

# CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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## COLUMBIA DEFEATED.

### The Final in Series of Intercollegiate Debates a Cornell Victory.

The final debate in a series of three with Columbia was won by Cornell in the Lyceum at Ithaca, on Friday night, March 7. The question debated was, "Resolved, that the United States should resist—by force, if need be—the colonization of South America by any European power," Cornell supporting the negative. President Schurman presided, and the judges were Professor W. H. Mace, of Syracuse University, Professor W. C. Morey, of Rochester University, and Professor Walter Wyckoff, of Princeton University. In an interview, Professor Winans of the department of Oratory spoke upon the debate as follows:

"The debate has been sufficiently praised by President Schurman. It certainly was an interesting contest, abounding in exciting turns. It was 'head-on' from the start. A real debate is a collision, not the passing of two trains on parallel tracks. To secure this 'head-on' effect, the debaters must be prepared to depart from set lines of argument and extemporize if need arises. Cornell's debaters are, and have been, better able to do this than, perhaps, any other university debaters. Of course extemporizing demands some sacrifice of good form; and no doubt the printed debate will reveal many crudities of expression.

"The result is to some extent a justification of our system of preparation. The team was largely self-coached. The help given consisted of an occasional suggestion and a good deal of destructive criticism from several members of the faculty and from others, notably from the sophomore debate team. This stimulated our team to make their case as strong as possible; and by occasionally arousing their ire, led them to the aggressive style that so quickly put Columbia on the defensive. The men built up their own constructive arguments, and consequently had a much more thorough preparation, a much greater readiness for emergencies, than if a coach had worked out their case for them.

"Another point was the thorough way in which our men built up the affirmative case. Indeed four weeks ago they had made it so strong, that they despaired of defeating it. This drove them to a view radically different from that first held, and was an important element in winning the victory. Cornell was given no surprises.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid work of the student committee of which R. S. Kent, '02, was chairman. The glee club, too, was most generous and deserves the hearty thanks of Cornell's debaters."

The full text of the debate follows:

HOWARD SAWYER HARRINGTON.

#### Affirmative.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Standing almost upon the threshold of the

new century, and reviewing with calm satisfaction the marvellous development of our country during the hundred years just closed, the transition of the ragged line of thirteen weak and loosely connected states into a mighty federation of forty-five powerful commonwealths, a world power, in every sense of that term, we ask ourselves with pride, what have been the causes of this success?

We are convinced that they have not been alone our natural advantages, not alone the energy and industry of our people, not alone the wisdom of statesmen, but all of these, aided by the freedom we have enjoyed because of our physical and political isolation. One the result of accident, the other the result of the subtle natural forces, complemented by a great national policy.

In order to understand this policy, first announced by President Monroe in 1823, one must study the progress of events, prior to its adoption. Standing out conspicuously as the most noteworthy tendency of the time, was the consistency with which Europe was being gradually excluded from this hemisphere. Because of the essential differences between European and American ideas and interests, principles and institutions, any political connection between the two had proved false and unnatural. As a result, ties which bound the two had been severed in most cases by revolution, in others, by voluntary withdrawal.

Recognizing and appreciating the manifestations of this natural development, our statesmen of that time determined that we should adopt a policy to prevent any determined movement or backward step. They determined that in each case, as that door closed upon the European country in question, we should place our strong arm against it, insisting that it shall remain closed.

In 1823, when the holy alliance threatened to aid Spain to regain her vast colonial possessions in America, President Monroe urged by Jefferson and Madison, announced to Europe that we would regard as an unfriendly act any attempt on their part to extend their system to any part of America; and he declared further, with reference to the attempted settlement by Russia in the north-west, that the American continents, by reason of their independence, which they had assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered subjects for future European colonization.

Since that time this doctrine of European exclusion has been called into play whenever, or however, Europe has sought to re-establish herself in America, in defence of that force which drove her out.

In 1848, when Yucatan offered her sovereignty to Great Britain or Spain in exchange for aid in suppressing domestic disturbances, President Polk declared that it would be against our established policy to consent to this transfer of sovereignty or dominion.

In 1866, when France attempted to place an Austrian on the throne

of Mexico, the same dispatch which informed Europe of Lee's surrender at Appomattox contained her firm demand that France should withdraw from Mexico; and five hundred thousand men, under Sheridan were hurried to our border-line. Napoleon III withdrew and left Maximilian to his fate. In the same year, when Spain threatened to seize Valparaiso, in Chili, Secretary Seward in instructions to our Minister, Kilpatrick, insisted that we could not allow the system of Chili to be subverted as the result of the war being waged against her by Spain.

In 1895 President Cleveland, in his famous ultimatum insisted that Great Britain should arbitrate her boundary dispute with Venezuela.

Thus, in 1823, when comparatively weak, and unimportant, we successfully asserted this doctrine against the powerful Holy Alliance. In 1848, when embarrassed by the problems confronting us after our war with Mexico, we asserted it successfully against Great Britain and Spain. In 1866, when our country lay prostrate after the terrible death struggle for the Union, we asserted it successfully against France, Austria and Spain; and finally, in 1895, with our then insignificant navy, we asserted it successfully against the greatest naval power in the world.

Thus, in the past we have resisted colonization by settlement, colonization by conquest, colonization by voluntary transfer.

We have resisted colonization in Venezuela at the north end of South America, colonization at the southern end of South America. We have directed our policy against France and Russia, against Great Britain and Spain.

The fundamental idea underlying all these expressions of the Monroe Doctrine, has been well put by President Grant, who says, "The time is not far distant when in the natural course of events, all political connection between Europe and America must cease." By Secretary Hamilton Fish who says, "The Monroe Doctrine looks hopefully to the time when, by the voluntary withdrawal of Europe, America shall be wholly American," and finally, by our present chief magistrate, President Roosevelt, who in a bold, characteristic utterance, declares "There must be no territorial aggrandizement on American soil by any non-American power."

Such has been our policy. What have been its results?

Europe, originally possessed of America, in its entirety, has, by the work of the subtle, natural forces, been pushed back, steadily, step by step, until to-day she possesses only quasi-republican Canada, the swamp lands of Guiana, and ice-bound Greenland.

Because of European exclusion, we in America have ever been free from complex national entanglements incidental to the maintenance of European balance of power. We have been free from the necessity of maintaining a large standing army; a great navy; and extensive fortifica-

tions. Our people have not groaned under excessive taxation, and the flower of our youth have been free to go forth in professional commercial and agricultural pursuits.

On the other hand, because of our doctrine of European exclusion, we have been made predominant in American affairs, we have been constituted the final arbiters in the decisions of all purely American questions. We order France to leave Mexico, and she leaves Mexico; we order Great Britain to arbitrate, and she arbitrates; we order Spain to leave Cuba, and she leaves Cuba, and Cuba is free.

Here, then, is the clear and definite issue of this debate. We of the affirmative submit that we must retain this, our time-honored policy, the policy dictated by and complementary to a great natural law; a policy which has been endorsed by an unbroken line of our statesmen; a policy which has ever kept us free from European entanglement; a policy which has secured us broad dominance in American affairs.

The burden is, therefore, upon the negative to show some growing need, some urgent necessity to disregard this, our traditional and established policy of resistance.

They must show, also, the overwhelming advantages to follow from the adoption of the alternative policy of non-resistance. They must show why we should abandon the policy of Jefferson, Monroe, Cleveland, and Roosevelt, and adopt in its place, the alternative policy, the creation of the ingenuity of the gentlemen of the negative.

GEORGE PAYNE WINTERS.

#### Negative.

Ladies and gentlemen: The affirmative would have us understand that the question we are debating, the question you find on your programs, is the Monroe Doctrine, and that the policy they advocate is the policy we have always followed.

Here we take issue. The negative are prepared to show that this specific question we are debating, is not the Monroe Doctrine; and, furthermore, that the policy involved in this question is not the traditional policy of the United States.

In 1823 came the Monroe Doctrine; three years later, in 1826, President Adams took the position that the Monroe Doctrine did not bind the United States to resist colonization in South America. When asked by the South American Republics to define our position, under the Monroe Doctrine, President Adams instructed our delegates to the Panama Congress that our views would extend no further than to "An agreement between all parties represented at the meeting, that each will guard by its own means against the establishment of an European colony within its own borders." Each guard against colonization by its own means. Whereas, President Adams—the author of the Monroe Doctrine, declared that South America herself must resist

colonization, the affirmative would adopt exactly the opposite policy, and compel the United States to resist colonization in South America.

In the same year Congress passed an important resolution—important because it is the only resolution on this point, of resisting colonization, that has ever passed: "The Government of the United States ought not to become a party to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the continents of America." Congress is the only power that has a right to fix our policy of resistance, and Congress decided that the United States must not pledge herself to resist colonization.

The affirmative, however, would have us bind the United States to a policy of resisting—even to the extent of war. Congress laid down a rule for our conduct in this matter.

"The people of the United States should be left free to act as their feeling of friendship, their honor and policy may at the time dictate."

Congress said, interfere, if our honor or policy at the time demanded it—the proposed policy makes no conditions, it contains no "if"—we are to *resist* colonization, even if our honor, and the merits of the case seem to demand that we do not resist.

In 1833 England seized and occupied the Falkland Islands, against the protest of Argentina, which claimed them by the right of cession from Spain, and by virtue of ten years actual occupancy. We applied the rule of Congress, and found that neither our interests nor duty demanded that we resist the colonization of this South American territory, eight thousand miles away. If the proposed policy had been in force, we would have been compelled to investigate, and probably to fight England.

From 1845 to 1877, Presidents Polk, Buchanan, and Grant limited our duty to resisting colonization in North America. As regards South America, as Polk said, that was a question to be decided upon its merits; as regards Yucatan and Mexico, Presidents Polk and Buchanan probably knew that they are not in South America.

Likewise, the policy we followed in Venezuela in 1895 is different from the proposed policy—there are three fundamental differences; first, the affirmative would have the United States interfere dictatorially, whether or not, we are asked to interfere; but, in Venezuela we did not interfere until we were asked—indeed the dispute had lasted fifty years before we took a hand—and then we interfered only after fourteen years of repeated requests from Venezuela; secondly, the affirmative would interfere by rule, regardless of the merits of the case—even if South America is in the wrong. In Venezuela we interfered to uphold justice, to demand arbitration, to preserve peace; for Venezuela declared she would fight if England refused to arbitrate. Third, the affirmative would have us resist colonization even if it is peaceful acquisition of territory. In Venezuela President Cleveland held, that peaceful acquisition of territory was no concern of ours; he said, "Any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage, add may enter into of her own free will, cannot, of course be objected to by the United States."

Thus, we see that the Venezuelan

incident is not a justification of the policy the gentlemen advocate.

The affirmative have quoted President Roosevelt; let us remember that in deciding precedent upon the point of resisting colonization, we must look to the authoritative statements of our government officials, made in regard to an actual situation which involves the point of resisting colonization; all else is mere opinion. President Roosevelt, in his message makes no reference to an actual situation in



GEORGE PAYNE WINTERS, '02.

