



**YALE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.**

**Defeats Harvard for the Third Successive Time in Debate—Her Position More Logical.**

It was a well fought contest, but Yale gained the victory squarely on her merits, though there were a few wisecrackers who had ominously whispered it about that Yale never won on a stormy night and that victories in football and debate in the same year were unusual in her annals. It is doubtful whether a more enthusiastic and representative audience has ever greeted the rival debating teams of the two universities than the one which filled College Street Hall last Friday night. Faculty, alumni and students were out in full force and those who came late without tickets, expecting to find plenty of seating room at the last moment, were lucky if they obtained anything better than the back rows in the gallery, so large had been the advance sale of seats.

It had been expected that the University football team would occupy seats together in the center of the house, following a custom inaugurated at Sander's Theatre last Spring, but the absence of several members from the city rendered this plan impracticable at the last moment. Shortly after eight o'clock the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, '56, the presiding officer of the evening entered from the right of the platform followed by the Harvard and Yale representatives. Their appearance was the signal for a long continued round of applause from all parts of the house. Meanwhile the judges of the debate, Hon. William B. Hornblower of New York, Hon. John J. McCook of New York and Professor Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia University, took seats among the audience.

**MR. DEPEW'S INTRODUCTION.**

When Mr. Depew arose for his introductory remarks he was greeted with an ovation which showed at once that the audience fully appreciated the treat which was in store for them. He expressed his gratification at being allowed to preside on such an occasion and then showed the part intercollegiate athletic contests had played in the revival of debating. In the course of his remarks he said:

"There is, and there always will be just as great a demand for public speaking, and just as great an opportunity for it, as was the case in what is known as the 'days of the great orators'. But the last twenty years of college history has not produced a single famous orator in the United States. This is seen mostly in our courts, upon the political platform, and in the decadence of popular oratory in the Senate, in Congress, and in the various halls of legislation of our country. But I look forward to the revival of the debating society with the expectation of seeing a new generation go forth from our colleges, not only panoplied with a magnificent and superb education but able also to utilize it in the thousands of places where the educated man is called upon to make use of his power in the defense of right and securing of justice, in the directors' meeting, in the courts of law, in the pulpit—everywhere and anywhere—lucidly and carefully expressing the judgment he has formed.

"To-night we have a brand new question; it is not threshing out the old straw nor the reproduction of things that can be found in the libraries, but it is one that has not yet been thoroughly

discussed. It will be of vital importance in the press and in Congress for years to come. The history of the United States in time past has been distinctively that of internal development, but now we depart and are to discuss a new policy with arguments for and against, and I hope that when the question comes before Congress it will be debated as ably and as earnestly as it will be discussed here to-night."

He then formally announced the subject for the evening's debate. *Resolved*, That the United States should annex the Hawaiian Islands.

The audience were not deceived in



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their expectations of a lively and spirited discussion. There was none of the indefiniteness or ambiguity about interpretation which characterized last year's contest at Cambridge, and from the very outset there was a constant clash of argument. The opening speeches were marked by the large amount of rebuttal indulged in on both sides. Indeed Jump, the first Yale speaker, spent several minutes in an out-and-out attack on his opponent's position before outlining his own side of the case. All of this tended to keep the audience on the *qui vive*. Harvard, upholding the affirmative as she has for three successive years, had the burden of proof, but she placed confidence in having the popular side of the question. Yale relied upon her ability to prove that the negative was more logical.

**HARVARD OPENS THE DEBATE.**

Wilbur Morse, 1900, of Pennsylvania, was Harvard's first speaker. His form and the polished manner in which he expressed himself gained the attention of the house at once. He stated the position of the affirmative with directness—the United States should annex Hawaii because it was for the best interest of both nations; because it was the consummation of our past policy; because it was the sole guarantee to the perpetuation of American civilization and American supremacy in the islands; and, lastly, because it was the only final solution of the Hawaiian problem. He argued that important commercial and strategic advantages would be secured by annexation, since a stable form of government would greatly increase the trade of the islands with the United States; while from a naval standpoint we would obtain a permanent coaling and naval station in the Pacific. He anticipated the argument of the negative regarding the present right, by treaty, which the United States possesses of fortifying Pearl Harbor, and showed that the foundation on which it rested, the Hawaiian-American treaty of 1897, might be abrogated by either party on twelve months' notice.

