

The Trinity Chronicle

Volume 6. Number 20

TRINITY COLLEGE, DURHAM, N. C., MARCH 1, 1911

Price Five Cents

TRINITY WON AND LOST

WON GAME FROM V. M. I. MONDAY
AND LOST TO U. OF VIRGINIA
THURSDAY NIGHT

U. OF VA. GAME HARD FOUGHT

Game Was Lost by Close Score of 24 to 18 Thursday.—V. M. I. Was Overwhelmed 52 to 17 Monday Night.—Kiker and Jones Took Honors.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

After having won the game at the end of the first half by the score of thirteen to six, and then sewed it up tight five minutes after the opening of the second half, when the score stood seventeen to six in their favor, the basketball team of Trinity College lost out to the fast quint from the University of Virginia in the last few minutes of the play, the game ending in the score of 24 to 18 in favor of the Virginians. From the spectators' point of view it was altogether the most exciting and fiercely fought contest of the season, the cheering of the large assembly that crowded the gymnasium resembling in volume and frequency that of the best attended baseball games. It was a case of Greek meet Greek from the start, and a prettier game was never played on the local court. Although losing out by a close score after having practically won the game made many a loyal Trinity heart ache, there is a general feeling that the Virginians put up the better game, and the only really deplorable thing about the whole business was that "Little" Brim, one of the mainstays of the team, was compelled to watch the game from the side lines owing to an attack of the grippie.

Kiker bore the brunt of the game for Trinity, and the way in which he broke up the passes and sailed into those long-end-rundrills brought cheer after cheer from the packed galleries. The two teams lined up as follows:

Trinity—Kiker, center; Jones and Moore, forwards; Hedrick and Brinn, guards.

U. of V.—Betrin, center; Churchman, Driver, Gil and Keorne, forwards; Cecil and Neff, guards.

TRINITY WON FROM V. M. I.

With Little Brim back in the game, and the whole team full of snap and ginger, Trinity overwhelmed V. M. I. in a one-sided game of basketball Monday night by the score of 52 to 17. With the exception of the Virginian's fast center, McCreedy, the visitors were entirely outclassed, although several times during the first half the score was respectably tied by them. For the first fifteen minutes of play it looked like another University of Virginia battle, with the score never more than three points in Trinity's favor. At the end of the half the score stood 14 to 10, with Trinity on the sunny side.

It was during the second half that the catastrophe occurred, the locals scoring almost every minute. "Long Boy" Kiker was at his best inserting the sphere in the basket nine times during the game, notwithstanding the fact that he was guarded by the fast and hard playing McCreedy. Jones played an unusually brilliant game, scoring eight goals, most of them of the hair-raising order. Little Brim played gamely in spite of the after effects of a severe attack of the grippie, and although not quite up to his

(Concluded on Page 3.)

SWARTHMORE WON DEBATE FROM TRINITY

Pennsylvania Trio Captured the Honors in the Intercollegiate Debate Between that College and Trinity Last Saturday Night

DEBATE HARD FOUGHT AND DECISION DIFFICULT

Judges Found It Hard to Decide, But Gave the Decision to Swarthmore by Majority of One.—The Tariff Question Was Discussed.—The Pennsylvanians Shifted the Question, and Trinity Failed to Score Them on that Point.—A Fine Exhibition

Defending the negative side of the question, "Resolved, That our legislation should be shaped toward the gradual abandonment of the protective tariff," Trinity lost to Swarthmore Saturday night in the first of the two debates arranged with that institution. The contest took place in the Craven Memorial Hall, which held a large audience of students and townspeople gathered to witness Trinity's first debate with a northern college. Speaking for Swarthmore were Mr. Joseph H. Willis, Mr. Raymond Bye and Mr. Russell Green. Trinity's team was composed of Mr. J. N. Aiken, Mr. R. G. Cherry and Mr. W. A. Cade. The judges were Rev. George W. Lay, rector of St. Mary's College, Raleigh, N. C.; Professor J. A. Matheson, of the State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.; and the Hon. Thurston T. Hicks, of Henderson, N. C. President Few presided and Professor W. C. Rankin principal of the Morehead school at Durham, was timekeeper.