South America which involved the point of resisting colonization. Nor, was there such a situation; therefore, his message is not precedent for resisting colonization.

Thus, we see that our history brings out four points, first, that the Monroe Doctrine, as interpreted by its author, President Adams, and by Presidents Polk, Buchanan, and Grant, does not bind the United States to resist colonization in South America. Second, that in case of the Falkland Islands, we actually allowed European colonization, and that the firmest position we have ever taken in South America was to demand arbitration upon the request of Venezuela. Third, as late as the Venezuelan incident, we declared that peaceful colonization was no concern of ours, and fourth, that our policy in the past has truly been that laid down by Congress, namely, that we are to decide the question of resisting colonization as our honor and policy at the time demand. Thus, we see that the policy of the affirmative advocate, is more than the Monroe Doctrine; and that it is not the traditional policy of the United States.

If, then, the gentlemen of the affirmative believe that it is no longer wise that "the people of the United States be left free to act in South America as their honor and policy at the time may indicate," let them show cause for their belief; and further, prove that the hard arbitrary rule they propose, will remedy matters. Against the adoption of this proposed policy, the negative urge three objections; first, our welfare does not demand it; second, our duty does not demand it; and third, it would work positive harm.

First, as to our welfare: It can hardly be seriously contended that the presence of a European colony in South America, would, on account of nearness, injure our safety, for South America is not dangerously near. The nearest South American port—Caracas, Venezuela, is over two thousand miles from New Orleans or Jacksonville, thus, it would take a hostile fleet from South America five days to reach our nearest port. If

to a deplorable condition, for German possessions surround the Philippines; Russia almost adjoins Alaska; the English possessions of Canada, the Bermudas, and Honduras encircle the United States, and France, the Netherlands, and England were established in South America before our government came into existence, and they have not harmed us.

If nearness of foreign nations is a danger, it is a danger common to every nation on the globe, and is a danger that is increasing every year, as steam and electricity bind the nations closer and closer together.

If nearness is danger, it is one under which our nation was born, and in spite of which it has waxed strong.

LOREN NEWTON WOOD

### *Affirmative.*

Ladies and gentlemen:—The argument presented by the speaker who has just left the floor, seems to lie in this one contention, that this resolution and the Monroe Doctrine are not identical; in other words, that this debate is to be reduced to a discussion of terms.

Here are nineteen words composing a resolution; here are certain expressions of the Monroe Doctrine; and the gentlemen of the negative contend that these nineteen words do not amount to those expressions; therefore, this debate will be reduced to an argument in measuring the influence and effect of certain other words, and as to whether one is equal to the other.

Ladies and gentlemen, we do not propose to reduce this debate to any such contention; and we will say from the very start that we are prepared to support that resolution from the first word to the very last, whether it is the Monroe Doctrine or not; and it is upon this ground that we ask the gentlemen of the other side to meet us. But, it is not necessary to say that this resolution and the Monroe Doctrine are not identical, for the reason that they may be turned into certain words. This fact is certain, that back of the Monroe doctrine lies a principle, and back of that resolution lies a principle, and those two principles are identical. Those two principles amount to this, in the words of Professor Goldwin Smith, late of this University, that the new world shall be left free from interferences on the part of the old; that it shall be left free to work out its own salvation and destiny.

Now, we have gone back to the Monroe Doctrine for the simple reason that if we can show that this policy has lived seventy-nine years, upon its face, this is an argument in its favor.

The way to tell the relations—to recognize a relation between two propositions—is simply to compare them. Will you compare it with this quotation from President Buchanan? "We cannot be relieved from the obligation of resisting by force, if necessary, the attempts of European powers to deprive our sister republic of her independence." We can not be relieved of using force if necessary. Here is a statement made by Thomas Jefferson, "We will oppose with all the means in our power, the this is nearness, if this is danger, then is the United States already reduced transfer of South American Republics

to any power by cession or acquisition in any other way."

We then propose, in the first place, that we take this proposition. We are not attempting to bind the future, we are not laying down a hard and fast rule to bind the statesmen of the future; we can only express what we believe will tend to be the policy of the United States, so long as conditions remain practically the same. The Congress of the United States can do no better. We are not binding future generations, but simply expressing what the United States should do so long as conditions remain the same.

The gentlemen on the other side take the second position, that we should use discretion—that in regard to certain portions of South America we should use discretion. Whatever merit there may be in that argument, it has been definitely and repeatedly repudiated by the United States. We have resisted every act of colonization, no matter how small, no matter how distant, no matter how unimportant; and we ask the gentlemen of the negative, to bring forward a single instance in which we have refused to resist colonization in any part of South America. And why should we?

We will look for a moment to our strategic position and we will see if it is not absolutely necessary for us to maintain neutrality in every part of South America.

What is our strategic position today?

We are to-day enjoying almost complete isolation. We expect attack from one point only, Europe on the east. Adopt the policy of the gentlemen, admit Europe to South America, and we will have admitted the wooden horse within our gates; we would have exposed not only our gulf coast, but our entire western coast. Our western coast to-day includes the isthmian canal which Captain Mahan says, "is as important for us to fortify, as is the harbor of New York."

Here, then, are two most important strategic positions, our gulf coast, the mouth of the Mississippi, commanding the valley of the Mississippi, the heart of the country. Bearing in mind these two vital points, let us indulge in a few dry facts and figures. The striking distance of an ordinary battle ship is three thousand and four hundred miles, while that of a cruiser is four thousand seven hundred miles. Take these distances as a radius, apply them to our western coast, and we find that there is not a European country, with the exception of Great Britain within striking distance of our Pacific seaboard.

Place one of these naval powers as far south as the Southern end of Peru, and they are then half the striking distance of a battle ship on our Pacific coast; place one as far south as Valparaiso in Chili, and we have put them more than two hundred miles within the striking distance of a battle ship. Now, turn to our gulf coast, here we find that a hostile European country situated in any part of South America, even as far south as the lower end of Brazil, would be within striking distance of the canal, and within striking distance of the mouth of the Mississippi, commanding our entire Mississippi valley. Therefore, from a strategic point of view, it is of the highest importance that no European nation should be placed within striking distance of these two points.



Finally, in conclusion, we would point out to the gentlemen of the negative, that if they will meet this proposition on its merits, we are tonight standing for a policy which has guided the powers of the United States for seventy-nine years. The opposite policy is not only absolutely new, but it is directly opposed to the old.

We do not claim that we must cling to the old, because the new must come, especially in national policies; but the old, in the words of Daniel Webster, "Cannot be stricken out; cannot be taken back; it cannot be annulled without disgrace." To enforce it will cost merely a manly, honest policy, toward all friendly nations; for in the past it has not cost us a drop of blood, or a human life. They may point out that the compass by which we have been steering the course of our ship of state, is old and weather-beaten; but, shall we in mid-ocean cast it over board; or shall we demand that they bring forward another compass, and prove to us that it is better than the old? They must not only point out the defects of the old, but must bring forward and show us the advantages of the new.

MANTON MARBLE WYVELL.

*Negative.*

To bind the United States to resist all colonization in South America by any European power is, in its best light, an arbitrary, dictatorial proposition. For it is evident that colonization may be of two kinds; forcible or peaceful; without the consent of South American countries, or at their solicitation. To the detriment of the South American people, or in their interests. But this arbitrary rule makes no exception; it refuses to consider a particular case on its merits; it treats just and unjust colonization alike.

But this principle compels the United States to take a further step. It declares that we must go to war to prevent a violation of it. On what ground is this arbitrary rule desirable?

In discussing a question of national policy, the conduct which our nation ought to adopt in the family of nations, it is necessary to bring out and emphasize the point of view so as to give a substantiality to the matter in hand. When a point of view is once established, we can then deduce the tests of desirability, and apply those tests to the facts of this question.

Government exists for the benefit of the people within that government. This is the fundamental notion of our republic. Our president, our cabinet officers, our congressmen are not selected to serve France, Germany, or South America, but they are put in office to guard the interests of the people of the United States. When the officers of the government desire to negotiate a treaty with a foreign power, whose interests are their chief concern? The interests of the people of our own nation. So the point of view in this question stands out clear and distinct as that of the interests of people of the United States.

Reasoning from this point of view the affirmative and the negative come face to face with this question. Do the interests of the people of the United States demand that we resist by war every arrangement which a South American country may make

with Europe, which contemplates the possession of any portion of South America by a European state? Upon this point the negative answers an emphatic No. We propose to show in the course of this debate, first, that there is no need for this policy, and secondly, that if it were adopted it would work positive harm.

Where is the need for this hard arbitrary rule? How will it profit us? What reason can be advanced to support it? Surely it cannot be said that our national safety could be endangered by colonization, for one of the chief things our first speaker did was to prove that colonization could not endanger our national safety.

It surely cannot be said that we need this hard arbitrary rule as a protection to our material interests, that is, our trade interests. For in the first place, our trade interests with South America are very small. Owing to the natural inconveniences in the water route to South America, and the great distance of our own ports of New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco, from the ports of Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, our commerce with South America, aggregates but 15 per cent of the total commerce of that continent. Granted colonization, this trade would not be injured, for if colonization took place in parts of South America, this would mean that more people would go there. More people and better educated people would mean more wants to be supplied. To supply these wants, commerce would increase, and the United States would receive its just proportion of that increase.

Again trade follows natural, economic laws, not arbitrary rules. This is illustrated by the fact that with many of the English colonies, our trade exceeds that of England; with many of the French Colonies, in spite of the high tariff laws, our trade exceeds that of France.

That trade follows natural laws; not arbitrary rules, is further illustrated by the fact that our trade with the English Colony of British Guiana is proportionately greater than that with any other country there; and that while it would seem we had few interests in Africa at all, yet during the last ten years, our trade with Africa has increased 300 per cent, while our trade with South Africa has increased but 6 per cent.

But not only is there no need of a policy of resistance and interference in South American affairs; such a policy would work positive harm. It would work harm first, because it is inconsistent with our standing as a world power. It is useless to argue that our interests are confined solely to the Western hemisphere, and that the interests of Europe are confined solely to the Eastern; a policy of isolation is no longer possible nor desirable for any great nation. Europe has a set of interests in South America of great importance; and declaring that under no circumstances could land pass under European control, would justly bring upon ourselves the hatred of every European state. It is as if Russia should draw an imaginary line around Asia, and should declare that the interests of the Czar were the only ones worth considering in Asia, and that Russia would prohibit all colonization there except her own.

But this hard arbitrary rule would work positive harm, secondly, because it would result in great injustice in most of the cases which

would demand its application. It does not bid us resist when we should be benefited by resistance; injured by non-resistance, or when a moral obligation rests upon us to take that course. It demands that we resist even when South America would be benefited by colonization; when we would be benefited; it compels us to resist even if South America should desire colonization, and should need it.

But this hard arbitrary rule would work harm in the third place, because it will get us into trouble with South America and with Europe. The power to make its own treaties is the most sacred and cherished right



MANTON MARBLE WYVELL, '03 LAW.

which a nation possesses. The policy proposed is direct interference with that right, and when a European power, and a South American state desire to make a treaty in which no interests of the United States are concerned or are at stake, and the United States interferes, that interference will not be tolerated by either the European power or the South American state. A few concrete examples will illustrate how this interference will work harm.

