. And while I am frequently able to mail several in one envelope, there are, nevertheless, many envelopes to mail at twelve cents each. Sometimes, when there are several keys in one envelope, the postage is more. I sent twenty-five one day, which is §3 for registered postage alone. Not one has failed to reach its address so far. My postage has been running around fifteen and twenty dollars a month. Stamps go rapidly when you are mailing circular letters to seventy-five chapters and sending out a hundred keys a month by registered mail."

If anyone thinks that our Secretary-Treasurer's office is an honor and nothing more, the above will undeceive him.

Professor W. Ross Marvin, Debate Coach at Bradley Polytechnic, writes as follows:

"The chapter has done an immense amount of good here at Bradley. Doubtless some idea of our activities has been given you in the letter which the boys have sent. We have now twelve members and shall have eight experienced men back next year. We have tentatively scheduled six debates. This is a situation which has never existed here at Bradley as far as I can learn. We award our debaters their keys, something which has been a big help in getting the men out. It is also excellent advertising for the chapter to have so many men about the campus wearing the keys."

Franklin College is preparing to meet Butler and Earlham in debate in one series and Wabash and Manchester in another. The question to be used is, Resolved: That the war debts owed the United States by her allies be cancelled. A women's triangular is suggested for Franklin, Denison, and Kalamazoo. Professor L. H. Harris and Professor Ernest Shideler are in charge of debate and oratory at Franklin College. Miss Lucile Booker, vice-president, is taking charge of the chapter until the return in the second semester of B. K. Johnson, the president.

During the last week in May, Heidelberg University inaugurated an Annual Freshman Extempore Speaking Contest for the recently established William A. Reiter Memorial Prize in Oratory. Dr. Kennedy, dean of the College, and Professor Williams, head of the Department of Education, were recently elected to membership in Ohio Beta. Professor Van Kirk, debate coach of Heidelberg University, has been elected president of the Ohio Intercollegiate Debating Conference which includes Ohio Northern, Hiram, Otterbein, Muskingum, Baldwin-Wallace, Wittenberg, and Heidelberg.

Kansas Beta at Washburn College has been given complete control of forensic activities.
OUR NEW PRESIDENT

On July 1st, Professor Chas. A. Marsh assumed his duties as National President of Pi Kappa Delta. There is something peculiar about this office in that every man elected to that honor seems destined to move to the golden state of California. Mr. Nichols, the first to hold the office, soon after received a call to leave Wisconsin and come to the Pacific Coast to his present position at the University of Redlands. Mr. Macarthur managed to remain in Kansas for his first term of office; but had just entered upon his second when he decided to accept a position with the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. And our new chief, with no word at the Indianola Convention of deserting Iowa, receives an offer from the Southern Division of the University of California in Los Angeles and accepts. These three men have already met and expect to meet many times in the interest of Pi Kappa Delta.

Speaking of our new National President reminds us that we saw recently an excellent article on "Forensics at Morningside," written by an intercollegiate debater. In it occurs a justly merited tribute to Professor Marsh which we quote: "The head of the public speaking department is the Dean of his profession in the middle west and one of the recognized leaders in the public speaking work in the United states. . . . The greatest credit in the success of Morningside forensics should be given to Professor Marsh. Tribute was paid to his ability when he was recently elected president of the national Pi Kappa Delta organization. As president of this organization, Professor Marsh is put in touch with the general policy of college forensics through the entire country. . . . The hundreds of students who have gone out from the college with an adequate training in public speaking and close contact with a manly Christian character have carried his reputation far beyond the power of any word of appreciation here."
IMPORTANT NOTICE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO THE ROUTINE WORK OF PI KAPPA DELTA SHOULD NOW BE ADDRESSED TO THE NEW SECRETARY-TREASURER, PROFESSOR ALFRED WESTFALL, FORT COLLINS, COLORADO.

The action of the Fourth Biennial Convention last spring replaced the former offices of National Secretary and of National Treasurer by this new office of Secretary-Treasurer, the policy of the Order being to concentrate in one central office and under one person the host of details which heretofore have been cared for by several national officers. To Professor Westfall, therefore, should be sent not only membership and charter dues and orders for keys or changes in jeweling, but also requests for application blanks, for membership cards, for copies of THE FORENSIC, and for information generally. To him should be sent early in the year data concerning the officers of the local chapters and the number of members in the chapter as well as the names of graduate members to whom copies of the magazine should be sent. To the Editor of THE FORENSIC should be sent only chapter letters, exchanges, articles, or communications intended for publication. WHEN IN DOUBT AS TO WHICH OFFICER TO ADDRESS, ALWAYS ADDRESS PROFESSOR WESTFALL.

Attention to the above instructions will greatly help our new central office to function efficiently. We earnestly request the officers of local chapters to co-operate with Professor Westfall. Pi Kappa Delta is in the midst of a great expansion. The consistent support of the chapters will enable the national officers to realize their long-cherished hopes for the organization.

