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FIVE CENTS.

DEBATERS ARE CHOSEN

Preliminary Contests Held Last Week Preparatory for the Inter-State Contests.

The preliminary debates for the choice of students to represent the university in contests with Kansas, Missouri and Colorado closed Saturday evening after one of the closest meetings ever held in the institution. Places were awarded to Miss Austine, Messrs. R. S. Baker, C. C. Crouch, A. L. Deal, F. G. Hawxby, S. C. Hawthorne, H. A. Meier, H. E. Smith and G. D. Talbot. Miss Meade and Messrs. Duff and Traphagen were named as alternatives.

The first of the debates was held on Thursday evening at the chapel. The audience was small, but this did not lessen the earnestness of the contestants. President Craft presided over the meeting, which was opened with a piano solo by J. T. Jones. The question for the first division was, "Resolved, That the Philippines of right ought to be free and independent." The affirmative side of the question was taken by Messrs. Gibson, Mierson, G. A. Johnson, Paulson, Fox and Righter; negative, Dasenbrock, Traphagen, Wessel, French and Miss Meade.

The affirmatives claimed that every people have the right to govern themselves. They showed that the Philippines, prior to Spanish control, had a form of government and were in a prosperous condition, and that they had lately set up a government based upon our constitution. The negative maintained that the Philippines had not yet asked for self-government and therefore they did not want it. The report of the commission shows them incapable of self-government. The fact that over fifty languages are spoken in these islands shows how impossible for them to govern themselves.

The question for the second division was, "Resolved, That the executive duties in American cities should be in the hands of the mayor, and that his appointments should not need confirmation." The affirmative was taken by Messrs. Burkett, Jones, Sampson, Dickenson, W. Meier, Stewart; negative, H. E. Smith, Hogan, Baird and Potts.

The affirmative maintained that if the one-man power was in force the mayor alone would be accountable for the administration of municipal affairs and could not shift his responsibility to the council. The negative denied this and pointed out numerous cities controlled by the council, and claimed they were the best governed of any cities in the world. The remedy, claimed the negative, does not strike at the root of the disease.

On Friday night section two met and held its two debates. The first was upon the question, "Resolved, That the United States ought to interfere to protect the southern negro in his right of suffrage." The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. Woodruff, Duff, Swenson, Harris and Miss Austine, the negative by Messrs. Cronin, Jones, Rice, Talbot, Champlain and Maxwell. The affirmative insisted that the rights which were given to the negro by the constitutional amendments should be secured to them even by force. The negative held that the ignorant and incapable should not be allowed to help govern others while not capable of self-government. The interference of the

government would not remedy the matter.

The second debate was on the Transvaal question and was stated thus, "Resolved, That Great Britain is justified in her attitude toward the Transvaal." Affirmative, Hawxby, Stull, North and Crouch; negative, O'Connell, Overturf, Meier, Daler, Baker and Edgerton. The speakers in this debate warmed up to their subject and much enthusiasm was manifested.

During the program the audience was favored several times with music by the Delian quartette.

The crowd in attendance was not as large as it was the night before. The exercises were opened with a piano solo by Mr. Morgan.

President Craft stated the question, "Resolved, That the Philippine islands should be allowed to establish their own government." Affirmative, Messrs. Deal, Abbott, Burkett, Melek, Heartt; negative, Johnson, Hinman, Theobald and Hawthorne.

The affirmative claimed that the islanders have the ability, therefore ought to be given the right to govern themselves. A telegram sent by Dewey to the war department was quoted several times, in which Dewey says that the Philippine people are more capable of self-government than are the Cubans. It was claimed that we were so much different from them that it would be impossible for us to establish a suitable government for the islands. The negative claimed that only two and one-half per cent of the population were asking for self-government, claiming that all the people were friendly to the United States. Sixty languages are spoken in the islands and it would be impossible for any one tribe to set up a form of government that would suit the balance of the people. Every government that they have established has proved a failure.

The question for the second division was, "Resolved, That an Anglo-American alliance would hasten the progress of civilization." Affirmative, Bollen and Hogan. The balance of the affirmative failed to appear. The negative was taken by Shedler, Finley, Carpenter, Hayes and Kulleh. The affirmative claimed that an alliance would further civilization because it would further peace, while their opponents claimed England would form an alliance only for the purpose of having power to cope with the European governments. England's conduct in India and Africa was pointed out by the negative as a sample of England's help in advancing civilization.

After the last debate the judges retired and about midnight returned the names as given above.

NEW ASSEMBLY HALL.

The University of Chicago will have a new assembly hall. It will be located at Lexington avenue and Fifty-seventh street and will be built with the \$50,000 recently given to the university by Leon Mandel and with any other money which the trustees may see fit to put to that use. The structure will be known as the Leon Mandel assembly hall and will seat about 2,000 persons.

The hall will be the centerpiece of a group of buildings to be erected at that corner. A building will be put up just south of it, which will probably be used as a club house for the "co-eds." The girls have always complained because the boys have "frat" houses and other club rooms, while they have none. West of the hall, fronting on Fifty-seventh street, a large dining hall will be constructed, to be known as the Chicago commons.