We have every reason to believe that if colonization comes to South America, it will be by peaceful means and without the use of force. Suppose the Germans immigrated into some of the comparatively uninhabited but fertile portions of Brazil. By their energy they soon became possessed of nine-tenths of the property; paid nine-tenths of the taxes, and finally purchased their independence of Brazil. Then they desired to petition the home government to become a colony; just as Texas after having won her independence from Mexico desired to become a part of the United States; as Hawaii two years ago asked to come under our flag. Apply the test. Do the interests of the United States demand that we act contrary to the obvious benefit of that state. Our interests would not be affected at all except in a beneficial way, for the increased prosperity of portions of South America means the increased prosperity of the United States.

Again there is no law of permanence in the ownership and control of land. A nation often peacefully and voluntarily transfers portions of its domain to other nations. France did when that country sold to us Louisiana; Spain did, when she sold to us Florida; Russia when we purchased Alaska. Moreover transfers of territory have occurred in South America itself, for Holland sold England the country of British Guiana. Now Brazil is a country

larger than the United States, and has vast uninhabited areas. Suppose Brazil, either as a war necessity or in order to further contemplated internal improvement, sold a large portion of her uninhabited land to England, and England sent a body of colonists there. Why should the United States interfere? Resistance would be an extremely unwise policy in this case.

Argentina might commit depredations against France, and a failure to make reparation might lead to a war between the two countries. In the ensuing conflict, suppose Argentina was worsted, and rather than pay money indemnity she desired to cede a portion of her territory to France. The cession of territory by the conquered nation is the issue of nearly every war in history, and history is replete with transfers of this sort. Do you think that France would brook with no protest, interference on the part of the United States?

Uruguay with her unstable currency and burdensome national debt might desire to transfer a portion of territory in payment to the creditor nation of Belgium; thus to put the nation on a solid footing, and be relieved of the enormous interest rates, so that a new era of progress might begin; as Italy ceded Savoy to France in 1859, and later Nice. Obviously it would be a good thing for Uruguay to get her debts paid, and to get her currency stable; and resistance on the part of the United States would make us hated by Uruguay; hated by Belgium, and would cause us trouble where trouble should have been avoided.

This dictatorial policy will, then, lead us into complications in beneficial treaties which Europe may make with South American states. And if we are going to draw a line around the Western hemisphere, and dare any country to cross that line, we must be prepared for the same inevitable conflict which would result, if Russia drew a similar line around Asia, and challenged any country to cross it. This policy will be an extremely costly one for us. It is in itself a blow at peace. We must turn from the pursuits of peace and become a warlike nation. We must increase our military armament.

Hitherto the ideals of our nation have been simply the progress of our Country. We have hitherto declared that this could be furthered best by remaining a peaceful nation. By adhering to this sound rule we have now become the chief moral factor in the progress of the world. The day for assuming a dictatorial position, if it ever existed, has long since passed. We have now become great enough, strong enough, and brainy enough to solve each question of national policy in accordance with the merits of that particular case; in accordance with the rules of justice, expediency, right. These should be the test in the future.

CHARLES HENRY TUTTLE.

*Affirmative.*

Ladies and gentlemen:— It is pleasant to note that the negative have given up their position on the Monroe Doctrine. They have taken, however, an alternative position, namely, that peaceable transfer should not be resisted. We might compare this with the declarations of the Monroe Doctrine, which have been

made from time to time by our presidents.

In 1848 there was some talk that Yucatan might surrender her sovereignty to Great Britain or Spain by peaceable transfer. But President Polk said that we could not consent to this transfer; that it would be highly dangerous to our peace and safety.

In resisting colonization we resist the end, and not the means. We are affected not by the manner in which such colonization is brought about, but by the fact that colonization is brought about. Based on self-interest as our position is, the matter of force is mere sentiment.

When we came up to Cornell, we expected to discuss some broad and substantial proposition; one that would be instructive to discuss, and interesting to hear. The gentlemen of the negative, on the other hand, have evaded the broad and substantial issues of this debate; they have attempted to reduce the debate to a discussion of one, narrow technicality. Because there may be such a thing as voluntary transfer which we should not resist, we must not resist colonization. In resisting colonization, we resist the end, and not the means.

The question still remains, why should we not resist voluntary colonization, as well as other forms of colonization. We ask them what is the essential difference. The comparison which the gentlemen attempted to draw between colonization by force and colonization by voluntary transfer, recalls to mind an utterance by Daniel Webster on the floor of the Senate, when in response to a similar attempt, he said, "The gentleman has made a distinction without a difference." If our self-interest demands opposition and resistance to colonization by conquest, it also demands opposition to voluntary transfer.

Now, what are the reasons which demand the adoption of this policy which the gentlemen have referred to as a hard, arbitrary rule. The gentlemen who preceded me on the affirmative, have shown the political and strategic reasons of this policy. I now invite your attention to the commercial considerations which call for a continuance of our present policy.

The proximity of the two Americas, their kindred interests, their similar principles and institutions, have long pointed in the words of President Adams, to a vast pan-American commerce, and that commerce, which has been delayed by reasons now immaterial, is now beginning to arise.

During the last year, the percentage of increase of our exports to South America, was double that to Europe, three times that to Africa and ten times that to Asia. New lines of communication are being opened, binding us together. The growing exports and imports point to a great increase in our future trade.

Our second consideration rests on the commercial effect, the abandonment of this our traditional policy would cause. In South Africa, where conditions are most similar to those of South America, eighty-seven per cent of the colonial trade goes to the mother countries; ninety-three per cent of the exports of the English colonies goes to England, ninety-seven per cent of the exports of the German colonies goes to Germany. Take these figures, these facts into consideration and then imagine South American property controlled by

European government and you can easily estimate the effect upon our commerce. The loss of the United States would be one hundred twenty-five to one hundred fifty million dollars per year, if South America is colonized. If we permit South America to be colonized it means a tremendous blow at our future commercial supremacy.

The national struggle of the future is not one of arms, but one of industries. With the tremendous possibilities of an increased commerce, with millions of capital waiting to be invested in new industries, with marvelous fields of wealth waiting to be exploited, with the assurance that South American trade is seeking out our markets—now to abandon the policy which guarantees and protects such a future, is to be untrue to ourselves and our destiny.

Now, nothing remains but this one single issue. Has the negative given us any substantial reason why we should turn from the tried to the untried, why we should overturn this successful policy. From this point of view, what has been the summary of this debate? Perhaps I can do no better than to quote what President Monroe wrote in 1823: "It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and safety; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord."

The question presented in this letter is the most momentous since the Declaration of Independence.

Our first and fundamental doctrine should be never to permit any transfer of territory in South America. North and South America have a set of interests peculiarly their own, they should, therefore, have a system of their own, separate and apart from Europe; their welfare is opposed to every means of transfer of South American territory by force, by transfer, or in any other way.

We can best refer to this question as considered in the words of Thomas Jefferson: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be, not to meddle in European affairs, and not to let Europe meddle in ours."

How fitting it was that the hand which penned our own Declaration of Independence, should have penned this declaration of independence for the two Americas.

[It should be said that Mr. Tuttle's speeches are not entirely verbatim, though they are substantially correct. As he refused an opportunity to correct the stenographer's notes, we have had to do the best we could. The same should be noted with regard to Mr. Harrington's rebuttal.]

FLOYD LESLIE CARLISLE  
*Negative.*

Ladies and gentlemen:—The ground of the affirmative has been clearly explained. The affirmative argument is very clearly defined, and amounts to this,—that the United States has always followed this policy, that the United States should resist, by force, if need be, the colonization of South America by any European power. Their case is that we should do something simply and solely because we have done it. Precedent in itself is no reason. They assert that the United States always has kept out of South America any European power, for any cause, justifiable or unjustifiable. Their contention is that the United States has followed

this unstatesman-like policy, requiring us to judge each case by an arbitrary rule. They claim both that the United States has progressed, and that we have always bound ourselves by a blind, arbitrary rule.

They have left out of consideration what is perhaps the most vital point of this question, which is, what would happen to South America herself? Does the United States owe a moral obligation to maintain the arbitrary rule which would require us to resist the colonization of South America? Do the facts warrant the exercise of this arbitrary rule? If South America does not need it, then there is no necessity for the



FLOYD LESLIE CARLISLE, '03.

United States to enforce it. A careful study of the facts will show that South America does not need resistance by the United States, simply because South America is able to resist aggression herself.

Remember the history of South American republics, which shows that as early as 1810 they threw off the control of Spain and Portugal, after those countries had held possession of South America for over two centuries and a half. Now the gentlemen of the affirmative say that South America needs the resistance of the United States when ninety years ago it actually expelled the great colonizing powers of Spain and Portugal; now, ninety years later, the affirmative urge that South American countries would be unable to keep out the powers of Europe. The spirit of the people, favors liberty. They are a proud, haughty race, loving liberty as dearly as ourselves. Their ninety years of freedom have not taught them to love liberty less. Their armed strength, furthermore, indicates that they could resist colonization themselves. The facts show that Venezuela could put into the field on twenty-four hours' notice, three hundred thousand fighting men; and that Argentina has a standing army of eight hundred thousand fighting men. Military service is required from the ages of eighteen to forty-five by all South American governments. They are a people prepared for war, looking for war, and able to resist colonization themselves. Their resources, furthermore, favor defense; their industries are largely agricultural; and could supply necessities for their armies indefinitely. They could support a defensive war for an unlimited time.

Their geographical relations, furthermore, favor defense. On the west, Chile and Peru are protected by the mountains; on the east, there are but few harbors, and these are well fortified. Two great powers in

south, Brazil, which is as large as all of Europe, and Argentina, which is as large as half of Europe, are able to resist colonization. Between them lie the small republics of Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. These small states could not be invaded without trespassing upon the territory of the larger states; hence, the smaller states would be protected by the larger.

In South America there is a growing spirit of unity, which bids fair to lead to a South American federation. In 1810 they united to throw out Spain and Portugal. In 1865 Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay made a defensive alliance to guarantee the peace of South America. Given a common danger, a common foe, they would put aside their pretty quarrels, as did the thirteen colonies under the cementing influences of a common danger.

South Americans, furthermore, desire to fight their own battles, and believe that they are competent to do so. The South American press is unanimous in declaring that the South American governments can take care of themselves. A representative South American, writing for the February North American Review, said, that none of the South American governments could be conquered. Since the people of South America believe that they are able to take care of themselves, and to fight their own fights, and resist any attempt at colonization, why should the United States bind itself in an iron rule to resist colonization for them; to fight their battles, when they themselves believe that they are competent to take care of themselves?

From these facts it is clear that the United States owes no moral obligation to resist, by force if need be, any and all colonization in South America, for the simple reason that the South American governments can take care of themselves, that their history, their love of liberty, their actual armed strength, their resources, their geographical position, the growing spirit of unity and their belief in their own ability to successfully resist, removes any obligation on the part of the United States to them.