SIZE OF CHAPTERS

Much discussion has arisen of late over this question. Some of our chapters are exceedingly large, especially in those institutions where the extensive system of debate is practiced. Other colleges with the intensive system have a small chapter roll. One or two have stated definitely that they are going to make the conditions of entrance into Pi Kappa Delta more difficult in order that the winning of the key may be considered a greater honor. This matter we feel to be something for the local chapter to decide for itself. There are some points, though, that we wish the chapters to bear in mind. Pi Kappa Delta in general is committed to a broadly democratic policy. It shows this in its desire to number in its chapter roll all institutions of recognized academic rank which maintain forensics of a worthy type. It would not for worlds admit either an unworthy person or an unworthy institution. It does not, however, in general favor the exclusive idea. Then, too, admission to Pi Kappa Delta is merely a beginning. The greatest honor is that of winning the degree of Special Distinction and few there be who attain thereto. Might it not be possible by establishing a too exclusive policy to discourage some exceedingly worthy material which might have been induced to continue and finally develop truly meritorious work? Of course, the mere appearance on the intercollegiate debate platform should not necessarily entitle the student to membership in Pi Kappa Delta. His performance there must be the determining factor. We doubt the wisdom, however, of making, as some chapters have suggested, a numerical limit to the membership of a chapter. We feel that every student who has worthily represented his institution in intercollegiate forensics and whose character commands the respect of his associates should have an opportunity to enter our ranks. The exclusion of an outstanding student should be based upon very sound reason. Another point to be considered is whether or not the cause of forensics in the student body is strengthened (158)
by a larger chapter. In many institutions forensics have a hard struggle to secure recognition and financial support. A good sprinkling of Pi Kappa Delta members in the offices of the student organizations often helps the cause. On the other hand, a student who feels that he was entitled to recognition and was unjustly deprived of it may lead a strong opposition to what is a worthy but not always a popular cause. Keep before you the ideals of our Order. Do not be led too far by any exclusive idea. It doesn't ring true to the democracy of Pi Kappa Delta.

THE SMALL COLLEGE

Not very long ago, one of the brethren, well meaning, of course, raised his voice asking if we were not admitting to Pi Kappa Delta too many small colleges, institutions, some of which, according to him, were not of very high standing. Let us explain the policy of our Order as we understand it. Pi Kappa Delta from the first has been the forensic honor society of the small college—so-called—of the technical school, and of the normal. Be it thoroughly understood that we place no chapters in colleges which have not a four years' course leading to the bachelor's degree. A word as to standing. What is it that determines the standing of some of our smaller colleges with the larger institutions? Is it not often their scientific equipment? Now it is entirely possible for a college to maintain a severely classical and cultural course of an excellent standard and at the same time not to be able to afford or even to care to afford the money necessary to bring the scientific equipment up to the standard demanded by some of the associations of colleges and universities. How do forensics fare in these cultural institutions? Is it not often the case that they are conducted on the highest possible plane? Does it not often happen that debate and oratory are numbered among the most important college events of the year, especially when there is not enough money to support intercollegiate athletics? We can think of one state university that was so often defeated by two or three of the small colleges in the state that it finally refused to engage in any more contests, saying that these institutions were "not in the university class." Pi Kappa Delta is an honorary forensic society—primarily. We ought to and certainly shall see to it that no institution academically unworthy is granted a chapter of our Order; but once that condition is satisfied, our main concern will be to see that the college which gives evidence of a high standard of forensic work will be granted a chapter of Pi Kappa Delta if it applies for one. Let us not depart from that broad democratic spirit in which our Order was founded. Let us build up from Atlantic to Pacific and from Canada to Mexico, a network of chapters that shall foster the art of persuasion, beautiful and just, and that shall send out from our college halls men and women fitted to take their places worthily in these United States of ours.

"This ought to be our banner year. We are now in a position to undertake big things. 'Persuasion is the only true intellectual process,' said Matthew Arnold. Certainly there is much that we can do in imparting the methods and ideals of true persuasion to the present college generation. I feel more than ever before how important and worth while our work really is."

PROFESSOR ALFRED WESTFALL.
OUR NEW CHAPTERS

In our last issue we announced the chapters which had been granted at the Convention, namely, to Hiram College, Central College (Iowa), Grove City College, College of Emporia, Upper Iowa University, Baker University, Monmouth College, and the revival of the inactive chapter California Beta chapter at Occidental College. Since the Convention, chapters have been granted to the Oklahoma Baptist University (Oklahoma Gamma), Presbyterian College of South Carolina (South Carolina Beta), Missouri Wesleyan (Missouri Epsilon), Des Moines College (Iowa Gamma re-chartered), Saint Olaf's College (Minnesota Beta), College of the Pacific (California Delta), Tusculum College (Tennessee Beta), University of Akron (Ohio Delta), Culver-Stockton College (Missouri Zeta), Northwestern State Teachers' College (Oklahoma Delta), Centre College (Kentucky Beta).

Not all of these chapters have as yet been installed. Grove City was installed by the Colorado Alpha team on its debate trip; Monmouth by Arthur Decker, Gerald E. Moore, and Velma Lewis of the Hedding chapter; Upper Iowa University by J. H. Krenmyre, former National Historian; Baker by Professor R. H. Ritchie of Ottawa; Oklahoma Baptist by Wallace C. Blakey of Central College, Missouri, and C. S. McGinnis of Fairmount; Missouri Wesleyan by a representative of William Jewell; Saint Olaf's by Dr. J. C. Hazzard, and Leland Case of Macalester; Tusculum College by C. F. Nesbit of Wofford and Ralph Armstrong of Maryville; Culver-Stockton by Professor M. E. Chapin of Carthage; Northwestern State Teachers by Wallace C. Blakey. Arrangements were made for the installation of Hiram and the College of Emporia but the reports have not reached us. The Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Centre College, the University of Akron, and the College of the Pacific deferred their installation until this fall.

To all our new chapters we extend the most cordial greetings and the warmest welcome. We know that you are worthy of us and that you will co-operate with us in bringing about a revival of public speaking that will fit many more of our college men and women to hold worthily their places as citizens of our democracy. We have now over seventy-five chapters. If Pi Kappa Delta is a good thing for these seventy-five, must it not be equally good for another two or three hundred colleges which are doing forensic work of a meritorious character but which have no chapter of an honorary forensic society? The new chapters will take their share in the missionary work which will place other chapters in the institutions worthy of our Order.