WESTERN GIRLS EXCEL

Outclass Easterners in Physical Strength as Shown by Recent Measurements.

Miss Anna Barr of the physical training department has just completed investigations on fifteen hundred girls of this state. Two years ago a system of anthropometrical measurements was adopted into the university and since that time the work has been carried on constantly. The result of all of the measurements taken were sent to Dr. Seaver of Yale university and were summarized by him in a recent paper before the anthropometrical society of New Haven.

Dr. Seaver said: "Girls from the east are flatter-chested, flatter-headed, lesser in lung capacity and bigger-footed. One might divide the two types of eastern and western girls into the cutter and schooner builds of heads. The eastern girl—the New York and Boston girl—is the cutter built; the western girl is schooner built. I think this difference is due to the predominance of Teutonic blood in the west. The eastern girl has bigger feet, too. Whatever change in size and physical type may be disclosed by these tables may be properly attributed to methods of life and environment, and not to racial peculiarities. It may be said that the eastern college draws a much larger percentage of its patronage from urban population, while the more western institutions represent types that live more out of doors and are engaged in more active physical employments. We notice, first, that the Wellesley woman is taller and heavier than the typical woman of either of the western groups, while the Oberlin and Nebraska women are about the same size and weight. The increased frequency of the Teutonic element in the western group probably accounts for a taller height sitting in the western group than in the eastern, the eastern type partaking more of the long-legged and short-trunked type, which seems to be characteristic of the tendency in modern development. The symmetry that exists in the length of the upper extremities is remarkable, although there seems to be a greater length of foot in the eastern group than in either of the others. In girths we notice, first, the records of head circumference, which seems to be larger in the eastern group. In girth of upper arm the eastern group excel, while in girth of forearm they are markedly deficient. This, I think, may be explained if the western type has been more accustomed to physical work, which would tend to reduce any fatty tissue from the upper arm and would give marked muscular development through the forearm. The breadth of shoulders seems to be the same in all groups, although the broader neck is found where the larger head has to be supported. In breadth of waist the Oberlin group seems to be markedly deficient, and for this I can offer no explanation. In depths the eastern group leads, showing a rounder type of figure, and the Oberlin group seems to be especially deficient in this regard. I can only hazard an opinion that this may be due to the farm life that has moulded so large a percentage in this group, and this influence is obliterated to some extent by the Teutonic element in the far western group. Finally, it is of great

interest to notice that the Nebraska woman has a much larger lung capacity, as she has larger chest girths, and this item alone would indicate a higher type of physical ability and a previous life of greater activity than is found in either of the two other classes. In this regard the eastern college seems to have a better record than would be anticipated from the girths."

GIFT TO COOPER UNION.

Andrew Carnegie has given to Cooper Union of New York \$300,000, which, supplemented by \$200,000 contributed by members of the Cooper family, will serve to found a great polytechnic school. Thus the opening of the year will witness the completion of the plans formulated by Peter Cooper in the deed of gift by which he gave to New York an institution for the education of wage-earners. Fully 500 youths will be admitted to a course of mechanical art, in which they shall be fitted to take positions as foremen and skilled operators. It is expected that eventually there will be courses for 1,000 pupils. The union now has 3,000 students. Those who enter the new school of industrial art will be taught the uses of power, steam, electricity and water.

Mr. Carnegie's gift was made in characteristic manner. He sent \$100,000 a few days ago to Arma S. Hewitt, secretary of Cooper Union, saying that he wished to have it applied to furthering the interests of the institution. He knew Peter Cooper and greatly admired his ideas of education.

Mr. Hewitt, in accepting the gift, said it would enable him to resume the task of raising the \$500,000 required to found the school of industrial art, a project which he had been endeavoring to advance for forty years. Mr. Hewitt mentioned that the Cooper family would give \$200,000. Mr. Carnegie then tripled his contribution.

NORTHWESTERN WANTS MONEY.

The committee appointed by trustees of Northwestern university to devise ways and means for securing money for the development of the institution has completed its work and yesterday sent a statement of the needs of the university to every alumnus and friend of the school, asking for a gift of \$1,700,000. Of this amount \$1,500,000 is to be used by the college of liberal arts, \$150,000 by Garrett biblical institute and \$50,000 by the Wesley hospital. The committee is composed of Dr. C. J. Little, president of Garrett biblical institute; Dr. Robert Shepard, treasurer of the university, and Frank P. Crandon.

The urgent needs set forth in the statement are for a new gymnasium, an auditorium, museums for natural science and biology and dining halls. The need of a gymnasium is the first mentioned, and attention is called to the poor facilities for athletic training the university affords. The university has no auditorium on the campus large enough to assemble all the students for chapel exercises or on other occasions. For these buildings the committee asks the following sums: One hundred thousand dollars for a gymnasium, \$100,000 for an auditorium, \$200,000 for science museums and \$50,000 for dining halls.