Furthermore, this policy would work positive harm, for it means a system of tutelage and suzerainty over South America. The policy of the affirmative that the United States should control the lamb of South America, would deny them the title of their own property. That the United States should set up an iron rule, requiring that there should be no transfers of territory—even if the South American governments themselves should want to make them, is unjust. If this system of tutelage were enforced in South America, it would deprive them of a certain amount of their self-government; it would take from them, duties and obligations which they should bear themselves. Tutelage weakens the hand that gives, and the hand that takes. It would prevent the governments of South America from growing up to strong, permanent statehood.

The gentlemen say they came to Cornell to hear broad questions discussed, and the only question they have discussed, is that we should maintain this policy because it has been maintained in the past. They have staked their case upon precedent, and the history of the world shows that nations have progressed



by putting aside precedent. Precedent must give way to the merits of each case. In 1865 this nation almost tore itself to pieces to put aside the accursed precedent of slavery. The course of civilization has been the putting aside of precedent.

We of the negative submit this policy, that the United States should judge each case upon its merits; and should not commit itself to the unstatesman-like policy of the affirmative, which would require us to meet the future with an arbitrary, iron-bound rule of conduct, which would deny us the right to save ourselves from unseen pitfalls and crevices.

MR. WOOD'S REBUTTAL.

*Affirmative.*

The returns of the negative case are now in; and we find that instead of taking a position they have taken positions. (1) This resolution and the Monroe Doctrine are not identical. Finding that we were ready to support it whether it was the Monroe Doctrine or not, they took the (2) position that we should not resist voluntary annexation. Finding that it was the annexation and not the manner by which accomplished that we feared they took a third position, that the South American Republics were able to take care of themselves.

To the last, we simply say, we are glad to know it; then we will never be required to use force. This constant shifting reminds one of the man who was sued for cracking a large iron sap kettle which he had borrowed. He entered three pleas: (1) Defendant never borrowed the kettle; (2) the kettle was cracked when he borrowed it; (3) the kettle was not cracked when he returned it.

Throughout this discussion the negative have insisted that there were portions of South America so remote that the colonization of them by Europe would not contravene the interests of the United States. If we did not resist what would happen? Why, any South American country could sell its territory to any European power. Whatever merit there may be in this, it has been repeatedly repudiated by the United States. We have in the past, resisted any and every act of colonization, no matter how small or how distant. And why? Because it would stand as an adverse precedent. And why do we fear this precedent? The reason is simple. It is not the trickling stream through the Holland Dyke that causes the damage. But because of the pressure of the great ocean, this stream becomes a torrent. So with the simple act of colonization. In itself it causes no damage but because of the pressure of the jealous rivalry in the European balance of power, it becomes a torrent of demands which we cannot resist.

Again they have told us that we are denying the rights of sovereignty to these South American republics when we refuse to allow them to join the European colonial systems. We have denied them nothing, our decree is directed at Europe. If striking the snake when exerting its mystic charm over the bird is denying the bird its right to become a part of the snake, then we are denying the rights of sovereignty to these South American republics. If dragging the lion from the prostrate body of the child is denying the child the right to be devoured, then we are denying the rights of self-control to these republics.

Finally, we would remind the neg-

ative that they tonight stand for a new policy, a policy of non-resistance where in the past we have had a strict policy of resistance to every act, no matter what has been its importance. And we insist that we be given reasons why we should change. We ask for something more than these glittering generalities which we have so far heard; we ask for hard cold facts, to show us the commercial advantages of it. We ask for hard, cold facts to show the political advantages of it. We ask for hard, cold facts to show us the military advantages to be gained by it. It is not enough that they are able to find fault with the old, they must establish the new. They may be able to show us that this compass of our foreign policy is old and tarnished; but while in mid-ocean shall we throw it overboard? It is but common prudence before abandoning the old that we demand that they shall bring forward another to take its place and prove to us beyond a doubt that it is better able to guide the future policy of the United States.

MR. WINTERS'S REBUTTAL.

*Negative.*

This question means something, or it means nothing. If it is to be the national policy of the United States it must at least be definite; something we can apply and follow.

My colleague has shown you that if there were precedent for the affirmative policy, that in itself would not be a sufficient reason for its adoption. We are, however, prepared to show you that this has not been our policy. They have given their interpretation of what the Monroe Doctrine means; we will not attempt to tell what the Monroe Doctrine means—we give the interpretation of President Adams, the author of the Monroe Doctrine—surely he ought to know. He said that each government in South America must itself resist colonization, not that the United States should resist for them. Calhoun who was likewise in the Cabinet at the time of the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, declared in 1848, that the Monroe Doctrine never contemplated binding the United States to resist colonization in South America.

They have quoted Daniel Webster to on every subject except the Monroe Doctrine. Daniel Webster in the House in 1826 said that the Monroe Doctrine did not, of course, pledge the United States to resist colonization in provinces "so far distant as Buenos Ayres or Chili;" it did not pledge us to resist colonization in South America.

The gentlemen of the affirmative have asked for definite examples of refusals of the United States to interfere; we have pointed to the Falkland Islands. Likewise, we refused to interfere in the case of Colombia in 1825. Colombia achieved her independence in 1819; the United States and England had recognized her independence; six years later, she applied to us to prevent Spain from reconquering her territory, and our Cabinet informed Colombia that she must maintain her own independence.

They have quoted President Polk in regard to Yucatan. Again, we insist that Yucatan is not in South America.

They cannot get around the fact that it has been our policy, as laid down by our National Legislature to

resist only when our honor and policy at the time demand. Never in our whole history have we objected to peaceful colonization. In the case of Colombia and the Falkland Islands, we actually allowed aggressive European colonization. All we asked in the case of Venezuela was arbitration, and we interfered only upon request. Our policy has been to interfere only when our honor and policy demand; this is our traditional policy.

They have spoken of the nearness of South America. You would imagine that the northern part of South America almost lapped over the southern part of Florida. As a matter of fact, Europe and Africa are actually nearer to the United States than is the greater part of South America. Alexandria in Egypt, is nearer New York than is Rio Janeiro; London and Paris are nearer New York than is Caracas, Venezuela. If we could place the pivotal point of a compass in Key West, Florida, and the free point in Pernambuco, in northern Brazil, and then describe an arc northward, the free point would swing through the Sahara Desert, Spain, France, England, Greenland and the North Pole. By the same process of reasoning, which the gentlemen have used in attempting to show the danger from nearness of a colony in South America, it could be shown that the presence of European control in Africa, Europe and Greenland, is a danger.

Our opponents fear for the safety of the Nicaragua Canal—but, inasmuch as the gentlemen feel full confidence in our ability to defend all of the continent of South America—a continent twice as large as the United States, four times as large as all Europe, and extending eight thousand miles away, surely they can not doubt our ability to defend our own canal.

MR. HARRINGTON'S REBUTTAL.

*Affirmative.*

Ladies and gentlemen: The speaker who has just left the stand, has spoken of the great distance which separates us from certain parts of South America. We of the affirmative would like to call your attention to the trans-continental railway now under construction. When that railway is completed, the last portion of Argentine Republic will be within seventy-two miles of the isthmian canal.

The gentlemen of the negative have pointed to the Monroe Doctrine. We came not to discuss the Monroe Doctrine, but we came to argue for this great principle of resistance to European aggression in America. Under all the expressions of the Monroe Doctrine lies the broad, general principle that we must resist European colonization by any means, and in each case, as the occasion demands.

Throughout the entire debate, the gentlemen of the negative have expressed great apprehension because of the use of the word "force." What is the matter of the use of this word force? We must look first to the past, and then to the present condition.

For seventy-nine years this doctrine has been maintained, and it has never once caused us to use force; we have never lost a life in its defense. That is the importance of the word force.

From whence is the force to come? From Europe against whom the

proposition is directed. Certainly that force is not from Austria-Hungary; certainly not from bankrupt Italy; certainly not from neutralized Belgium; certainly not from neutralized Switzerland; certainly not from Spain; nor yet from Turkey. From whence would it come? If at all only from France, Germany, Russia or Great Britain.

What great force will Russia bring against us, when her hands are more than full in Asia. Germany and France are too jealous of each other to interfere with the United States. Great Britain is virtually our ally. Hence, the fears of the gentlemen are groundless. Force will not be required.

Thus, we have only to consider that our self-interest demands our retention of this policy which they would so lightly abandon. We have shown our self-interest demands this policy, we have shown that our commercial interests demand it; we have shown that our political interests demand it. Any objections which may be urged against it are purely academical and should be relegated to the discussion of hair-splitting schoolmen.

MR. WYVELL'S REBUTTAL.

*Negative.*

As we of the negative have interpreted this matter of resistance, the question is not whether the United States can resist by force the colonization of South America by any European power, but, whether the United States ought to so resist. We are not discussing whether European nations are so weak that resistance would be easy, but whether from the point of view of the United States, resistance would be desirable.

What the United States wills to do, the United States can do, and we have not maintained for an instant that our nation could not keep foreign powers from South America if our government desired.

But I cannot pass by the opportunity which the argument which you have just listened to, has offered, of pointing out the inconsistency which runs through the whole affirmative case. Our opponents allege, first, that colonization, no matter how far away, and no matter how insignificant, is a danger to the United States, because of the terrible force behind it. That is, if colonization once obtained a foothold in South America, it would spread, in spite of all efforts to check it, until the whole of South America was colonized, and that this result would threaten our own safety.

When forced from this position by the facts, first that foreign colonies which are now near at hand, have never caused us trouble; secondly, that the greater part of South America is farther from the United States than is most of Europe, and thirdly, that the South American countries are capable of looking after their own affairs, our opponents take the position that we would not be obliged to fight, because, first, the majority of the European countries are weak, and secondly, that those countries which are strong, already have their hands tied so that we could resist their aggressions easily.

On the one hand, they declare that if European countries had colonies in South America, the "terrible force behind" would endanger us, and, in almost the next breath, they assert

(Continued from Page 162)

## CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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PRESS OF ITHACA PUBLISHING CO., TIoga ST.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1902.

## Calendar of Coming Events.

Mar. 14, Friday—Basketball, Cornell vs. Princeton, at Ithaca.  
Mar. 14, Friday—Junior Smoker.  
Mar. 16, Sunday—University preacher, Rev. William F. McDowell, D.D., New York city.  
Mar. 22, Saturday—Basketball, Cornell vs. Columbia, New York city.  
Mar. 22, Saturday—Indoor track meet with Michigan, at Ann Arbor.  
Mar. 23, Sunday—University preacher Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., New York city.  
Mar. 28, Saturday—Baseball, Cornell vs. Davidson College, at Charlotte, N. C.  
March 28, Friday—Intercollegiate Fencing meet in New York city.

## Southern Trip Baseball Schedule.

The baseball team will leave for the annual southern trip on March 27, and will play the following games:  
March 28, Davidson college, at Charlotte, N. C.  
March 29, Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C.  
March 31, Mercer college at Macon, Ga.  
April 1, University of Georgia at Athens, Ga.  
April 2, Georgia school of Technology at Atlanta, Ga.  
April 3, Clemson college at Clemson, S. C.  
April 4, Furman university at Greenville, S. C.  
April 5, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.  
April 7, University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.  
April 8, Georgetown university at Washington, D. C.  
April 9, United States Naval academy at Annapolis, Md.