A glance at the map will show us that through these new grants several more states are becoming strong centers of Pi Kappa Delta. The Zeta chapter at Culver-Stockton places Missouri well to the front among the states. Oklahoma now has four chapters, California four, and Ohio three. In our last issue we spoke of the gratifying development in the Southeast, something for which the Wofford chapter is largely responsible. We have a wonderful field for expansion on the Atlantic seaboard between Maine and South Carolina. We have entered New York and our former National Historian has gone to that state. If his presence there is followed by the same development that followed his presence in Michigan, we shall not long lack chapters in that quarter. In our next issue, we hope to announce another chapter in the Northwest. Between South Carolina and Georgetown, Texas, there are not a few colleges that are worthy of consideration. The National Council has before it already some three or four petitions, a good beginning for the new year. The present year is always the best year that Pi Kappa Delta has had. Let us all—the new chapters and the old—make it so.
A MATTER OF POLICY

Towards the end of the spring our attention was called to an unfortunate condition in one of our strongest chapters. A student was proposed for membership—a student unusually well qualified in a forensic way. When the vote was taken, it was not unanimous, although almost so. Most unhappily, on the membership application blanks, the word “unanimously” occurs. This fact led the chapter to feel that the membership of the student in question could not be valid. Serious differences of opinion arose and appeal was made to the National Council. That body ruled that if a member had qualified according to the requirements of the Constitution it was no concern of the Council. It was most unwilling to establish a precedent of interference with the policy of a local chapter. The National Council strongly recommends each chapter to have its own local constitution in which conditions of membership shall be definitely stated in respect to points not covered by the National Constitution. If a local chapter wishes membership to be by unanimous vote, let it be so stated; if it wishes a two-thirds vote or a bare majority, so let it be. The National Council will accept the names on the recommendation of the local chapter. The word “unanimous” in this case was one of those vestigial structures—like the vermillion appendix—which had not merely outlived its usefulness, but proved itself dangerous.

A PLEASING TRIBUTE

Harlowton, Montana,
May 19, 1922.

Mr. J. R. Macarthur,
Pasadena, California.

Dear Mr. Macarthur:

I have read with interest the last issue of THE FORENSIC. It fills me with pride to know that I am connected with such a live organization. The growth has been very rapid. It is gratifying to know that we are getting sufficient strength to draw recognition from all parts of the United States. The convention report is very interesting and shows result of thought and work on the part of the officers and delegates. Every member of the fraternity should read the report. Those who do not read the Forensic are not doing their part toward the advancement of the forensic work in our colleges and universities. The officers and delegates are to be congratulated upon their good work at the last convention.

Best regards and best wishes for the future of Pi Kappa Delta.

Fraternally,

R. E. McCONNELL,

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

May 16, 1922.

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I have examined the records of Professor Alfred Westfall, National Treasurer of Pi Kappa Delta, for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1922, and have found the accounts therein contained to be correct.

(Signed) BENJAMIN D. SCOTT, Chairman of Auditing Committee.
D. R. McGREW, Member of Auditing Committee.

Heidelberg University expects to meet Ohio Northern and Otterbein in one triangular, and Baldwin-Wallace and Wittenberg in another. It will meet Akron in a dual debate. A women’s debate will be held with Bowling Green.

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THE SPACE CONTEST WINNER

By all odds the greatest amount of space given to forensic news by any one of the Exchanges reaching us during the spring months was found in

The Kilikilik of Heidelberg University.

Not only was prominence given to debate and oratory in this student paper but the enthusiasm manifested in the articles was most commendable. A regular column of forensic news is maintained and hardly an issue was found that in addition to this had not a forensic feature story on the front page. It is publicity of this kind that will build up support for forensics in the student body. It is infinitely to be preferred to the half-hearted press notices sometimes given in which the student body is scolded for its lack of support or in which the forensic situation is regarded in most gloomy fashion. More than once we have urged upon our chapters the desirability of having a member of the chapter who shall devote his or her time to publicity. This the Heidelberg chapter is doing admirably.

THE DIRECTORY

To our sorrow there are fifteen blanks in the directory printed on the inside cover of this issue. The replies to the Information Request Letter sent out by National Secretary Westfall are not in yet. The manager and editor have done their best to supply information for the directory but lack definite knowledge as to local officers. Please see that your chapter does not have a blank in the directory in future issues. WRITE the INFORMATION direct to the BUSINESS MANAGER of the FORENSIC, and TELL him HOW MANY COPIES of The Forensic you will need for your chapter. Will each local chapter please correct any mistakes in the directory we have made unwittingly?

CHAPTER LETTERS

MINNESOTA ALPHA

As you doubtless received the "Mac Weekly" chronicling the Pi Kappa Delta Women's Oratorical which was inaugurated this year between Hamline and Macalester, I shall not go into that. The program of our annual banquet will carry some items of interest not previously known to you.

Mr. Houck of Delta Sigma Rho was one of the main speakers and spoke very kindly of the relationship that existed between his and our organization. One of the members taken in that evening was his honor, Mayor Arthur E. Nelson of St. Paul, Rev. W. E. Paul, superintendent of the Union Mission of Minneapolis, was also made an honorary member. He was graduated from Grinnell College where he made a great record in forensics, being one of their foremost orators. He is the donor of the Paul Prizes in Extemporaneous Speaking.