The debate was followed by an enjoyable smoker given in the apartments of President Few, in the new dormitory, to the debaters of the evening and the judges and officials. Several of Trinity's former intercollegiate debaters, the members of the debate council and the presidents of the two literary societies were also present. Dr. W. K. Boyd acted as toastmaster. President Few, Professor Pearson, of Swarthmore, Col. T. T. Hicks and Dr. F. C. Brown, responded with impromptu toasts.

Mr. Hicks, in announcing the decision of the judges, remarked upon the closeness of the debate, saying that it was only after a long and careful weighing of the argument on both sides that the committee was able to reach a decision and then only by a vote of two to one. The impartiality of the tribunal, he assured the audience in a humorous introduction, was beyond question, since an inquiry into the political creeds of the men composing the committee, upon referring to consider the decision, showed that one of them was an out-and-out protectionist, another an apostle of free trade, while the third one was on the fence.

The debate was in all respects one of the finest and one of the closest ever heard in the city. At the conclusion of the speeches no one was able to venture a guess as to the outcome. In the main there appeared to the untrained mind of the layman no decided differences in the claims of the opposing sides until the opening of the rebuttals. Trinity rightly attributed to the protective tariff America's phenomenal industrial development in the past, and Swarthmore freely admitted it.

The Pennsylvanians argued that many of our one-time helpless infant industries have now grown to lusty manhood and have no longer any need of the maternal milk bottle, and the North Carolinians admitted that further protection to some of our giant corporations was unnecessary and should be removed, but defended the principle of a protective tariff and favored the reconstruction of the tariff on a "scientific basis." At no time did Swarthmore propose a total abandonment of the protective tariff, a policy to which their side of the query should have compelled them, and Trinity's failure to nail them on this point is generally conceded to have been one of the factors that lost the North Carolinians the decision. Not even total abandonment, but reduction on those tariff-protected products which need no protection, was their argument—a policy hardly differing from that offered by the negative; and Trinity's failure to discover the discrepancy and press the point home helped mightily the cause of Swarthmore.

As an exhibition of argumentation and good speaking the debate left nothing to be desired. The Trinity speakers had a good deal the better of the visitors in force and warmth, and the Pennsylvanians made up for their lack in this respect with skillful maneuvering, dispassionate analysis and a leaning toward the satirical, which was highly effective. The clear-cut, idiomatic, unslurred speech of the northern debaters possessed much charm and novelty for the ears of an audience accustomed to the synecopated and lazily enunciated syllables of the cotton country.

One of the enjoyable features of the evening was the selections rendered by the Glee Club immediately before the beginning of the debate and during the interval that elapsed between its end and the decision of the committee. The quiet selections were repeatedly encored. The rendering of the favorite "Little Cotton Dolly," caught the large crowd and touched a responsive chord in the hearts of the debaters from Pennsylvania, as was evident from their continued applause.

President Few announced the rules of the debate under which each speaker was allowed no more than ten minutes on the first speech and seven minutes on his rejoinder. He welcomed the speakers from the great state of Pennsylvania, expressing the hope that the series of debates about to be begun between the two colleges would in every way be pleasant and satisfactory to both sides, and introduced as the first speaker of the evening Mr. Joseph H. Willis, of Swarthmore, who took up the defense of the affirmative side of the question. Before beginning his argument he paid a compliment, in behalf of the visiting team, to the far-famed hospitality of the south, which, he said, he and his colleagues were to-day experiencing for the first time.

MR. J. H. WILLIS, SWARTHMORE

It devolved upon the affirmative, he said, to prove that the American people are justified in removing the present unjust rates. The extortionate tariff on those industries that meet European competition and yet charge unparalleled prices at home should be abandoned. As far as the weaker industries are concerned their protection should be done away with when they show their capacity to stand on their own feet. A change in our policy must be brought about, for the tariff has accomplished the purposes its advocates claim for their theory, and the continuation of protection means the continuance of high prices and the further encouragement of monopoly. The fact that three-fourths of the 345 millions in exports from the United States were articles made by such protected industries as steel, tobacco and cotton, indisputably shows their power of self-support. The negative, Mr. Willis concluded, must show, to justify the retention of protection, that our manufacturing enterprises, viewed broadly, are yet infants.