## The Philadelphia Alumni.

To the members of *The Philadelphia Association of Cornell University*:

At our last annual meeting a special committee was appointed to consider plans for the reorganization of the association.

In conjunction with the Executive Committee, it has been decided to change our form of organization, and we beg to announce that the annual meeting of the association will be held at six o'clock at the University Club, 1510 Walnut St., Saturday, March 29, when the report of the reorganization committee will be submitted, new constitution and

by-laws adopted and general plans mapped out for a larger sphere of usefulness and a more enthusiastic and loyal association.

Following the business meeting, a banquet will be held, and the Committee desires you to advise them of your intention to remain or not. The subscription to the banquet has been fixed at \$3.00 which should be sent to H. V. Register, Secretary.

Professor H. Morse Stephens, of the University Faculty, will be present as the guest of honor, and representatives of other institutions have also been invited.

The reorganization plans are cordially endorsed by the following representatives of our present organization:

James M. Dodge, '72, J. L. Knapp, '80, William C. Russell, '80, R. Courtland Horr, '82, Thomas W. Milnor, '89, A. Wood, '91, Robert T. Mickle, '92, E. J. Hedden, '92, H. B. Brazier, '93, Franklin S. Edwards, Grad., J. Wilbur Tierney, '96, Guy Gundaker, '96, L. L. Latimer, '97, Dean Clark, '98, A. D. Warner, Jr.; 1900.

HENRY V. REGISTER,

Secretary.

238 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

## THE DEBATE.

Cornell's third debate with Columbia was won in a splendidly contested argument, this victory, with the one gained in Ithaca in 1900, making Cornell the winner of the series entered into with Columbia three years ago. The debate was our ninth intercollegiate contest and our fifth victory. It is significant that when the Cornell-Pennsylvania debating alliance ended, each University had won three and lost three debates. Now out of three debates with Columbia, we have won two and lost one.

As a rival in debate, Columbia is to be sought after and feared. Her graduate school of political science and law department furnish excellent material for debaters; her team this year was composed wholly of A. B. degree men. It is a matter of congratulation that our academic department and law school can supply men of equal ability. Cornell is often thought of as over-devoted to engineering and the sciences; but the debate in a measure represented our academic and law departments, and to their credit.

The enthusiasm shown by the audience indicates the large and growing interest in debate felt throughout the University. Not only is intercollegiate debating encouraged, but also inter-class and inter-club debating, which latter, train men for the intercollegiate stage.

The subject of the debate, one of broad and general interest, was handled in masterly style. The debate itself could indicate in but a small way the immense amount of reading, study, and other preparation which the two teams underwent. If we could compare the two teams, we should say that Columbia excelled in delivery, in the graces of public speech, while Cornell won on argument and team work. We hope

that the debating alliance with Columbia will be renewed, and venture to express our belief that next year, in addition to debating Columbia, we shall find a second rival, probably in the west.

In conclusion, we wish to express to the members of the team, the hearty congratulations which, we are sure, every Cornellian feels for them. Their efforts have been long and faithful, and have been rewarded with a well-deserved victory. Just what the preparation and method of training were, is discussed elsewhere in this issue by Professor Winans of the department of Oratory. Those who read the interview with him will realize the immense amount of labor entailed upon the debaters, and will join with us in extending them our thanks and appreciation. We wish also to congratulate Professor Winans, to whom, despite his modest statement of his part in the development of the team, is due no small share of the credit.

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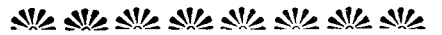
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THE ALUMNI.

One purpose of THE ALUMNI NEWS is to keep Cornell men informed about one another. Every Cornell man, therefore, is invited to contribute to this column news concerning himself or any other student, and every contributor should remember that in sending news items he is conferring a favor upon other Cornellians.

'72, B. S. Garrett P. Serviss has an article in the March *Cosmopolitan* on "The New Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy."

'73, B. M. F. John W. Hill is general timekeeper for Armour & Company, at the Union stock yards, Chicago, Ill.

'74, B. S. The Rev. George R. VanDeWater, rector of St. Andrew's P. E. church, of New York city, became the subject of newspaper discussion recently on account of views on clairvoyance and spiritualism which he expressed in a sermon. He incurred the disapprobation of a number of physicians by telling of an instance, which he vouched for, in which a clairvoyant diagnosed successfully a case which had baffled the practitioners.

'77, B. S. Leland O. Howard delivered the annual lecture before the Brown university chapter of Sigma Xi on Wednesday, February 26. His subject was "The Practical Application of Entomological Science."

Ex-'78. A full page illustrated biographical sketch of W. Caryl Ely, president of the consolidated street railroad system of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, was published in the Sunday *Buffalo Express* last week.

'78, B. M. E. Walter J. Wilcox severed his connection with the Santa Fe railroad recently to become division master mechanic for the Mexican Central at the City of Mexico. In telling of his departure the Los-Angeles *Daily Times* said: "A very pleasing surprise had been planned for him. One of his foremen had called him down to the office just before noon telling him that he had a very important message for him. The office was surrounded by his friends. Engineer Finley after a few appropriate remarks presented Mr. Wilcox a beautiful gold watch as a token of the esteem of those assembled."

'78 et al. Among the articles in the March *Era* are "The Fete of St. Charlemagne," by Ruth Putnam, '78, "The George Junior Republic in its Educational Aspect," by Willard E. Hotchkiss, '97, a translation of Paul Verlaine's "Femme et Chatte," by L. E. Piaget Shanks, '99, and "A Short Cut to Glory Which Failed," by James F. Dorrance, ex-'03.

'86, M. E. William A. Day is New England sales manager for the Erie City Iron Works, with offices at 631 Exchange building, Boston.

'87, B. S. Professor Veranus A. Moore writes on *Bacillus coli communis* in last week's *Science*.

'87, A. B. James E. Russell, dean of the Teachers' college of Columbia university, has been appointed a United States government inspector of schools for Porto Rico. He has already started on his first tour of inspection.

'87, E. E. William F. D. Crane is engineer for Sanderson & Porter at 31 Nassau street, New York city.

'88, M. E. William B. Smith-Whaley has an article in the March *Cassier's Magazine* on

"Electric Power in American Cotton Mills."

'88, M. E. Henry W. Fisher is now superintendent of the Pittsburgh factory of the Standard Underground Cable company.

'89, E. E. Lee H. Parker is engaged in engineering work in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. His address is 651 Avenida de Mayo.

'89, LL. B. Cary B. Fish has opened offices for the practice of law with District Attorney Merrill at 42-44 Jackson avenue, Queen's borough, New York city.

'89, E. E. Bryant H. Blood is now superintendent of motive power at the Mathieson Alkali works, Saltville, Va. He is experimenting on improvements in pneumatic tube apparatus and already has been granted one patent, while another has been allowed and a third is pending.

'89, grad. *Cassier's Magazine* for March contains a lengthy biographical article, with a photograph, of Bion J. Arnold, who is actively connected with a number of prominent corporations.

'92, E. E. Willard G. Carlton has a position with the Chicago Edison company.

'92, A. B.; '99, M. E. Louis A. Shepard, '92, has presented Sibley college with a set of drawings for an oil tank car of 12,000 gallons capacity, which are now being used in the railway engineering classes. Mr. Shepard is chief draughtsman for Cornelius Vanderbilt at 100 Broadway, New York and the designs were made in connection with the Vanderbilt interests in the Beaumont oil fields in Texas. Some of the drawings are the work of William K. Auchincloss, '99, who is assistant draughtsman in the same office.

'93, M. S., '97, D. Sc. Ernest F. Nichols, professor at Dartmouth college, is pursuing important investigations in regard to resonance in connection with heat radiation. The Rumford committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences recently appropriated \$300 for the purchase of a spectrometer to aid him in his researches.

'93, M. E. James S. Cothran is southern agent for John Hetherington & Sons of Manchester, England, makers of cotton mills machinery. He is located at Charlotte, N. C.

'94, M. E. Henry Brewer is draughtsman for McIntosh, Seymour & Company, of Auburn, N. Y.

'94, M. E. Allan Cowperthwait has obtained five patents on improvements he has perfected in electric elevators. He is manager of the Philadelphia office of the A. B. See Electric Elevator company, with offices in the Real Estate Trust building.

'94, B. S. Stuart Weller, of the University of Chicago faculty, has been engaged to deliver one of a course of lectures at the Field Columbian museum, in Chicago. He will speak on "The Northern Rocky Mountains."

'95, B. L. At the recent municipal elections in Williamsport, Pa., William P. Beeber was elected to represent the fourth ward in the City Council.

'95, E. E. Albert C. Bell is with William H. Cooley, expert and patent solicitor, of Rochester, N. Y. He serves as electrical engineer, designer and draughtsman.

'95, E. E. Harry J. Clark is chief engineer for the Oneida Railway company of Syracuse, N. Y.

'96, E. E. John A. Britton is an electrical engineer for the Lehigh Valley railroad at Sayre, Pa.

'96, LL. B. Royal A. Gunnison delivered the first of a series of lectures on bankruptcy before the senior law class at the University last week.

'96, E. E. William S. Austin is now at the New York office of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, 26 Cortlandt street.

'96, M. M. E. Adolph T. Bruegel has entered the employ of the Cramps Shipbuilding company of Philadelphia.

'96, Ph. B., '97, LL. B. John B. Richards, formerly with the law firm of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, of Buffalo, has opened an office in that city for separate practice at 35 White building.

'96, E. E. Professor Henry H. Norris has an article in the February number of the *Current Cyclopaedia* on electric automobiles. He pronounces them reasonably successful and predicts an extensive use of them in the future.

'96, E. E. Walter E. Bellows is commercial electrical engineer in the power department of the General Electric company, Schenectady, N. Y.

'97, E. E. Leo Ammann is instructor in drawing, pattern making and moulding at the Manual Training school, St. Louis, Mo.

'97, B. L. The engagement of Jervis Langdon to Miss Eleanor Sayles of Elmira, was announced last week.

'97, E. E. Oliver Shiras has accepted a position with the London office of the Westinghouse Electric company.

'98, LL. B. Daniel A. Reed was instrumental in the organization of the Ranz Gold Mining company and is its heaviest stockholder. The company is operating mines at Mineral Bluffs, Georgia.

'98, LL. B. Gail Laughlin was one of the speakers at a recent hearing before the Maryland senate judiciary committee regarding the admission of women to the bar of the state. In reporting the hearing the *Baltimore Sun* says: "Miss Laughlin reviewed the decisions upon the subject and made a legal argument of decided force and ability. She stated that in France, India, Canada, Japan, and other countries women are admitted as lawyers. If the people don't want women lawyers they will get no practice. All the women are asking for is the opportunity to use the abilities they have to promote right and justice. The speech was an earnest and most forceful one, and was heartily applauded."

Ex-'00. Thomas G. Norman has opened a law office at Lockport, N. Y.

'00, LL. B. Herbert D. Mason, state civil service examiner for Ithaca, is this week conducting a large examination in the county court house for positions in state and county institutions.