An innovation in the program this year, possibly worthy of mention, is the ceremony of "Passing the Key," following the election of officers. This consisted of the retiring president presenting the incoming president with a large symbol of the key, accompanied by such remarks as seemed appropriate. It was entirely in keeping with the spirit of the initiation ceremonies which had preceded it and will probably become part of the annual ceremonies at Minnesota Alpha.

In the Paul Extemporaneous Contest Mr. Robert Haskins won first place, Mr. C. Donaldson, second, and Mr. Elmer Fondell, third place.

Dr. Hazzard and I installed a chapter at Saint Olaf's College, on the 30th of May, which I am sure will be a credit to the organization. Nine charter members were taken in and there are many more who will be taken in next year. The chapter has the making of something good. Minnesota Beta will add her bit to Pi Kappa Delta.

LELAND D. CASE.
Oklahoma Delta chapter of Pi Kappa Delta was installed in the Northwestern State Teachers' College on July 23. The installation services were conducted by Brothers Blakey, of Missouri Gamma chapter, and McGinnis, of Kansas Delta chapter. At that time nine members were taken into the society: Sue Edwards, Elmer Hardy, L. Z. Lasley, Arthur Lane, George Miller, F. Flaherty, Elwood Pugh, John Julian and William Mote. These members together with Mr. U. J. Griffith (who was detained from the initiation on account of sickness), formed the charter body of the local chapter.

On July 26, five more members were initiated into the mysteries of the Order: Joseph Alley, Arthur L. Miller, E. E. Halley, Dewey Mosshart and Celus Baxter. The initiation services were preceded by a banquet. Only two members have not been initiated as yet, Mr. Griffith and Mr. E. L. Cosart, but these men have been accepted by the National Council and will be initiated some time next fall. We now have on the chapter roll fourteen members who have been duly initiated and two who will be at an early date.

Oklahoma Delta chapter is the outcome of a body of debaters who organized a petitioning body at the close of the spring term of the 1922 school year. Through the efforts of Mr. Blakey we were able to get into touch with the National Council and received a chapter from that body.

We are very proud of our new society, inasmuch as it represents a great deal to the members and to the school, and also because of the fact that it is the first national honorary organization to be installed in the Northwestern Teachers' College. We believe that it will open the way to the greatest forensic endeavor in the history of the school. In fact, a great number of men and women are planning on going out for debate work next year.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, F. Flaherty; Vice- President, George Miller; Secretary, William Mote; Treasurer, John Julian.

With greeting to all other chapters in our great Order,

The Oklahoma Delta Chapter.

F. FLAHERTY,
President.

Michigan Epsilon

The Michigan Epsilon chapter of Pi Kappa Delta at the Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, was organized on June 10, 1921, by Professor Paul R. Brees. Professor F. B. McKay was initiated as our faculty member and Richard Ford elected President. Twenty-one charter members were at that time initiated of whom most are graduate members now. Since then initiations have been held in August and December of 1921, and in June of this year, bringing the chapter roll up to seventeen.

An explanation is in order concerning the appearance of the Michigan Epsilon chapter upon the delinquent list. Immediately following the initiation meeting in December, 1921, our President, Richard Ford, sailed for France where he is attending the University of Paris. Coincident with his sailing, our faculty member, F. B. McKay, whose active work forms the hub of forensics at the Michigan College, took his departure on a six months' leave of absence. A new President was installed but in the absence of both the former President and the faculty adviser, he assumed his role without definite information concerning the duties involved. He ably held his post as an enthusiastic leader in and champion of better forensics. Not until the receipt of the spring issue of THE FORENSIC was the chapter aware of its omitted duties in connection with the national organization.

EDWARD HEYMAN,
President Michigan Epsilon.

South Dakota Delta

Our report for the year has been delayed in order to include all of our forensic activities. Our chapter is flourishing this year; there will be more new members this year than ever before in our history; and with one or two exceptions they will be with us next year. The work of our Public Speaking Department, under Professor George W. McCarty, is rapidly extending in many lines. In addition to the regular debates, he is furnishing extension speakers from his classes for various occasions in outlying communities, including high school commencement and baccalaureate addresses. Our debate teams took part in six debates, two of which were decisionless, and won one of the others from Montana Agricultural College. We sent a representative to the State Oratorical Contest, February 10, and won two extempore contests with Huron College, March 17 and 20, in the latter of
which the President of the local chapter won our only first, but the other contest was won on points. We look forward with pleasant anticipation to the recognition of extemporaneous speaking and debate by the National Convention, as we believe that this form of forensic activity is much more valuable than the "canned" form.

Fraternally yours,

CARL L. BEMIES,
Pres. South Dakota Delta Chapter.

KANSAS BETA

Our activities were almost a minus quantity until after the national convention at Indianola, when our delegate, Mr. Melvin Booth, came back filled with enthusiasm, which he was able to spread to the remainder of the active membership. Several reforms were effected during the spring and I believe Kansas Beta is now on the way to a strong and active part in college affairs. Thirteen new members were taken into the order this spring, bringing the membership to twenty-one. Full control of all forensic activity at Washburn was transferred from the student council (our student governing body) to the local chapter of Pi Kappa Delta. This was done at the request of Pi Kappa Delta and is considered an important step in promoting forensic endeavor. The student council had previously controlled forensics through a manager appointed by the council. This manager is now one of the elected officers of Kansas Beta. The college funds appropriated to the use of the forensic department will be disbursed by the Pi Kappa Delta chapter. A local constitution was drawn up by a committee, headed by Mr. Booth, and adopted by the local chapter and approved by the student council and the faculty of Washburn College.