**MR. JUMP REPLIES FOR YALE.**

Mr. Morse's argument was a direct and open challenge to Yale, and Herbert Atchinson Jump, '99 T. S., replied on Yale's behalf with an earnestness which carried with it great conviction. His gestures were few but exceedingly emphatic and he seemed to feel deeply the force of every point he made. He replied to Mr. Morse that the question was not primarily one of the interests of the islands: we were concerned with the direct effects on the United States. He then presented the first phase of Yale's three-fold argument, the political results of annexation. The population of the islands were undesirable, they were undemocratic by nature, of five difficult nationalities, and did not themselves desire annexation. Mr. Jump's description of the political corruption which must arise from the admission of unintelligent voters was especially telling, and he closed by saying that our political system was strained enough already by class conflicts, race problems, bribery and ring rule, and the un-American immigrant. We had no right thus to add new or aggravate old problems by the annexation of a trans-oceanic appendage.

**MR. KEITH'S ARGUMENT.**

Harvard's second speaker was John Alexander Hull Keith, sp., of Illinois. His manner was easy and graceful, although at first his words could scarcely be heard. His preliminary rebuttal was keen and sometimes verging on the sarcastic. It was his purpose to show the imminent danger of the seizure of Hawaii by some other strong power or the possibility of the islands seeking another sponsor if the United States delayed immediate action. The two most probable powers to attempt this, he thought, were England and Japan, his assumptions being based on the views of ex-minister W. R. Castle and Rev. D. C. Greene of Tokio, Japan. England had already refused to admit that the interests of the United States in Hawaii were greater than her's. Japan had made urgent demands for the suffrage of her subjects in the islands; indeed if annexation were refused there was every reason to believe that Japan



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would encourage the emigration of her subjects, demand the rights of citizenship for them, and when her interests should predominate in Hawaii, protect those interests by extending her sovereignty to the islands. It was for the United States to decide the destiny of Hawaii.

**STRATEGIC ARGUMENT ANSWERED.**

Harvard's preceding speakers had dwelt at some length on the value of  
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**DELTA PSI ELECTIONS.**

**Names of the Men Chosen from the Freshman Class.**

The following members of 1900 S. received elections to the Delta Psi Society on December 4th.

- William Roscoe Bassick of Bridgeport, Conn.
- Alfonso Rockwell Cluett of Troy, N. Y.
- Eliot Cutler of Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Edward Layton deForest of New York City.
- Charles Tarbell Dudley of Washington, D. C.
- Carl Brandes Ely of Philadelphia, Pa.
- Henry Stuart Hotchkiss of New Haven, Conn.
- John Hammond Inman of New York City.
- Charles Bispham Levey of Elizabeth, N. J.
- Eugene Treat Savage of Bangor, Me.
- Edwin Allen Strong of Hartford, Conn.
- Raynham Townshend of New Haven, Conn.

**Chamberlin Elected Captain.**

At a meeting of the football team held Tuesday evening, Burr Clark Chamberlin, Post Graduate, of Dalton, Mass., was elected Captain of the football team for next year.

He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, where he played on the School team. He entered Yale with the Class of Ninety-Seven S. Chamberlin was substitute tackle in 1896, and last year he played center on the University team. The past season he was tried at full-back and end, but it was found that tackle was the position best suited to his abilities. He played right-tackle in all the important games. Chamberlin is now taking a two-year's post graduate course in the Sheffield Scientific School.

In a review of the season by Walter Camp, Chamberlin was styled the surest and hardest tackler on the gridiron. He weighs 180 pounds, is five feet ten inches tall, and is 21 years old.

**All America Elevens.**

Walter Camp, in the current issue of *Harper's Weekly*, makes up the All America Teams. He has made three elevens which are as follows:

First eleven—Cochran, Princeton; Chamberlin, Yale; Hare, Pennsylvania; Doucette, Harvard; Brown, Yale; Outland, Pennsylvania; Hall, Yale; deSaulles, Yale; Dibblee, Harvard; Kelly, Princeton; Minds, Pennsylvania.

Second eleven—Boyle, Pennsylvania; Rodgers, Yale; Chadwick, Yale; Cadwalader, Yale; Rhinehart, Lafayette; Scales, West Point; McKeever, Cornell; Young, Cornell; Nesbitt, West Point; Fultz, Brown; McBride, Yale.

Third eleven—Moulton, Harvard; Hillebrand, Princeton; Bouvé, Harvard; Overfield, Pennsylvania; McCracken, Pennsylvania; Donald, Harvard; Tracy, Cornell; Baird, Princeton; Bannard, Princeton; Walbridge, Lafayette; Wheeler, Princeton.

The positions begin with left-end and run through the line in their regular order.

This year's Pot-Pourri will be edited by R. M. Crosby, '98; P. W. Hamill, '98, and M. Mullally, '98.