MR. J. N. AIKEN, TRINITY

Mr. Aiken, who opened the debate for the negative, began by explaining the differences between a revenue and a protective tariff. A revenue tariff, he said, is one levied on articles not produced at home and whose sole aim is the securing of revenue. A protective tariff, however, falls on commodities which can be produced at home but in whose production the foreigner has the advantage over the home producer. The aim of a protective tariff is to establish such industries at home. The speaker showed that at the point where duties equalize cost of production at home and abroad they become protective. Any assessments above this point are unnecessary, and below it, only raise the price of the whole consumption without benefiting home industry.

The speaker's next point was that protection had played a great part in building up our industry, and in sustaining this statement he pointed to the great progress of the years 1808-1815, when we had no foreign commerce and therefore absolute protection, and again to the decade 1860-1870, when the tariff was put on an exceedingly high basis to meet war expenditures. He con-

(Concluded on Page 4.)

JUDGE PRITCHARD SPEAKER

DELIVERED ADDRESS ON THE OCCASION OF CIVIC CELEBRATION FEBRUARY 22, AT TRINITY

SPOKE ON "GOOD CITIZENSHIP"

An Able and Instructive Address by North Carolina's Well Known Jurist—Delivered Under Auspices of "9019"—Banquet in Dr. Few's Quarters.

Speaking Wednesday night under the auspices of the "9019"—the scholarship society of the college—Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, delivered one of the most instructive addresses heard at this institution. The occasion was the annual civic celebration which has been observed at Trinity College on Washington's birthday for many years. The speaking took place in the large Craven Memorial Hall which held a large crowd of the college students and citizens of the city.

Following the address of Judge Pritchard an informal banquet was tendered the speaker by the "9019," which was attended by all the members of that organization, and a number of invited guests. This was one of the happiest events of the evening and in addition to the enjoyable menu, was marked by an unusual number of felicitous impromptu speeches by the banqueters.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Judge Pritchard chose for the theme of his address "Good Citizenship." Perhaps no speaker in the south is better qualified by many years of efficient public service to speak with authority on the essentials of good citizenship than was the speaker of the evening. Interesting himself widely in the development of sane and practical ideals, and closely in touch with the educational and charitable institutions of the country, he brought to his subject a broad and sympathetic analysis of the problems facing American citizenship to-day.

Beginning his address Judge Pritchard said:

"It is indeed a source of pleasure as well as an honor to be with you and to participate in the exercises of the hour. The unanimity with which this day is observed by the American people is not only a high tribute to the one to whom above all others we are indebted for the splendid heritage of which we boast, but it is also the strongest possible evidence that the people of this country are capable of exercising the rights secured to them by a representative form of government. It is also an assurance that our citizens are patriotic and determined to perpetuate our institutions and to maintain the government and laws by which we are governed."

After paying a glowing tribute to "the father of our country" and his work, he characterized next the life of our early American ancestors who were confronted only with the problem of the good of their country and the service of their Maker, and who were not surrounded with the temptations and allurements that are to-day encountered on every hand. "Those times have passed never to return! All things have changed and a new order prevails! With the development of our country and

(Concluded on Page 3.)

The Trinity Chronicle

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY DURING THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR BY THE COLUMBIAN AND RESPERIAN LITERARY SOCIETIES



SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR

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Entered as Second-Class Matter September 19th, 1909, at the Postoffice at Durham, N. C., under Act of March 3d, 1879.

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Communications and items of educational interest are solicited from Alumni. The writer's full name should accompany all communications.

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All subscriptions and bills for advertisements are payable before the first of February.

SUBSCRIBERS WILL PLEASE NOTIFY THE MANAGER OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Tough luck to win a game and then lose it. But maybe we didn't come back in that V. M. I. breach of etiquette.