With very best wishes for the future of Pi Kappa Delta, I am

Fraternally yours,

BURTON G. WASSER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OHIO GAMMA

The Ohio Gamma Chapter of Pi Kappa Delta owes its existence largely to the splendid work of Professor Joseph E. Smith. Professor Smith is a Pi Kappa Delta man from the University of Nebraska. He is a graduate of Oxford and is now professor of Economics and History at Hiram College.

On May 22, 1922, our chapter of Pi Kappa Delta was installed by three members of the Ohio Alpha Chapter of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio. There were nine members, one of the order of instruction, seven of the order of debate, and one of the order of oratory.

This year finds us with only five charter members. However, we shall have six more persons eligible for membership at the end of the debating season.

The officers for the coming year are as follows:

President—Murray Hunter.
Vice-President—George W. Morris.
Secretary-Treasurer—L. Gordon Davis.
Corresponding Secretary—Ivan Grimshaw.

The chapter is taking an active part in the promotion of all forensic activities, and we are looking forward to a most prosperous year.

Yours fraternally,

IVAN GRIMSHAW,
Corresponding Secretary.

KANSAS KAPPA

The local forensic group at Baker University became Kansas Kappa of Pi Kappa Delta on May 17, 1922. Eighteen members were initiated by Professor R. H. Ritchie and two assistants from Kansas Alpha, Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kansas. Those initiated are: Professor A. E. Leach, Professor C. S. Parmenter, Professor C. C. Alexander, Harold Case, V. A. Nickel, C. R. Stauffacher, Janet Gibbon, Margaret Bostic, Clyde W. Brewster, Garrett A. Holmes, C. P. Mills, J. Paul Williams, Jas. S. Chubb, Chas. E. Shike, Glenn C. James, Harry Coker, E. E. Beauchamp, and E. F. Larson. The following officers were elected: President, Harold Case; Vice-President, V. A. Nickel; Secretary-Treasurer, C. R. Stauffacher; Corresponding Secretary, Janet Gibbon. Pi Kappa Delta has taken over all forensic activities in the university and expects to keep its usual place in inter-collegiate activities.

Kansas Kappa sends greetings and best wishes to the national organization and to each chapter for this ensuing year.

Fraternally yours,

JANET GIBBON,
Corresponding Secretary.
Professor W. C. Dennis, of Simpson College, last spring came to Pella to aid in the reorganization of the Iowa Beta chapter of Pi Kappa Delta in Central College. Seven years ago, the National Council authorized the establishment of a chapter here. The charter membership at that time was made up of upper classmen who left college within a few months and before their number was reinforced by recruits. On this account the right of the local chapter to continue its membership in the national organization was forfeited by failure to meet its obligations. We have now come back to stay. Iowa Beta has ten charter members, with others eligible and seeking admission.

**NEWS NOTES FROM THE CHAPTERS**

The Commencement number of the Colby "Alumnus" gives a full page to snapshots of the send-off and welcome home of Colby's Cross Country Debating Team. It has a cut of the Colby Intercollegiate Debaters for 1921-1922. The first of a series of resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees is one tendering a vote of thanks to Professor Libby and the debating team, as well as expressing pride and gratification at the splendid showing made on the trip. It is interesting to note that this number of the magazine celebrates the one hundred and first Commencement of Colby College.

The Colorado Alpha team, on its eastern debate trip, defeated teams from Grand Island College, Drake University, Marquette College, Michigan Agricultural College, Kansas Manual Training Normal, Grove City College, Pennsylvania State College, Oklahoma A. & M. College, and Park College. It lost to Cotner College and Westminster College, and held no decision debates with Colby College and Heidelberg University.

A recent number of the "Wofford College Journal" contains a college directory. Nine members of our South Carolina Alpha chapter are listed as holding eighteen offices. C. F. Nesbitt, whom we remember with pleasure as the delegate to the Convention from the Wofford chapter, was the literary editor of this most creditable number.

Professor J. H. Foth, our ex-National Historian, has accepted the position of Professor and Head of the Department of Economics at the University of Rochester. This is an excellent institution with a big program. We wish Professor Foth the best of good luck in the splendid opportunity presented to him in his new location.

Colby College, Simpson College, and Parsons College are all contemplating trips to Southern California this year. Willamette College expects to make a trip around the Rocky Mountain region and home by way of the Pacific Coast. Pittsburgh University is planning to visit the West Coast this year.

The University of Redlands chapter this spring initiated an alumnus and former debater who teaches in Shanghai, China. The introduction of Pi Kappa Delta into a group of colleges over there is under consideration. Intercollegiate debate is actively promoted by a league of Chinese colleges.

A pentangular debate league in Oklahoma has for members Phillips University, Oklahoma City College, Kingfisher College, University of Tulsa, and Oklahoma Baptist University. The two last have chapters of Pi Kappa Delta.

Five of last year's debaters have returned to Park College. Park and Baker are tied for first place in a pentangular which is on its third year. William Jewell and Baker also have several of their best men back.

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The members of Kansas Delta voted at their spring meeting to lend their support and encouragement to the National Council to organize a high school auxiliary to Pi Kappa Delta to further the work of forensics in the high schools and to interest high school pupils in the PI Kappa Delta colleges. They also authorized their local president to appoint a committee to have charge of the work in connection with the divisional forensic conference, including the states of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, which will be held at Winfield next spring.

At the western division oratorical contest held at Northfield, Minnesota, on April 20, the first places were won by Dean McSloy of Sioux Falls College, H. Gilkinson of Carleton College, and G. V. Kelley of Fairmont College. The Interstate Oratorical association has two divisions—the western division, composed of Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, and the eastern division, composed of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Out of the seven contestants in the Northfield contest, five were members of our Order.

