

# The Daily Nebraskan

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## WINS ONE VICTORY

### NEBRASKA DEFEATS IOWA BUT LOSES TO MINNESOTA.

Decision in Iowa Debate Unanimous for Nebraska—One Judge Dissents at Minneapolis.

Nebraska won from Iowa and lost to Minnesota in debate last night. The decision in the Iowa contest was unanimous for Nebraska, who upheld the affirmative. In the Minnesota debate the vote of the judges stood two to one against Nebraska. Nebraska argued the negative side at Minneapolis.

The teams discussed the question of exclusive federal control of corporations doing an interstate business.

#### NEBRASKA-IOWA.

In the Iowa debate last night Nebraska was represented by Robert I. Elliott, 1909; Martin L. Frerichs, 1908, and Joseph M. Swenson, 1906, with Byron E. Yoder, 1908, as alternate. Iowa debaters were Lawrence Mayer, 1910; Irving Brant, 1908, and Carl Byair, 1910. In the main speeches the debaters spoke in the foregoing order. The order for the rebuttal was: Mayer, Elliott, Byair, Frerichs, Erant and Swenson.

Nebraska supported the affirmative side of the question and Iowa upheld the negative. William J. Bryan presided as chairman. The judges were Prof. I. Loeb of the University of Missouri, Judge J. H. Quinn of Fairmont, Minn., and B. C. Taylor.

Through a clear and accurate analysis of the question, excellent delivery, and great versatility Nebraska won a decisive victory over the University of Iowa on the debating platform last evening. Before a crowd of over 1,000 people, which filled Memorial hall to the limit, Iowa's carefully prepared case was completely shattered. According to a statement of the judges after the debate, Nebraska showed her superiority in every point which was taken into consideration in making the decision.

Mr. Swenson's closing speech will long be remembered at Nebraska as a masterpiece of clear-cut, effective, extemporaneous argument. With decisive effect he showed exactly where the matter stood; just what each side had proved and what was required to win the debate.

Mr. R. I. Elliott opened the case for Nebraska, and in a very pleasing manner, indicated just what line of argument Nebraska would advance. He declared that the first reason why Nebraska favored exclusive federal control of transportation companies doing an interstate business was the fact that it was right in principle. The second reason was the matter of expediency. He declared that the federal government should control the railroads through the interstate commerce commission with enlarged powers.

Mr. Lawrence Mayer next spoke, and contended that if the negative could show that national control is

not good for some localities then they would have proved that exclusive federal control is not a good thing.

Mr. Frerichs for Nebraska advanced the argument that the states cannot properly or reasonably secure proper rates.

Mr. Brant, speaking for Iowa, admitted the evils of the present system and also that national control was justifiable in so far as the railroads were national in their character. He related in great detail the local duties which would necessarily devolve on congress.

Mr. Swenson took up the question of over-capitalization and showed that federal control was necessary to properly restrain over-capitalization.

Mr. Byoir contended that their contention that Nebraska must prove federal control to be advantageous in every case was not a technicality but a fundamental objection.

Iowa refused to debate the broader reasons which Nebraska advanced to prove that federal control was advantageous and necessary. She based her debate on the word "exclusive." In his final speech Mr. Swenson showed that the states are not natural units and should not be regarded as units in matters of transportation any more than the counties.

#### NEBRASKA-MINNESOTA.

In the Minnesota contest the Nebraska team was composed of William R. King, 1908; Clyde C. McWhinney, and Lawrence J. Weaver, with Ralph A. Van Orsdel as alternate. Algernon O. Colburn, Harold C. Deering and Stanley H. Houck represented Minnesota. Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota presided. The judges were Judge A. J. Vinje of Superior, Wis., Judge J. J. Fruit of LaCrosse, Wis., and Prof. Scott.

Minnesota, for the affirmative, advocated a federal incorporation law and based their argument upon the inadequacy of the present dual system. They argued that control over over-capitalization and the fixing of rates go hand in hand, and that the present conflict of authority postpones adequate legislation both state and national. Nebraska, for the negative, argued that exclusive federal control is contrary to the fundamental principles of our democratic form of government and would deprive the states of control over their local affairs; that the present evils can and are being solved by the states themselves in co-operation with one another and with the federal government, and that federal control is unnecessary, inexpedient and impracticable, because on the case as presented by the af-

firmative there was no assurance of practicable administration of the federal government.