We'll make Swarthmore turn Green bye and Bye when we meet her baseball team. Willits debaters help it then? Nixie.

You would never have done it, Virginia, if the measles hadn't laid Little "Jimmy" on his tummy, in his trundle bed. Luck; that's all.

Question for debate: Tan Oxfords and a Straw, or a season ticket for me and she? Two weeks to decide. First game March 15.

Trinity girls are hopelessly archaic. We have been patiently waiting for the harem skirt to make its appearance at the Frank-shack. Does the harem scare'n?

It ain't nothin' less than moral de-Cade-nice we admit, that makes us Cherry-sh the hope of putting it all over Swarthmore next month in baseball, but we're just Aiken to. Help! Help!

Diogenes searched Hellas in vain for an honest man. Lillian Russell comes here Saturday "In Search of a Sinner." Fair Lillian, how foolish—now, if you would only have tried Chapel Hill.

When your wife wears the harem skirt

You will find it hard to learn. When looking for your trousers. To distinguish your'n from her'n.

—Durham Sun.

What ignorance! Colonel Jim, her'n won't have any pockets.

There be those who say that she shifted the question. There be others who take into consideration the fallibility of human judgment. There be still others who claim we had the question. These be all honorable men. To us it seems a case of one team which had the benefit of good coaching and a training table, and another team that "just grooved"—like Topsy.

Geivis, night. Wasserkind, a mosaic painting is not necessarily a relief of ancient Hebrew art.

College Pickings

Mrs. J. A. Morgan entertained the V. M. W. Sorority on Feb. 22.

Rev. A. McCullen visited his daughter and son in college this week.

Mr. Leil Tolson spent several days last week at his home in Wilmington.

Mr. George Clark, of Chapel Hill, spent Saturday on the campus visiting friends.

Mr. A. H. Heinman, formerly of the class of 1914, spent several days on the campus last week.

Mr. C. M. Johnson, of the Freshman class, went home last Saturday with the pink-eye.

Mr. B. T. Hurley, of the Senior class, spent Wednesday at Haw River on a visit to friends.

Mr. W. H. Boyd, who spent several days at home last week on account of his eyes, has returned.

Mr. B. F. Wrenn, of Siler City, visited his daughters, Mrs. J. A. Morgan and Miss Lizzie Wrenn, Thursday and Friday of last week.

Dr. P. R. Hardee, of Stem, N. C., spent last Thursday night on the campus visiting his son, Mr. David L. Hardee, of the Sophomore class.

Mr. B. W. Hawks, of Baltimore, Md., who graduated here in the class of 1908, spent several days on the campus visiting his cousin, Mr. Junius Rose.

Mr. H. C. Tucker, member of the legislature from Ashe county, came down for the debate Saturday night. He stayed with Mr. W. E. Elder, of the Junior class.

Mr. Henry Wilson, formerly of the class of 1901, and now holding a position with the Bell Telephone Co., at Winston, spent Saturday on the campus visiting friends.

Dr. Frank C. Brown's book, "The Life and Work of Settle," is receiving favorable comment from the Chicago critics as shown in reviews of the work which appeared in two of the leading Chicago dailies recently.

Dr. W. H. Gasson, last year Professor of Economics at Trinity, and for the present year relieving Dr. Jones, of the department of Economics at Cornell, recently delivered an address on the Commission form of government before a civic club at Elmira, N. Y. The Elmira Advertiser speaks highly of the address.

After resisting a half hundred charges of dynamite, a dozen attempts to batter it down with battering rams, and the moral persuasion of a crew of wreckers for the past three weeks, the tower of the destroyed Washington Duke building was finally laid low Monday morning. With the wall razed to the ground, the work of clearing away the wreck can be pursued with a great deal more safety, and it will not be long now before the site will be clean of wreckage and ready for the foundation work of the new administration building.

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The Chronicle has received an announcement that Mr. R. M. Norment, Jr., who graduated with the class of 1909, has purchased the *Robeson Advance*, of Lumberton, N. C., and will conduct it as an independent paper.