A fall bulletin of Colby College describes the courses offered in the department of Public Speaking, together with a full list of prize speaking contests, awards in the contests for 1921-1922, and organizations fostering the work of the departments. It is most interesting historically and is attractively illustrated. A good account of the Cross-country Debating Trip of 1922 is included as well as one of PI Kappa Delta.

The College of the Pacific, in which we have recently placed a chapter, is to be moved from San Jose, California, to Stockton. The citizens of the latter city having raised a fund of $600,000 for that purpose. The College of the Pacific has raised a million dollars in addition.

Professor Chas. A. Marsh, our National President, attended the meeting of the General Council of Delta Sigma Rho, which was held at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City on April 27, 28 and 29.

Theta Alpha Phi, dramatic fraternity of the University of Tulsa, produced Ibsen's "Doll's House" in order to send representatives of PI Kappa Delta to the Convention at Indianapolis last spring.

Among the charter members of Washington Alpha at the College of Puget Sound was Mr. Joseph E. Miller, an alumnus of Simpson College, who won the Iowa State Peace Oratorical in 1915.

Under the auspices of PI Kappa Delta, the debating clubs of the Michigan State Normal College are meeting regularly in preparation for an active forensic season.

Professor Glenn Clark of the Minnesota Alpha Chapter (Macalester), is the author of a Manual of the Short Story recently issued by the Macmillan Company.

The South Dakota Zeta chapter at N. N. I. S. succeeded in getting the School Budget Committee to set aside funds to buy keys for the student debaters.

The Carthage College chapter financed its debate season by selling season tickets. The season was wholly financed by student effort.

Mildred Hildreth won the prize of ten dollars offered by Mr. A. J. Sousa, a Hastings business man, for excellence in declamation.

Professor Paul Breese, debate coach last year at Kalamazoo College, has accepted a similar position at Wittenberg College, Ohio.

Hastings College closed a successful debating season last spring by defeating Park College on the Closed Shop question.
EXCHANGES

Heidelberg Killikilik

The first factor which will determine Heidelberg's forensic achievement in the future will be the debaters themselves. Debating is no soft job and he who goes into it with that in mind is spelling defeat for his college. It takes work—hard, consistent work—to turn out a winning combination. The coach cannot do it all. A debate team must be composed of men with consistency and persistence in every fibre of their make-up; in other words, the debaters must sacrifice everything else and put themselves into the task with all the energy they can command.

The second determining factor is the support which the teams receive. The student body must be back of the teams—back of them to such an extent that they will feel it their duty to attend all the debates and help Heidelberg to win. Then there must also be sufficient financial support to make it possible to carry out an appropriate schedule. The past season has been an exception; and while such a schedule is not generally desirable, it is necessary to have the funds to conduct debate and oratory as it should be conducted. These things will determine the forensics of next year and of following years. Things never looked better for Heidelberg along these lines than at the present hour. There is a big opportunity for our college. The only unanswered question is, "will we take advantage of this opportunity?"

With this year's forensic season drawing to a close we turn to Pi Kappa Delta for an account of its activities. Pi Kappa Delta replies, "I have been the motive force back of Heidelberg's debate and oratory. I have put life into forensics. I will make the future bright if you will only give me a chance. I want real men and women. They must come up to my standards, for I will not lower my requirements for them. Once they become a part of me they will possess those qualities which will make success in future life." Indeed, Pi Kappa Delta has done a great work for Heidelberg and we, in turn, have helped the debating society, whose scope has become nation-wide, whose success is phenomenal.

Four new men will be initiated during the last week in May. A banquet is planned which will unite old and new members in the interests of a greater forensic Heidelberg.

The increased emphasis placed upon debating because of the local chapter of Pi Kappa Delta is causing more students to take courses in argumentation and debate, while among the student body generally there is more interest paid in those things which the department of speech sponsors. An increased emphasis has been placed upon oratory. This adds to the number who desire to take courses.

* * *

The forensic editor noted with much interest the article in last week's Killikilik entitled "Coeducational Equality." When Pi Kappa Delta was established at Heidelberg one of the pledges made was to further forensics along all lines. Heidelberg is, at the present time, in excellent standing in the national organization. Our paper finds its way into the hands of the national officers, and the members of Pi Kappa Delta stand as one against anything that would lower the forensic standing of the University. It was only after urging on the part of the coach that the girls decided to take up debate, and they received as much aid in preliminary preparation as the men. The president of the Oratorical Board had made, and is making, every effort to schedule contests for the girls. Those interested in forensics
want to see the girls debate. They have urged them to come out. They
want to give them an equal chance with the men. So the truth is that the
women are receiving every possible opportunity for success in forensics,
and Pi Kappa Delta is glad that the women may win success if they desire
it, in debate and oratory.

(Yankton Student)

The students of five colleges in this city have organized to arouse a
greater sense of responsibility in international affairs among the stu-
dent body of the city, and to meet the general demands of women's clubs,
churches, schools, etc., for speakers on the issues raised by the Washing-
ton Conference. Teams of speakers are being sent out by Union Theologi-
cal Seminary, Barnard College, Columbia College, General Seminary, and
Teachers' College to address meetings in and about the city on problems
of Internationalism.

This spontaneous student enterprise was initiated at Union Theological
Seminary by Laurence Sears, Joseph Chassel, Walker Alderton and Robert
Dunn, all members of the student body. Realizing that the students in
America are less active than those of any other nation in voicing their
opinions on public events, they planned to do their part towards making up
the deficiency by sending out deputations to speak on Christianity in In-
ternationalism. This general subject they divided into three fields: The
Conference at Washington; Problems of the Far East, and the Place of
Christianity in Internationalism.