The University chapel was well filled with an appreciative audience. Governor Johnson presided and made a brief address after the debate, but did not express any opinion on the subject of debate.

#### The Iowa Team.

The leader of the team is Irving Brant, 1908, of Iowa City, son of the editor of "The Daily Republican." Young Brant is a graduate of the Iowa City High school where in his senior year he was a prominent debater. In his freshman year he became a member of the Irving Institute; took part in oratorical contests and represented his society in the annual inter-class debate and also last year he was in the Wisconsin preliminary debate.

Lawrence Mayer, of Iowa City, the second man on the team, is also a sophomore in the College of Liberal Arts. He is a member of the Irving Institute and of the Sigma Nu fraternity. He is a graduate of the Iowa City High school and was on the team that defeated Grinnell in 1906.

The third member of the team, Carl Byoir, of Des Moines, is a sophomore in the College of Liberal Arts. He served twice as a member of the teams which represented the West High school of his city against the East High school and the Omaha High school. In both cases his team won. Last year he was a member of the class team representing the Irving Institute and led his team to victory. He participated in the freshman oratorical contest. He was a member of the freshman basketball team, was elected a member of the Dramatic club, and has been recently chosen business manager of "The Hawkeye."

#### The Nebraska Debaters.

Robert I. Elliott, 1909, of University Place, Neb. He was valedictorian of his class at the Winside, Neb., high school and represented the school in debate. At the Wayne, Neb., normal school, which he attended before he came to the University, he took first honors in public speaking. He is a member of Acacia.

Martin L. Frerichs, Law 1908, of Auburn, Neb. He won one of the prizes for the highest scholarship in the first-year class in the College of Law. He is chief justice of the College of Law Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Swenson, 1908, of Omaha. He represented the Omaha High school on five winning debate teams. In his freshman year he won a place on the Nebraska team which defeated (Continued on page 3.)

## FOR COLLEGE MEN

### THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE NEEDS TRAINED GRADUATES.

Dr. Harlan Criticizes the American System and Urges the Establishment of a Training School.

That this country is even yet lagging in providing for an intelligent, well educated consular service is a conclusion that has been strengthened in the mind of Dr. Richard D. Harlan, former president of Lake Forest University and eldest son of Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, who has been making a tour of England and France in the interest of the George Washington University. When Dr. Harlan went abroad he had in mind particularly to investigate two schools in England and France which have acquired a wide reputation for their practical methods of preparing young men for diplomatic careers. These are the great Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris, and the London School of Economics and Political Sciences, which, in many respects must serve as models for the organized school of diplomacy which has been in process of upbuilding in Washington since 1898. In speaking of the Paris school, Dr. Harlan says: The story of the foundation and growth of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques makes one of the brightest pages in recent French history. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war the one thought uppermost in the minds of every intelligent patriotic Frenchman was, "What can be done to lift our country out of the dust and make a new France?" It came into the heart of Emile Boutmy that the best way for him to help his country was to found a school where her sons might acquire a better knowledge of the nations of the world (France included), of diplomacy, history, social questions and the political sciences. With this end in view, Boutmy founded the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, in 1871, and gave generously of his means and all his energies and time to its upbuilding. The success of this school was instantaneous. It now employs fifty professors and instructors and has 1,000 students. So important has been its service to France that during the past ten years all the appointees to the French foreign service, whether diplomatic or consular, with only three exceptions, have been graduates of this school.

In accordance with the reforms instituted by Secretary Root, young men in all the leading colleges are now being urged to consider the diplomatic service as offering a field for a career. It is, however, generally recognized that even the best equipped graduates of universities and technical schools need specialized training for the particular calling which they are going to undertake. This is the kind of training which they would secure as a matter of course in Great Britain or France, and which is beginning to be (Continued on page four.)

## OFFICERS' HOP

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