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JUDGE PRITCHARD SPEAKER

(Continued from Page 1)

the accumulation of wealth have come many evil agencies to undermine and destroy the character of our citizenship. There is apparently a disposition on the part of many to get as far as possible from the teachings of Christ and to do those things which must inevitably destroy the body as well as the soul. Drinking, gambling and all manner of dissipation are considered in many sections to be very fashionable. As a result of this condition of affairs, there are numerous divorce proceedings and the newspapers are filled with disgraceful episodes directly traceable to these kinds of dissipation.

"The young man just entering upon the struggle of life, filled with a spirit of hope and ambition, is often swept away by an indulgence in these things, feeling at the time that this is the only method by which he can fix his social status. First, he acquires the habit of drinking; then by degrees he loses interest in his employment and unconsciously becomes an idler only to be told finally by his employer that he cannot longer give him work. All of this is due to the fact that, by dissipation and idleness his whole nature has been transformed, and while at one time a sober, clear-headed, vigorous young man he has reached the point where his hand is unsteady, his brain clouded, and he ceases to be reliable. His condition has become such that no one respects him, he loses his own self-respect and is turned adrift upon the world, only to degenerate into that undesirable class of citizens, which is practically without God and without hope in the world."

Mr. Pritchard commented on the large amount of talk heard recently about conserving our water-power and our forests, while hardly a word is said about the conservation of our manhood and womanhood. Laws are continually framed for the preservation of our natural resources but there is a dearth of legislation looking toward the preservation of humanity itself. He sounded a note of warning against the thousands of immigrants who come yearly to our shores, ignorant of our national ideals, and carrying with them a menace to our social and national institutions.

Following a forceful summing up of the tendencies of modern legislation and of the increasing sense of responsibility of those who represent the people in legislative halls, Judge Pritchard concluded:

CONCLUSION

"This is the land of the free and the home of the brave, where religious and human liberty are enjoyed to the fullest extent, but if we sit idly by and permit the powers of evil to control the affairs of our state and nation, the day is not far distant when we shall share the fate of those nations that failed to recognize the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." I firmly believe that no harm will come to us so long as our citizens are religious and patriotic and our officials are guarded in the performance of their duties by the teachings of the lowly Nazarene.

"The only way to meet successfully those who teach the doctrine of anarchy is to teach the people the importance of being thoroughly devoted to America and her institutions. Let us therefore cultivate a spirit of patriotism and respect for the majesty of the constitution and the laws passed in pursuance there-

of. We should endeavor by all legitimate means to promote peace and harmony among our people and press forward to the glorious future which awaits us, imbued with that supreme spirit which flashed from the lips of Patrick Henry when he said in the Continental congress, 'I am not a Virginian, but an American!'

TRINITY WON AND LOST

(Continued from Page 1)

standard of the Charlotte games, secured four goals and did some good guarding. Hedrick and Brinn played their usual effective guarding game, which, although not so spectacular as the scoring game of the forwards, was, nevertheless as vital. Hedrick was more accurate in foul throwing in this game than in the one with Virginia, accepting six out of eight chances. The line-up was as follows:

Trinity—Brinn, right forward; Jones, left forward; Kiker, center; Brinn, J. E., right guard; Hedrick, left guard.

V. M. L.—Ewing, right forward; Shotwell, left forward; McCreedy, center; Leech, right guard; Moore, left guard.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY-MET

Report of Recent Acquisitions to Museum.—Talk by Dr. W. T. Laprade.

In view of the fact that the revival services and several basketball games had interfered with its set meeting time, the Historical Society met last night in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. As no provision has as yet been made for society rooms, this organization will be forced for some time to meet here.

