

embraces all of the professions that depend upon a knowledge of any scientific studies. *Sciences* more than any other one word, characterizes the modern university.

Pres. Schurman strongly defended the elective system in university work. He thought that there might be the tendency toward too early specialization but he did not think that this was advanced to any great extent by the elective system. In Cornell, they never had so thorough work, never so much individualism as since the adoption of this system. The registration in Latin, Mathematics and Psychology had not decreased under the system.

Pres. Schurman considered that the two greatest dangers of the modern university are the encroachments on its freedom and its tendency to lay too much stress on clear intellectualism. He had been greatly alarmed to hear that Emperor William was about to interfere in the work of a German professor. The teacher, student—the university must be absolutely free. We can not place too much dependence in the fact that the people rule in our country. We must remember that the Athenian populace took the life of Socrates.

He spoke feelingly of the sufferings of the Cubans and said that our conscience as well as our best intelligence will compel us to help Cuba. The Maine disaster can be settled by diplomacy but the Cuban question must be settled by intervention. We must do it on grounds of humanity; for the defence of the starving, Spaniard-cursed Cubans.

He closed with an exhortation for college men to diffuse sound views upon public questions. It is their duty to the nation which has educated them.

Inter-state Debaters are Chosen.

THEY ARE KINDLER, BAKER, HAWXBY, STULL, SACKETT, TAYLOR, WARNER, PERRY, MATSON.

The debate on the Hawaiian question was both entertaining and instructive. The boys had studied the question thoroughly and vigorously advocated their respective sides. W. F. McNaughton opened the debate for the affirmative. He maintained that it was the duty of America to hand on its freedom to other lands. America needs Hawaii to foster the great Pacific commerce. He stated that the local affairs and conditions of Hawaii amount to nothing in the consideration of this question. For sixty years, American statesmanship has desired annexation.

E. B. Perry spoke first for the negative. He said that he did not propose to apologize for the mistakes of our statesmen. The affirmative must show that Hawaii is fit for annexation and that we need it. He quoted Brice to show that the natives are ignorant, easy going and immoral. Less than one sixteenth are capable of self government; four-fifths are absolutely unfit for it. Industrially, Hawaii is an oligarchy—a few own and control all. He claimed that the annexation of Hawaii would be opposed to our traditional policy. Our mission is to build up and make great what we already have.

The annexation of Hawaii will develop the greed for empire and would require us to keep an immense standing army and powerful navy. Hawaii is not a strategic point of the Pacific. We have a harbor in Alaska which is sufficient for our needs. The Dole government is not a legitimate government. It is not a popular government; it was elected by the sugar trust.

G. E. Kindler said that he proposed to discuss the question as to its bearing on the welfare of the American people. It is the mission of the United States to extend its civilization; the government of Hawaii is modeled after our own and was unanimously ratified by the people. Of the 108,000 population, 46,000 are Japs and Chinese who have no political rights; 15,000 are Portugese, who will make very desirable citizens, 22,000 are Americans, English and Germans; 31,000 are natives, 33 per cent of whom can read and write the English language. He claimed that the Anglo Saxon race is unconquerable and will soon assimilate these people. Hawaii is the Gibraltar of the Pacific and in the hands of an enemy would be a menace to our western coast.

F. G. Hawxby denied that the Anglo Saxon race is to rule the world. The Slavic race is young and vigorous and full of promise. All other territories added to to U. S. have been contiguous territory. Hawaii is not. No state can afford to sacrifice itself for another state. The United States already has many thousands of Chinese, negroes, foreigners, whom it cannot assimilate. He said that the American people should not be led away by naval and military enthusiasts. The annexation of Hawaii would distract attention from internal questions; and would cause the government to disregard its own public lands to obtain a little land in the Pacific. To seize Ireland for the protection of New York city would be as plausible as to take Hawaii for the protection of San Francisco.

A. L. Deal spoke next for the affirmative. He said that Hawaii had offered herself to us four times since 1850. There is hardly a white man there who doesn't want the islands to be annexed to the U. S. President McKinley and other statesmen say that it is a necessity. He quoted Burgess and Freeman to show that homogeneity of peoples is not necessary in a political state. It is the duty of U. S. to force its civilization upon Hawaii. The islands are at the intersection of three great oceanic routes and are the key to the Pacific commerce. Annexation will make the Nicaragua canal a reality.

E. F. Warner denied that Hawaii is a strategic spot. There is no war material on the islands. He quoted Capt. Mahon to show that outlying islands do not constitute a defense; they are a source of weakness without a large army and navy to defend them. We have nothing to gain by annexation; we have 90 per cent of the commerce now; we have a coaling station there. The ratio of undesirable inhabitants to the desirable is very large. The natives were but lately cannibals. There are thousands of lepers there. Our interests are here at home and

Try our \$3 Shoes that can't be beat. Foot Form Store 1213 O Street