'00, B. Arch. Herbert S. Olin will leave New York city for Paris within a few weeks to study architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He will spend four or five years there.

'00, M. E. Arthur S. Blanchard is draughtsman for the Wellman Seaver Engineering company of Cleveland, Ohio.

'01, LL. B. Edward L. Robertson will spend several weeks this spring coaching the baseball team of St. John's school at Manlius, N. Y., after which he will coach the Colgate college team. The *Syracuse Post-Standard* states that he is expected to play with the Utica professional team during the summer.

'01, M. E. Herbert Coward has

been at the University for some time now superintending the work of installing ventilating apparatus in Stimson hall, the tower of the University library and Morse hall. He represents the Buffalo Forge company, which has the contract for furnishing the apparatus.

'01, M. E. The statement made in these columns recently, that Ward D. Kerlin has a position in the United States navy yard at Brooklyn, is incorrect. He is in the employ of the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J.

'01, D. V. M. Charles F. Flocken, who is a government meat inspector at Kansas City, frequently renders good service to the Veterinary college by preserving and forwarding interesting specimens which come to his notice.

'01, A. B. Victor D. Borst is teaching in the Rockwell Military academy at Nyack, N. Y. He has charge of the work in Latin, French, German and history.

'01, A. B. Carrol A. Mider is principal of the academy of Walworth, N. Y.

'Ex-02. Leslie V. Grantier is a special apprentice at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

Weddings.

COLE—WOOD

On Saturday, February 22, Augustus Wood, M. E., '91, and Miss Grace E. Cole, '00, were united in marriage in Philadelphia at the residence of the Rev. Henry Anstice, rector of St. Mathias church. The ceremony was a very quiet one, being attended only by near relatives of the couple.

Immediately after the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Wood left on a trip to Washington and Old Point Comfort, Va. On their return they will be at home, after May 15, at the Lani-downe, Philadelphia.

Mr. Wood holds a responsible position at the Philadelphia works of the firm of Niles, Bement, Pond & Co., makers of machine tools and hydraulic machinery. He is in charge of the draughting room and all work done in that department is under his supervision.

MANSON—BENEDICT

The wedding of C. Harry Benedict, B. S., '97, and Lena I. Manson, '96 special, occurred at the Kanatenah, Syracuse, on Tuesday, February 4. Mr. Benedict was instructor in chemistry at the University in the year 1897-98.

Obituaries.

ARTHUR B. FROST.

Arthur Bertrand Frost, C. E., '01, died in Elmira, N. Y., March 7, from the effects of an attack of typhoid fever. The deceased had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company since graduation, and was serving as a surveyor at Elmira. He is survived by his parents, Supervisor George W. Frost and Mrs. Martha Frost, and a sister, Miss Grace Frost, all of Ithaca, and a brother, Francis R. Frost, '93, of Topeka, Kansas.

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## COLUMBIA DEFEATED.

(Continued from Page 159.)

that European countries are so weak that the mere expression of a policy would keep them out. If this latter view is true, the position of the speaker who advocated it, is unsubstantial, for the mere fact that a policy is easy to enforce does not furnish a very valid reason for its adoption.

Aside from the easy enforcement theory, we find that the one argument relied upon is, that colonization would injure our trade interests, and one of our opponents gave a good many figures, which it is possible that you may understand; we of the negative, certainly do not.

And is it possible that our trade interests could be injured?

Trade follows natural economic laws, not arbitrary rules. This is illustrated by the fact that, notwithstanding that the so-called Monroe Doctrine has been in force for seventy-eight years, yet our trade with South America is very small; that with the French colonies in Africa, our trade is greater than those of France, and with many of the English colonies our trade is greater than that of England.

Now, if this hard, arbitrary rule is to be a part of our policy, the affirmative must establish its desirability in all cases. They must show that our own interests, or at least, that some country's interests, demand that this dictatorial policy be invoked in all cases of colonization, whether peaceable or forcible.

But we have shown in cases of colonization of South America by peaceful means, that is, voluntary treaties, which South America might make with Europe, that this principle would work harm to both the United States, and to the South American country in question. We gave illustrations of the Germans in Brazil, of Brazil's voluntary sale of land to England, of the cession of territory as a result of war, and of the cession of territory in payment of debt.

We gave reasons for believing that such treaties may be made in the future, and we proved that in these cases, colonization would do no harm.

But we have done more, we have proved that whether the attempted colonization is forcible or peaceable, the South American countries are capable of taking care of themselves; and if there is one principle which the negative would have stand out clear and distinct; which the negative would emphasize, until it finds a firm and fixed place in your minds, it is this: Leave the destinies of South America in the keeping of her own people.

MR. TUTTLE'S REBUTTAL

*Affirmative.*

Ladies and gentlemen:—I am not aware that the figures we gave are difficult to understand. In South Africa, where the conditions are similar to South America, the colonists trade mostly in home markets. You can find wherever one country has sovereignty over another, nearly seventy-five per cent. of the trade of the subject country goes to the ruling country. Apply that to South America and you can by any book of statistics, demonstrate the probable loss to the United States of from one hundred to one hundred fifty millions of dollars a year.

Now as to the point of national

safety. Had South America been under Spanish control in the late war, we could not have won the battle of Santiago; for we could not have brought the Oregon around the Horn, since she found it necessary to stop five separate times on that memorable trip.

The permanent neutrality of South America is the key-note to our strategic position. We could not have won the battle of Manila in the recent war had Valparaiso belonged to Spain; for Spanish cruisers might have reached Manila from that port before the American cruisers reached there.

Prior to the time the Monroe Doctrine was declared, we would have resisted any colonization. The Monroe Doctrine is a plain, clear statement that the people of the United States desire and will maintain the neutrality of South America.

Throughout this debate the policy of the gentlemen of the other side seems to have been to form a plan to let the great bull of Europe into the china shop of South America, merely for the purpose of seeing if we can keep the brute from breaking anything.

How, as a practical matter, can we now let the powers of Europe into South America when Cape Horn is nearer us to-day than was Venezuela at the time the Monroe Doctrine was established? Our present policy must not only be stable now, but must guarantee the future interests of North and South America.

Balance these two systems one against the other. Balance their future of hostile aggressions, against our present peaceful condition. Balance our loss of trade against our growing commercial importance. Balance the advantages which follow nations pursuing their old conservative policies, against the disadvantages which follow ill-considered changes. Balance all this and you must consider a continuance of our present policy as advantageous to the United States.

MR. CARLISLE REBUTTAL.

*Negative.*

This case has come to a balance of argument. Balance for the affirmative the fact that they have based their whole case upon precedent; and balance for the negative, the fact that this particular question has not been justified upon precedent; but that the author of the Monroe Doctrine himself said that we should judge each case upon its own merits as it arose; and that in the case of Columbia, we refused to interfere; and balance for the negative the fact that precedent alone is not justification for a policy, that the history of civilization has been the overturning of precedent. Balance for the affirmative that our national safety would be endangered by a policy of non-resistance; and balance for the negative, the fact that the greater part of South America, the part most likely to be colonized, is actually farther from the United States than is Europe and the powers that would colonize. Balance for the affirmative the argument that our material interests would be in danger, and balance for the negative the fact that trade follows natural lines, and not arbitrary rules; that the experience of colonies all the world over has shown that trade follows economic laws, and not narrow policies. And when you have balanced for the affirmative these arguments, you have

exhausted their case. They have wholly failed to mention South America, and they have failed to show that South America needs the resistance of the United States; and we of the negative have shown that South America is able to resist colonization for herself; and that, therefore, there is no need of this policy. South America is a vital factor in this debate, and the affirmative have wholly failed to take that country into consideration. And the negative has not only shown that there is no need for the affirmative policy, but they have gone farther, and shown that there are two great reasons why the United States should not put into force this arbitrary policy that the gentlemen of the affirmative advocate. First, that it would work positive harm to the United States to maintain this unstatesmanlike policy of going forward into the future without allowing the United States to determine each case upon its own merits as it arose; and that it would lead us into trouble with South America and with Europe. Secondly, that this system of tutelage which the affirmative advocate, would work positive harm to South America; would take from them their full self-government, and would deny them the right to grow up into a strong, permanent statehood.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the negative rest their case upon this proposition, that the United States should not lay down an iron-bound rule of conduct; but should reserve to itself the right to interfere in those cases in which our interests would demand our interference, and that we shall not commit ourselves to this arbitrary rule of the affirmative.

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**The Basket-Ball Trip.**

With three successive victories Cornell completed a successful week in basket-ball work Saturday night by winning from the Hamilton team by a score of 27-16. The team, composed of Captain Townsend, '04, Wait, '02, Sloat, '04, Tolin, '05, Hermes, '05, and MacPherson, '04, left town Friday morning for a short trip, meeting Colgate at Hamilton Friday night, and Hamilton on Saturday night at Utica. Burns, '03, was unable to take the trip on account of illness. The first game, with the Colgate five, was a close and most exciting contest, which Cornell finally won by the narrow margin of two points, the final score standing 31-29. The two teams were very evenly matched, and alternately had the lead, the game being in doubt until the last basket was thrown. The score at the end of the first half was 9-8 in Colgate's favor, and at the end of the game the contest was not yet decided, the score being tied 28-28. A short additional half was played, in which Colgate scored on a foul, and Hermes finally succeeded in throwing a brilliant basket, winning the game for Cornell. The game was a fast one from start to finish, and the playing of both teams was excellent. The passing and team work of the Cornell five showed improvement; and the goal shooting was accurate. The team guarded well toward the close of the game. The men were severely handicapped by the miniature size of the Colgate court, which was only about two-thirds the regular size. For Colgate, Kirkwood played best, and Hermes and Tolin did good work for Cornell.

The line up:

CORNELL		COLGATE
Hermes	F.	Murray
Tolin		Hirkwood
Wait	C.	Leary
Townsend	G.	Blyn
Sloat		Tanley

In Hamilton on Saturday night the team met an easier opponent, and outplayed the college men. Cornell took the lead at the start, and won easily by the score of 27-16,—the outcome never being in doubt. The game was not as exciting as the one of the previous night, though played under better circumstances before a large audience. Starting off with a rush Cornell scored 17 points before she was scored against. Her team work and passing was good, and the defence very strong as shown by Hamilton's low score. The best work for Cornell was done by Hermes and Townsend, Hermes playing his usual fast game, and scoring 18 of Cornell's points. For Hamilton, McLaughlin and Peet played well.

The line up:

CORNELL		HAMILTON
Hermes	F.	Peet
Tolin		Sherman
Wait	C.	MacLaughlin
Townsend	G.	Mangan
Sloat		Maylan

**Fencer's Lose.**

On Saturday afternoon, March 8, the members of the Cornell and West Point fencing teams crossed foils at West Point, the latter winning the match by 3 points. The score of 6 to 3, however, hardly represents the relative ability of the two teams, for Cornell lost her bouts by very narrow margins. The Cornell team was composed of Frick, '02, Blount, '03, and Bowman, '04. Nichols, Strong and Breckenridge made up

the Academy team. The bouts resulted as follows.