President Boyd, after calling the society to order, presented a number of valuable donations and exchanges. The historical department of the college takes particular pride in being able to collect newspapers and other direct sources for scientific research in history. Through the Literary fund, Dr. Boyd has secured seventy-seven volumes of North Carolina newspapers, such as the *Wilmington Star*, beginning with the year 1867. This collection furnishes excellent material for work on the stormy Reconstruction period, the political upheavals of the last few decades, and the material progress of the State since the Civil War. Other items of peculiar interest are a letter from President Braxton Craven, written in 1881 and headed "Trinity College, N. C. Eleven Schools, including Law and Divinity. Expense, \$140 to \$170," and a register card showing that in the good old days Trinity Freshmen were compelled to take thirty-two hours' work a week, but never "flunked," as Dr. Boyd says.

The literary programme of the evening consisted of a talk by Dr. Laprade on the sources of his recent work on slavery in the District of Columbia. As the constitution of the Society was destroyed recently, the President was authorized to appoint a Committee on Constitution. Dr. Laprade, Mr. H. R. Hunter, Mr. R. G. Cherry and Mr. Patterson will assist Dr. Boyd in preparing a new constitution.

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Swarthmore Wins Debate from Trinity

(Continued from Page 1.)

trasted the prosperity of the years 1846-1886 with that of the past thirteen years, and showed that while we had free trade in the earlier period, our advancement then was largely due to other causes, but that the development of our own period, during which we have had protection, has been the result of that alone.

Next, turning to the situation in the commercial world to-day, he raised the question as to whether we could abandon protection without allowing foreign nations to profit at our expense, and stated that every one of our great commercial rivals except Great Britain has high protective tariffs. He explained the peculiar position of the latter nation which forced her to adopt a free trade policy, and affirmed that we were, on the other hand, well suited to a policy of protection.

MR. RAYMOND BYE, SWARTHMORE

After summarizing the argument of Mr. Willis, Mr. Bye, the second speaker on the affirmative, continued the discussion by the contention that the economic history of our country with but a few exceptions, is one story of upward and ascending protective rates. The affirmative maintains that we have now reached the point where the downward tendency should obtain. The absurdity of arguing for such an artificial stimulus as protection supplies, is evident when it becomes clear that American made products are sold cheaper abroad than at home. Many American business concerns have become established in Canada simply because steel can be bought cheaper in Canada than in the states.

In the second place the numerous trusts in this country, together with their tremendous tendency for evil have resulted from unnecessary protection. England, it is well known, is not afflicted with such huge combines as America. The removal of protection is not a panacea for all trust ills, but it can go far in reducing the high prices set by the trusts.

Figures of experts show conclusively that the cries of the conservationists are based on reason. To limit the further unscientific depletion of our natural resources we should allow the importation of lumber from the virgin forests of Canada.

MR. R. G. CHERRY, TRINITY

Mr. R. G. Cherry, the second speaker on the negative, following the lead of Mr. Aiken, who had justified protection as maintaining the integrity of our nation, showed the means through which this was accomplished, first, by creating and developing a diversified industry, second, by equalizing the differences in the productive cost between the United States and foreign countries.

Considering the first contention he said in part: "In the strenuous industrial competition of the present day the tendency of every nation is to diversify and to utilize every possible resource so as to bring about a more complete development. In the case of our own nation we have started and maintained many of our most important industries, an excellent example of which is the iron and steel industry. "In the case of such few industries as have reached that point in prosperity where little protection is needed we favor the removal of protection, but the principle should be retained to apply to the weak and growing industries. Every economist knows that capital is hesitating, for the cost of getting started

is prohibitive and competition at the start is fatal. Even when our important industries are developed completely we have room for the development of the finer arts in which there is most profit. The establishment of new industries clearly shows that if the policy of protection is continued the time will never come when our industrial life will cease to grow and become diversified." Mr. Cherry then developed the important part in our national welfare which is held by the wide diversification of industry, and showed that such a condition could not flourish unless protected by a tariff which completely offsets the difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad. In order to preserve the high standard of living enjoyed by the American workman which is not due, the speaker said, to higher efficiency and improved machinery exclusively, as some contend, but chiefly to the system of protection now in force, it is necessary to continue our protective tariff.