All of this newly-awakened interest has been reflected in other activities
of the student body. At Barnard College, for example, the Debating Club
is holding a debate on the subject of disarmament.

This successful effort to enlist students as speakers in the cause of re-
duction of armaments, to give them training in the facts, and to secure
speaking engagements for them, is the first of its kind. It is watched with
particular interest by the National Student Committee for the Limitation
of Armaments and by the Intercollegiate Liberal League. It may well
spread to other colleges and broaden in the scope of the subjects which are
discussed, in which case it will become a factor in national progress. The
experiment as tried in New York has shown that students are welcomed
as speakers by clubs, schools and churches, and that the effect on the
student body is mentally exhilarating.

(Carthage Collegian)

It is hardly necessary to tell you co-eds that you can debate. Omitting
all irreverent and unseemly asides to matters of ordinary campus life, it
is needful to mention only the fact that girls on the inter-collegiate teams
heretofore have kept the mere men humping, to say the least. Nor need
we discourse on the advantages which training in debate alone can bring;
advantages domestic, telephone, women's club, household budget, and so
on through that large and increasing list of the super-activities of the mod-
ern woman. This in all seriousness, the co-ed graduate of today needs
just as much as the "ed" the ability to put clear, straight thinking in
succinct, persuasive language, and this under the rapid-fire of the debate
platform.

Debating is a sport, as thrilling and as dead in earnest as any football
game; and you can get into the fray yourself and let us fellows sit on the
side-lines and root. Carthage calls every girl who has ever shown argu-
mentative ability, or ever expects to, or ever wants to, to get out and
practice and try for the team. And incidentally, anyone who is willing
to accept odds three to one that the best debate next year will be staged
February 28 may step right up. Remember what Portia did to Shylock.
And Portias are to match Portias.
Wofford College Journal

Every college seems to have its ample supply of students, or, more correctly, attendants, whose highest ambition is to "get by" on their work. And they lose no opportunity to try to convince their more studious friends that scholarship is a very trivial part of one's education. Their argument is that the student, or bookworm, never accomplishes anything in life, but that success comes to those whose scholastic standing was about the average. This fact (as they call it) is never found by any reasoning of theirs, nor is it gained from research or statistics. It always arises from self-esteem and self-satisfaction.

Statistics, however, prove that their statement is altogether wrong. Let us take as a basis, "Who's Who in America," which is a list of those whom the world generally recognizes as successful. We find that an overwhelming majority of the country's leaders are college trained men and women. Harvard University has gone further, and has made a tabulation of their graduates, covering fifty years, based upon "Who's Who," which shows the percentage of each scholarship grouping winning distinction in after life:

1. Men who led their classes—73 per cent.
2. Summa Cum Laude—43 per cent.
3. Magna Cum Laude—20 per cent.
4. Cum Laude—17 per cent.
5. Average of all grades—15 per cent.
6. Graduates without distinction—10 per cent.

This should urge us to "bear down."

Missouri Wesleyan Criterion

Under the direction of an installing officer sent out by the national president from William Jewell College, the formal initiation and installation of Missouri Wesleyan College on the night of August eighth. Four charter Missouri Epsilon Chapter Pi Kappa Delta took place in the Arts Building of members, Robert W. Russell, Vida M. Shaffer, Emerson Lee Brown, and Professor True Taylor were, with impressive ceremony, instructed in the meaning and purpose of the organization, after which Robert Russell was sworn in as chapter president. Those who were absent on the night of August eighth but will be initiated later include Professor Grace Sloan Overton, whose efforts were responsible for the local chapter; Fayette Rapier, and Raymond B. Spurlock. The prime purpose of the fraternity is to promote interest in debate and oratory in the various schools where chapters have been established. It is sincerely hoped that membership in this national fraternity will do much toward placing forensics in the limelight at Wesleyan.

(Sioux Falls Stylus)

Below is an editorial as taken from the Daily Argus-Leader a few weeks ago:

Sioux Falls College has demonstrated its ability to develop raw material into winning debaters, and these debaters carry the ability gained back into our own local community. The giving to a community of a group of men trained to think and to express their thoughts is a contribution to the upbuilding of the community which ought not to be overlooked.

Another fact worthy of comment was the appearance on the local team of Francis Olsen, recently picked as captain of the mythical all-state basketball quintet, and Burnham McCaffree star guard. Obviously forensics and athletics mix well at this school and produce that well rounded development which the Argus-Leader has advocated.

Five victorious teams in debate and oratory can not be accidental. Two state championships and a tie with undefeated teams for the remaining one is a pretty good record for one month.
(Tacoma Ledger, May 28, 1922)

The first national honor fraternity was formally installed at the College of Puget Sound last night in an impressive ceremony conducted by Arthur Crookham, city editor of the Portland Telegram and one of the founders of the national Pi Kappa Delta debate fraternity.

The local chapter being the first in this state will be known as the Alpha chapter of Washington and, according to Professor John Macarthur of Pasadena, California, president of the national organization, the Alpha chapter of Puget Sound will be considered the headquarters of the fraternity in the Pacific Northwest.

The granting of a charter to the College of Puget Sound debate fraternity by the Pi Kappa Delta fraternity is the result of the efforts of Professor Lynette Hovious, head of the department of public speaking. She has sought such a chapter for several years and considers it a marked tribute to the work of the college in inter-collegiate debate during the past few years, she said.