Bowman won from Nichols.  
Frick lost to Strong.  
Blount lost to Breckenridge.

Bowman lost to Strong.  
Frick lost to Breckenridge.  
Blount won from Nichols.

Bowman won from Breckenridge.  
Frick lost to Nichols.  
Blount lost to Strong.

The judges were Dr. N. F. Escheverria and Mr. Goodhue of the New York Athletic Club, and Captain Hinckley of West Point, who acted as referee. The decisions of the judges were unanimous in every case except two, namely: that of Bowman with Breckenridge, and that of Blount with Strong. Each of these bouts went on the decision of two judges out of three. Bowman did the best work for Cornell, and Strong for West Point.

The work of Mr. Brigandi's men was much appreciated by the 250 cadets and officers present in the gymnasium where the contest was held. Every clever thrust and parry of a Cornell man was as generously and quickly recognized by the cadets as was the work of their own team. This was the first time that West Point had ever tried the mettle of any other college fencing team and her victory over such a strong team as that of Cornell, which was fresh from its decisive victories over Columbia and Pennsylvania, must be a source of much gratification to the Academy fencers. In the opinion of the Cornell men West Point has an excellent chance of winning high honors in the Intercollegiate fencing contest to be held in New York on March 28 and 29, when West Point, Cornell, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Annapolis will try conclusions with one another.

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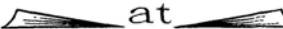
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**M. HUGUES LE ROUX.****Eminent Frenchman to Lecture Before the University.**

Monsieur Hugues LeRoux will lecture at Cornell in Barnes Hall on the evening of April 11. His subject will be "The French Novel". M. LeRoux arrived in America on February 8, and having lectured before the *Cercle Francais* of Harvard, will appear at many other universities and institutions in the country. Besides Harvard, M. LeRoux will lecture not only at Cornell, but also at Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, and the University of Pennsylvania.

In France M. LeRoux is today, one of the best known men of letters before the public, and as a journalist, novelist, and lecturer, has become a force in contemporary French literature. Like Zola, M. LeRoux is an exponent of the realist school in French literature. He has consistently formed his literary career on the principle that a man of letters in writing about men should know men, and know them thoroughly. From his boyhood, M. LeRoux has had excellent opportunities to gain this knowledge. When young, he came directly in touch with the unconventional side of Parisian Life, and came intimately to know the many seamy and unvarnished phases of the gay capital. Some of his works show how clearly he perceived the human interest of such characters as the sporting fakir and the itinerant showman.

After he had spent some years in the Latin Quarter reporting for the newspapers, he became acquainted with Alphonse Daudet. The acquaintance soon ripened into friendship, and LeRoux became Daudet's secretary. This connection with Daudet secured to LeRoux much of the good fortune which soon fell to him. He secured positions in the more important French newspapers and began to devote himself to serious literary work.

The first work which brought him prominently before the public was a translation from the Russian of Stepaniak's, "Subterranean Russia". The pure style and graceful literary form of this work was instantly appreciated; and he came to be looked upon as a coming factor in French letters. Some of his most effective work has appeared in the "Temps". As a correspondent for this and other Paris journals, he travelled widely over Europe and Africa. His interview with Ibsen, his visit to Bismark at Friedrichsruhe, and his conference with the Sultan of Morocco, were perhaps his most notable journalistic feats. Travelling from capital to capital he came to know the motive forces of European politics, becoming particularly acquainted with French relations to other countries. His work "Menelik et nous", with its independent observations and first-hand evidence, contributed materially in aiding the French government toward a solution of the Abyssinian problem.

During the last few years M. LeRoux has put forth many works of travel fiction and criticism. In the last twelve years he has written over twenty-five books. He writes in a style at once rapid, skillful and pure. His essays are the model of the purest French, and his stories, though lacking somewhat in the emotional qualities, show a most ingenious constructive skill. As a lecturer, he is calm, and self-contained, but most

effective. He has a varied repertoire of subjects on which he lectures, all dealing intimately with some phase of modern French life.

**Mr. Bryan's Lecture.**

Under the auspices of the Cornell Democratic Club, Hon. William J. Bryan lectured on the evening of March 7, upon the subject, "A Conquering Nation."

Upon his arrival in Ithaca Mr. Bryan was met at the train by C. E. Treman, '89, and M. M. Wyvell, '03 law. The party entered a carriage and were driven to the Campus. Mr. Bryan lunched at the Ithaca together with Professor Woodruff, M. M. Wyvell, C. E. Treman, and Arthur Wright, '03. A reception for students was held from 3:30 until 4 p. m., and a general public reception from 4:30 until 5:30 p. m. at the Ithaca. After the reception Mr. Bryan visited the office of the *Cornell Sun*.

At the Lyceum, in the evening, Mr. Bryan was introduced by Professor Woodruff of the College of Law, and lectured for two hours before a large audience. Mr. Bryan in opening said that he was always glad to speak to college students because they were open to ideals, and their minds were fertile ground which might go forth to bring out richer crops if the germ was worthy of consideration. "We have been giving too much thought," said Mr. Bryan, "to the pecuniary view—all parties have been guilty of this—we have been giving too much thought to the pecuniary side of national affairs and too little to the moral element involved. Justice is the only foundation upon which a permanent government can be built, and if we attempt to build by might instead of right we shall build upon the sand."

"I am an enthusiast for education. In all my experience I have yet to find a man who has got more education than he needs. The power and influence of the educated upright life is the greatest thing in the world."

Mr. Bryan referred also to the Philippine situation and commended President Schurman's recent statement, at Boston, of the policy which the United States should follow with reference to the ultimate independence of the Filipinos. He said, further, "I am sorry to see that President Schurman had joined my class—that he had become one of those whose words could not be telegraphed to the Philippine Islands without encouraging the Filipinos to further resistance."

"I want this nation to be the greatest nation in the world. I want it to conquer the whole world—not with its army, but with its ideas. I want it to show the world something better, to rightly solve the problems of the generation. I have my idea of the destiny of this nation. I want it to be the revered patriarch among the nations of the world and be the greatest factor for peace and good."

After the address Mr. Bryan attended a banquet given in his honor at the Ithaca by the Delta Chi fraternity. Among those present were Professors Woodruff, Pound, Irvine and Huffcutt, F. D. Colson, '97; Mr. Norman E. Mack, proprietor of the *Buffalo Evening Times*, and F. E. Gannett, '98. Mr. Bryan left Ithaca the following day.

A new edition of the book entitled "Cornell Verse," compiled from the various University publications has been issued.



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**Popular Prices****Park & Higgins****Skating Association.**

A faculty committee, of which Professor Crane was chairman, called a student mass meeting last Friday for the purpose of forming a skating association. For the past three years Mr. Parson, of the Civil Engineering department, has generously taken the responsibility of raising funds to keep Beebe lake in condition for good skating and for hockey practice. The results of his efforts are shown in his report. At present property, including a stove, scrapers, brooms, shovels to the value of \$121 is in the hands of the committee, and will be turned over to the association. This year the expense of managing and caring for the rink on Beebe lake has been more than covered by the subscriptions. A total of \$487.22 has been subscribed and as the year's expenses were but \$388.93, there is a balance of \$98.29 in the treasury.

Professor Trowbridge then outlined the scheme of organization. A board of directors, of which Professor Crane is chairman, was appointed. In addition to several faculty members there will be representatives upon this board from each class. It is the intention of the board to have regular membership dues, and invite all students to join the association. The University will be asked to grant the association the use of the pond during the skating season. As soon as sufficient funds can be raised, a club-house with lockers in which the members can deposit coats or shoes, will be constructed. If practical, tobogganing and curling will be added to skating and hockey. With all these projected improvements, Beebe lake will become the best skating rink in Ithaca.

After the organization of this association, Professor Crane presented Mr. Parson with a handsome loving cup as a token of appreciation from the "lovers of skating in Cornell University."

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# BASKETBALL VICTORY.

## Yale Defeated in the Fourth of the Intercollegiate Series.

About four hundred enthusiastic spectators witnessed the game of basketball between Yale and Cornell in the Armory on the night of March 3. The game was Cornell's from the middle of the first half, though at no time was it one-sided. It was scheduled for eight o'clock but there was some delay in the Yale team reaching the Armory, and to fill in the time Captain Steele ordered out two scrub teams for an exhibition game. The antics of the scrubs kept the crowd in laughter until Referee Townsend's whistle announced that the Yale team was ready for practice. The visitors showed up somewhat better in practice than did the home team, but their men on the whole appeared to be slightly smaller. It was noticed that Weymouth, the big full-back of the Yale eleven, who plays center on the basket-ball team, was not among them; and the news went around that a washout had stranded him in Albany, but that he would appear in time for the second half. Captain Steele, of Cornell, could not enter the game, but acted as referee.

Yale became the aggressor at the start but no baskets were scored until about the middle of the first half when Lockwood, Yale's stocky captain, made the first goal from field. Yale had previously scored on fouls twice so that the score was at this time 5 to 0 in her favor. Cornell spurted and by nice team work, Burns scored twice in succession. Yale again forged ahead on a pretty basket by Hyatt, but this was balanced by Burns, and the half ended with nine points to Cornell's credit, and eight to Yale's.

After making his fourth basket but a few seconds after the whistle had blown starting the second half, Burns was forced to retire because of an injury to his already broken nose. He was replaced by Tolin who played a good game. Soon after entering the game he scored on a pretty backward pass and after Hermes had basketed the ball he scored again. Excitement was high at this point for the playing was fast. Lockwood and Moorehead had each scored for Yale; but the game was ours, and after a final basket by Tolin time was called.

Lockwood for Yale and Burns for Cornell played the best games for their respective teams.

The line-up was as follows:

YALE 14		CORNELL 24	
Moorehead	guard	Townsend	
Lockwood	guard	Sloat	
Hyatt	center	Wait	
(Weymouth)			
Hall (Hyatt)	forward	Hermes	
Dibble	forward	Burns (Tolin)	
Goals from field—Burns, 4; Tolin, 3; Hermes, 1; Lockwood, 2; Hyatt, 1; Moorehead, 1. Goals from fouls, Hall, 2.			

## Interscholastic League.

There was much dissatisfaction among the schools in the interscholastic league last year which made it seem, at first, as if it would be best not to continue the league for the coming season. The question as to the advisability of discontinuing was brought up at the last meeting of the Athletic Council, when it was decided to leave all arrangements in

the hands of Henry Schoellkopf, the president. In his opinion it was useless to try to keep up the league unless all the schools, which belonged, had an active interest in maintaining it. He therefore called a meeting of all the schools, at which was to be decided all questions as to schedules, the future course of the league, and just how many schools wished to remain members. This last was especially necessary as word had already come from the Syracuse High School that they wished to resign, and it was feared that others might follow their example.