"It is an economic fact," Mr. Cherry continued, "that competition presupposes a relative equality of conditions. I have shown you the existence of differences in the cost of production between the United States and foreign countries, and on that ground contend for a reasonable justification of the protective tariff as being necessary, in that it does help to equalize the differences and keep the American manufacturer from a foreign competition he cannot meet, and in that it keeps the highly paid American laborer with his high standard of living from being reduced to the low level of the poorly paid foreigner."

MR. W. RUSSELL ORRICK, SWARTHMORE

In concluding the debate for the affirmative, Mr. Russell Green attempted to show how the maintenance of high protective rates would prove injurious to the three great classes, namely, manufacturers, workmen and farmers. Only one-eighth of our industries is protected and the remaining seven-eighths at least is hurt because raw materials are taxed by the tariff. Germany is wise enough not to place any limitations on such imports. In the second place they are injured because nations boycott our goods on account of our prohibitive rates. Our selfish policy has brought about a condition where the growth of our markets is not keeping pace with our increased productivity.

The workman's interests cry out for abandonment. Only one and one-half million laborers, Mr. H. Adkinson shows, are employed in protective industries. Their living expenses have increased tremendously and their wages looked at from the standpoint of productive efficiency are no higher than European wages.

The farmer least of all needs protection. Farm products far exceed in value manufactured articles. A fairer tariff system would mean cheaper agricultural implements and other manufactured articles consumed by the farmer. What little protection is not afforded to farm products is unnecessary, for their prices are fixed in the world markets.

MR. W. A. CADE, TRINITY

Mr. Cade closed Trinity's argument, setting himself to prove the necessity of maintaining our home market, the south's need of protection, and the advisability of continuing the work of a scientific reorganization of the tariff that has been so successfully begun. The preservation of real national independence depends upon productive power and the possession of a sure market for home products. The

United States especially, as a dynamic state with many resources, and her growing population must guard her home market.

The influence of protection in fostering a diversified industry has been pointed out. This multiplicity of industry, the building of factories, the segregation of capital and labor, the demand for machinery and farm products, all have resulted in the creation of a wide domestic exchange. Since the high wage status of American laborers is brought about by protection against foreign competition, their capacity to buy and the resulting preservation of the home market must be accredited to the protective system.


Southern statesmen are now realizing that the south is just developing from the agricultural stage to one of manufacturing. To aid in the development of the immense resources here such protection as brought about the industrial supremacy of New England is for similar reasons necessary in the south. An immense advantage must accrue to the entire nation if the south with her cotton fields and her natural adaptability for manufacturing, will be encouraged to turn her raw material into the finished product. Furthermore a healthy and scientific development of her agricultural industry must depend on crop rotation and intensive farming—processes which free trade would not permit.

By means of a permanent tariff commission the tariff can be placed on a scientific basis. Reciprocity, though in keeping with the protective principles, makes possible an extension of foreign markets and permits the importation of articles needed in this country. On the other hand low tariff would not increase our foreign markets because the exports of the United States have been greater in years of high tariff than in years when the tariff approached a revenue basis.

THE REBUTTALS

Since the main issues were not clearly brought out in the first six speeches, the rejoinders naturally became the forensic battle. Throughout the entire rebuttal the negative, though armed with powerful refutations were at a difficulty, in so far as their opponents in misinterpreting the question, had resorted to negative contentions which, the negative claimed, argued for gradual abandonment. The concluding speeches were admirably executed; calm, keen analysis, vigorous, enthusiastic enunciations of principles, bright repartee, homely illustrations and stinging sarcasm—all combined to create a striking rhetorical effect.

The negative who opened the rebuttal, severely attacked the contention for free raw material as a protective principle, the wage theory of the affirmative, and their explanation of the American trusts, and submitted to their opponents questions as to the status of protection in European politics. The affirmative relied on their contention that American industries could not be injured by gradual abandonment since seven-eighths of them are not protected and the other eighth includes such gigantic combinations and trusts as no longer need protection. Since gradual abandonment does not mean free trade, they argued that protection would continue to be afforded to weak industries. The negative's contention as to the value of reciprocity was a clear admission, they argued, that no harm would result if the present protective system were changed by freer trade relations between the United States and other nations.



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