An announcement of special interest was made at the dinner by Roy Norris, debate manager-elect, to the effect that the College of Puget Sound would establish debate relations with the University of Pittsburgh and that negotiations were now under way. Pittsburgh will tour the West next year and will debate C. P. S. here, if present plans materialize.

(Huron Alphomega)

The extempo contest Monday, the first intercollegiate contest of its kind to be held here, proved to both the speakers and the audience the value and entertainment of such contests. The contest was a decided success and has paved the way for many more of its kind which are bound to follow. Students who attended the contest pronounced it “more fun” than any other forensic event they have heard and the speakers were highly enthusiastic. Extemporaneous speaking will receive more and more emphasis and extempo contests have come to stay.

The contest was held at 4:00 P. M. At 11:00 A. M. the coaches selected a number of topics and each speaker was allowed to draw three, one of which he selected for use in the contest. The intervening time was allowed for preparation. Besides the talks, an interesting feature of the contest was the questions asked by each side of the opposing team. Each speaker on a team was allowed to ask one question of the opposing team and the judges were instructed to grade the questioner on the value of the question asked, and the one who answered on his answer.

STATEMENT

The Federal Act of August 24, 1912, requires the following statement to be made and published twice a year:

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Information as to the number of copies printed each issue is not required of THE FORENSIC, but may be had on application to the editor.

(Signed) JOHN R. MACARTHUR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of October, A. D., 1922.

(Signed) INGA HOWARD,

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles,

State of California.

My Commission expires March 24, 1925.
DEBATE PROPOSITIONS FOR 1922-23

(Last Minute Report of Secretary Westfall's Survey of Coming Debates.)

Ft. Collins, Colo., Nov. 4.—The results of the survey of debating questions for this year appear below. Questionnaires were sent to 200 colleges in the United States and Canada asking them what questions they were using or what questions they thought desirable for this year’s debates.

The report given here was compiled from the answers received, almost 100 in all. Although care was taken to make this report accurate, many errors are contained in it because replies received were sometimes so carelessly written that it was impossible to determine the exact meaning of the writer.

Various wordings of some of the questions were received. Only one is printed here, and that is usually the one most frequently received or the most clearly stated. The fact that the name of a college appears below some of the questions printed does not therefore mean that the institution listed sent in that precise wording of the question.

The following questions have been selected for inter-collegiate debates by the following institutions:

1. **Resolved:** That the United States should adopt the cabinet-parliamentary form of government. (Official Pi Kappa Delta question.)

   1. Univ. of So. Calif.
   2. U. of Redlands.
   3. Occidental.
   4. Pomona.
   5. Whittier.
   7. Uni. of Cal.
   (So. Branch).
   8. College of Emporia.
   9. Ottawa U.
   15. Mount Union.
   16. Wooster.
   17. Univ. of Arizona.
   19. Pacific U.
   20. Wittenberg.
   22. Yankton.
   23. Univ. of Mo.
   25. Washburn.
   26. Des Moines U.
   27. Maryville C.
   28. Tusculum.
   29. Hiedelberg.
   30. Muskingum.
   33. Parsons.
   34. Willamette.
   35. Gooding.
   36. Fairmount.
   37. Bethel.

2. **Resolved:** That the United States should cancel the debts due her from her Allies in the World War.

   1. South Dakota Inter-collegiate Debate League.
   2. Pomona.
   4. Franklin.
   5. Purdue.
   7. Earlham.
   9. College of Wm. and Mary.
   11. Kalamazoo.
   13. Davidson.
   15. Huron.
   16. Sioux Falls.
   18. Tusculum.
   19. Maryville.
   20. Indiana U.
   21. Wabash.
   22. Hamline.
   23. Lawrence.
   25. Macalester.
   27. Creighton.
   29. St. Louis.
   (Milwaukee).
   30. Loyola.
   31. Campion.
   32. Detroit U.

3. **Resolved:** That the United States should join the League of Nations.

   1. Oxford — American Debates with Harvard and others. (Past.)
   2. Williams.
   5. Ripon.
   6. Ill. Wesleyan.
   7. Carroll.
   8. Wheaton.
   9. Lawrence.
   10. Olivet.
   13. Park.
   15. Gooding.
   17. Richs Normal.
   18. College of Idaho.
4. **Resolved**: That we should have compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in essential industries. (Railroads, coal mines.)

1. Notre Dame. 6. Wabash. 11. Indiana U.

5. **Resolved**: That the United States should retain possession of the Philippines permanently.


6. **Resolved**: That the United States should own and operate the coal mines within its jurisdiction.

5. 13. S. Dakota Northern Normal.

7. **Resolved**: That the power of the Federal Supreme Court to declare statutes unconstitutional should be restricted.


8. **Resolved**: That the method of the Kansas Industrial Court should be adopted in legislation by our national and state governments.

2. Franklin. 4. Bucknell.

9. **Resolved**: That the Federal government should enact legislation providing for the compulsory judicial settlement of industrial disputes in public service industries of national importance.

2. Park (W).

10. **Resolved**: That strikes should be prohibited by Federal law.

1. Monmouth. 2. Coe. 3. Northwestern (Naperville, Ill.)

11. **Resolved**: That the interests of the western states will be best served by the Inter-State Commerce Commission upholding the decision of the Supreme Court in the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific case.

1. Utah University. 2. Utah Ag. College. 3. Brigham Young.

12. **Resolved**: That the Towner-Sterling bill should become law.


13. **Resolved**: That all inter-national debts incurred during the World War should be cancelled.


14. **Resolved**: That Virginia should have a new constitution.


(Note all debates are men's debates unless marked (W).)