The meeting was therefore called at Ithaca, Saturday, March 8, to which all the schools were asked to send representatives. Most of the schools did send representatives, and a very encouraging meeting was held. All those present were in favor of keeping up the league although a few changes were made in the arrangements for the coming year. The most important change was in the way the schools should compete for the baseball and football championship. This year it was decided to divide the league into three divisions. In each division the schools would play on the present basis so that each school played every other one in that division. Then the winners of these divisions would play for the championship of the league. It was then decided to hold the final game in the baseball championship at Ithaca on Decoration Day and the annual track meet at Ithaca on May 31. An amendment to the by-laws was adopted on the eligibility of competitors. It read so as to restrict men from competing in any of the intercollegiate contests who had at any time attended colleges even though attending a preparatory school at the time.

Official word was received from from Syracuse High school and Bradford High school in Pennsylvania of their resignation from the league, but with these exceptions the membership will continue as last year.

From the enthusiasm of the representatives present it seems as if the league would have a good year, instead, as was for a time thought, of going completely out of existence.

The following books by Cornell professors will be published soon by Macmillan: "The Physical Geography of New York State," by Professor Tarr; an edition of Goethe's poems in the German Classic series of which Professor Hewitt is general editor; "Methods of Gas Analysis," by Professor Dennis; "First Lessons in Agriculture," by Professor Bailey, and the fourth and last volume of his horticultural cyclopedia; volume II of "Experimental Psychology," by Professor Titchener and "The Son of Man and the Son of God in Modern Theology," by Professor Schmidt.

Some additional copies of the Cornell calendar for 1902 have been secured and placed on sale in Ithaca. These calendars are the work of J. K. Fraser, '97, Jay Van Everen, '00, and W. D. Straight, '01, and are undoubtedly the best Cornell Calendars ever issued. The News will be glad to procure copies for any alumni who may wish them. The price is seventy-five cents.

# THE ROWING SITUATION.

## At the Universities Which Will Be Represented at Poughkeepsie.

Rowing practice has been started for some time at Cornell and the other universities which will send crews to the Hudson this year. Thinking it might be of interest to our readers to know something of the methods and training of those who will be our competitors next June, we have obtained accounts of the rowing situation at these places which are here published. THE NEWS is enabled to publish these accounts through the courtesy of the college papers at the universities represented, the editors of which furnished them to us.

### AT WISCONSIN.

For the first time in the history of aquatics a solid Varsity crew has reported for training a second year, all of last year's Varsity having turned out with many other promising candidates. Coach O'Dea is confident that from the material on hand a crew can be picked that will beat anything ever sent out from the university before. With the early start they have taken this year, he expects to produce not only as fast a crew as the 1901 combination, but one which will have the endurance which they lacked. Even if the time is not quite as fast, their power of endurance will not be wanting.

The squad of Varsity candidates is also a record-breaker. Formerly it was unusual to have two full crews report. This year there are three. This unusually large squad shows an increasing interest in aquatics, and is a great credit to the university. The following men have reported: Last year's Varsity, Stevenson, Gaffin, McComb, Gibson, Jordan, Lounsbury, Trevarthen; Law candidates, Palmer, Sylvester, Kralovec, Lyle, Boland; other candidates, Banta, Moffatt, Potter, Kimball, Mather, Lyman, Christman, Caskey, Baldwin, Abbott. Two new squads have been added to the freshman candidates, making thirteen squads of crew men in all or over one hundred men in training for aquatic honors, a remarkable showing.

### AT COLUMBIA.

One hundred and thirty candidates are out this year for the different crews. Among these are F. B. Irvine, R. P. Jackson, R. B. Bartholomew, H. O. Townsend and A. D. Weekes of last year's Varsity, A. B. A. Bradley, A. B. Hull and L. Iselin of last year's Varsity four, and also five men of last year's freshman crew. Among the new candidates are many promising men. Several prominent athletes, such as W. R. Morley, H. H. Weekes, R. H. Smith, A. Wolff and J. Van Hoevenberg, of last year's football eleven, are also candidates this year.

Captain Jackson has arranged a regular schedule of squads for practice, and each squad has so far received twenty minutes instruction daily, in the stationary machines in the crew room. After this practice they are required to do some work on the track.

Several stationary shells will soon be placed in the large tank in the gym; and the squad will then be required to use these. As soon as the weather grows a little milder,

the practice will be continued on the Harlem river, and Coach Hanlon will then select the men for the different crews.

So far, the showing made by the new men, is very commendable. The material is excellent, and the men are rapidly learning the new stroke.

### AT GEORGETOWN.

Although still in their infancy, rowing sports at Georgetown have already gained not only a prominent place but also a permanent one in her curriculum of sports. When, two years ago, this branch of athletics was first entered into, many disadvantages confronted the management, which have required time on their part to remove, and not until this season have they actually felt that the men will be offered all the necessary conveniences essential for turning out a formidable eight. A new shell, designed after that used by the Vesper crew of Philadelphia, at the International regatta held in Paris during the World's Fair, has been ordered of Glass & Co., and the services of Mr. Dempsey, formerly coach of the Vespers, have been secured, who, aided by Mr. Zappone, the coach of previous years, will have charge of developing the eight. The prospects at present are fair. Of last year's crew, Russell, Lynch, Kerns, Reilly and Sinclair are back, leaving vacancies at No. 3, 6 and 7. The first call for machine work was made by Captain Russell about three weeks ago, and, as a result, a goodly number of candidates are at practice daily, but there seems to be a dearth of good rowing material amongst the new men. Indoor practice will continue until April 1, by which time it is hoped the weather will permit of their using the Potomac, thus giving the crew about six weeks outdoors before the annual race with the Middies at Annapolis, which Manager Kernan announces is set for May 17. Georgetown will again send a crew to Poughkeepsie.

### AT SYRACUSE.

The outlook for Varsity and freshman crews at Syracuse University is brighter than any year since the Syracuse navy was organized. With one exception all the members of the 1901 crew are in college and in training under Coach Sweetland. Last year's freshman crew, which rowed at Poughkeepsie, is back practically intact. From these two sets of men the Varsity of 1902 will be chosen.

The candidates are now working three afternoons of the week on the machines, and will put in boats on the inlet of Onondaga lake as soon as the ice breaks up. After that the most strict training will be required. It is probable that the crew will be a little heavier this year than it was last. It is sure to be faster.

The call for freshman candidates brought out between forty and fifty men. They have been on the machines since the first of January and are rapidly acquiring the stroke. Two weeks ago the first cut was made, reducing the number to thirty-two. These men will probably be retained until spring work on the inlet begins. No definite idea of their ability can be formed thus early. The men are strong and promise to develop into good oarsmen.

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Goodwin, '03, the single sculler, will row again but has not yet begun training.

AT CORNELL.

The progress of the 'Varsity and freshman crew candidates has been very satisfactory so far, and all indications point to a continuance of the improvement. The work has been steady, with the exception of examination and Junior weeks and a large number of men are rowing regularly. The first 'Varsity eight is now rowing as follows: Bow, Kuschke, '03; 2, Lyford, '04; 3, Petty, '02, Capt.; 4, VanAlstyne, '03; 5, Lueder, '03; 6, Ballinger, '03; 7, Hazlewood, '03; stroke, Merrill, '03; The 2nd 'Varsity is made up of last year's freshman crew and substitutes; three other crews constitute the remainder of the 'Varsity squad. Mr. Courtney, owing to the assistance of Mr. Colson, can now give most of his time to the 'Varsity, leaving the freshman candidates to Mr. Colson. There has been some controversy as to the place for rowing the Junior 'Varsity race but as yet nothing definite has been decided upon; as the race was held in Ithaca last year and the Harlem was was found to be unfit for rowing on May 30, it is probable that the race will be rowed upon the Schuylkill. The crews took their first practice on the inlet today.

**Rowing at Berkeley.**

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, said in a recent interview while in New York city: "We have a good course at Berkeley, and have done a good deal of four-oared rowing. One trouble out there has been to find competition, Washington University at Seattle being about our only competitor just now. I am in hopes Leland Stanford University will go in for rowing. They are not as conveniently situated for it as we are; but a course could be provided with some needed changes. Mr. Goodwin of Yale has coached our crews but if we get a regular, or professional coach, I am in favor of a Cornell man as I think Courtney's system is particularly adept at rigging a boat, that is making the boat suit the men, which is an important factor in rowing. Personally I am in favor of heavier boats than are now used so that the holding of the race at the time set would not be so dependent on the condition of the water."

**Athletic Insignia.**

Official rules for the wearing of all Cornell athletic insignia may be found in a book published last June by the insignia committee, of which Professor D. C. Lee is chairman. The rules are divided into three divisions, those for the wearing of 'Varsity insignia, those for insignia of affiliated clubs, and those for class numerals. The volume is very attractively printed and bound, and contains cuts of all insignia awarded by the athletic council.

On Tuesday, March 18, the annual indoor track meet will be held in the Armory.

**UNIVERSITY LECTURE.****Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Speaks Before the University.**

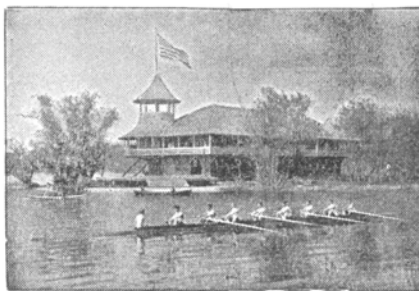
Hon. Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, delivered a lecture before the University on Tuesday, February 25. The subject of the lecture was, "A Man Without a Party". In introducing Mayor Jones, President Schurman said the speaker was known throughout the country by two honorable titles,—“Mayor of Toledo”, and the eminently Christian title of “Golden Rule Jones.”

Mr. Jones's address was primarily a plea for individual independence in politics. "I grew up with the notion that there were many distinct kinds or classes of people in the world. One man was a Baptist, another a Democrat, and another a Mason. I had thought I was a Republican,—without knowing the reason why. I had always heard my father pray for that party but in later years I have thought that had my father's prayers been in harmony with his politics he should have prayed for the other party. After I had developed the idea that I belonged to something, I gradually found that such a philosophy was all false. I finally figured out that we are just people,—all of us—people with the same aspirations and the same destinies.

"Partyism can never accomplish the mission of America, which is to make a higher and more perfect democracy than has hitherto been thought of, save by a few dreamers and prophets like Isaiah, Walt Whitman, and Jesus. Partyism contemplates the good of the party, not the good of the whole. The only safe ground for the individual today is to know the truth for himself, not to accept it on the authority of another."

Mr. Jones gave a brief sketch of his life prior to the time when he was first nominated for the office of mayor. He was born in Wales fifty-five years ago, and was brought to America by his parents in the steerage of a sailing vessel. During all his life he has attended school but thirty months. When eighteen years of age Mr. Jones went to Pennsylvania to work in the oil regions as a common laborer. After that he was successively a blacksmith, machinist, superintendent of a manufacturing plant, president of a corporation and mayor of a city.

Mr. Jones described his first nomination for the mayoralty by the Republicans. He had been in the city but four years, and was selected as the result of a factional dispute. Subsequently the party refused him a renomination and he ran as an independent candidate, receiving over 16,000 votes to his opponent's 7,000. He is now serving his third term. "I wish to state," the speaker said, "that I never sought office. I have simply tried to do my duty, to be true to myself. I cannot believe in the party idea, which limits the freedom and ideas of the individual."

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