201

THE FORENSIC LEAGUE
OF
MARYVILLE COLLEGE

DEBATING TEAMS, 1916-1917

TUSCULUM

E. K. JAMES, CAPT.	DECK WILLIAMS, CAPT.
E. W. MOUNCE	D. H. BRIGGS
W. W. HAGGARD	JOEL GEORGES
J. K. WITHERSPOON, ALT.	HERBERT KIGER, ALT.

OFFICERS

W. W. HAGGARD, PRES.
HOMER FRATER, VICE PRES.
E. S. CAMPBELL, SEC. & TREAS.
PROF. W. L. JOHNSON, FAC. REP.

DEBATING TEAMS, 1916-1917

UNIV. OF TENN.	EMORY & HENRY
HORACE DAWSON, CAPT.	W. B. HOLMES JR., CAPT
ROBERT ADAMS	HOMER FRATER
E. S. CAMPBELL	W. Y. HAYES
W. H. MCCORD, ALT.	O. H. LOGAN, ALT.

MARYVILLE, TENN., January 23 1917

Pres. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am very much interested in the question of the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to its power to declare laws unconstitutional. Should this power be denied the Supreme Court? Will you please give me your personal opinion on this subject, and any other information or reference will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

D. H. Briggs.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE

OF

THE FORENSIC LEAGUE

Jackson

Chicago, January 30, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 23d inst. came while I was out of the city. If the power of adjudicating acts of Congress in relation to the Constitution were denied the Supreme Court our Constitution itself would be very shortly a worthless document. There is a monograph on this subject which you will find interesting: I subjoin the title.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. D. H. Briggs, Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee

Chicago, January 30, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 25th inst. came while I was out of the city. If the power of adjudicating acts of Congress in relation to the Constitution were denied the Supreme Court our Constitution itself would be very shortly a worthless document. There is a monograph on this subject which you will find interesting: I subjoin the title.

Very truly yours.

H.P.J. - K.

Mr. D. H. Briggs, Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee

54

Luther E. Anderson,
Box No. 213,
Greenville, Pa.

Inf.
Sent Colls.
2/6/17 Assist.

Greenville, Pa., February 2d, 1917.

Mr. Harry Judson, Pres.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Judson

My dear Sir:

As I understand that you have taken a great deal of interest in the welfare of the people of Mexico, I am taking the liberty of writing you this letter, which I trust that you will read and give your careful consideration.

I am a young man twenty-one years of age, at present employed by the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company, at Greenville, Pa., as a clerk-stenographer, at a salary of $105.00 per month. I have a public school education, but never attended a high school; am a graduate of the Jamestown, N.Y. Business College, in bookkeeping and shorthand. It was my intention to devote my life to commercial pursuits, but in this I have changed my mind, having done so for several reasons: For the last year I have thought over the question of my future, and have come to the conclusion that I should so shape my life that I can be of some service to mankind; this conclusion has taken shape of a great desire so to do, and is the reason for this letter, knowing that you can be of great help to me if you will.

I have read much of the people and conditions in Mexico,and their is no doubt in my mind but what United States owes it to the world to give Mexico a helping hand, and so it occurred to me, in connection with my future, that I could do no better than to consecrate my life to the work of helping the Mexican people in educational and religious ways. I realize fully that it will bring me no fame or wealth, and that it will mean many sacrifices in different ways, for I have no means with which to carry out such work. In order to get the best results from my life in a work of this sort, I am cognizant to the fact that it is absolutely necessary that I have a better education than I now possess. My financial condition at the present time is a saving of about $700, that I have planned for use in getting a better education, which I had hoped would take me through a two years course in some good preparatory school, thereby becoming eligible to a college education, where I could take up the study of Spanish and philanthropic training; it being my desire to affiliate myself with such work as the Y.M.C.A. are doing, for I think that it is institutions of this kind that Mexico needs, or take up any educational and religious work that would be given me. What could you do for me in the way of helping me to secure a college education, that I may be of some service to the people of Mexico? I would be willing to do anything in the way of work to help me through my college work. My parents are in no way able to extend me any financial aid. I have thought of the matter of borrowing money for the purpose of acquiring the necessary education, but as a rule philanthropic work does not carry with it large salaries, and therefore it has been a question to me if I could ever pay a loan of this kind.

I am very much in earnest about this matter and I am positive that anything that you will do for me you will never have occasion to regret. I am a young man of good habits, a Christian, and refer you to Rev. J. Earle Edwards, First Baptist Church, Greenville, Pa., as to my integrity. If you are interested I would be very glad to take a trip to Chicago for a personal interview with you in regard to the foregoing.

I am willing to sacrifice, home, friends, all possibility of ever accumulating any money, commercial ambitions, and to devote my life to this work, what can you do to help me? Please let me hear from you.

Yours for a better Mexico,

Luther E. Anderson

Chicago, February 6, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. I am interested in your plans and hopes, and should be glad to do anything I could to forward your views. How far you would be able to conform to the requirements of admission to college I could not say, of course, without further information, but should suppose as you have never attended a high school that you would have still before you a considerable amount of work. Certainly your first step should be to ascertain quite definitely as to what would be required in the way of college preparation. I am ordering sent to you a Circular of the Colleges of the University of Chicago, which perhaps will put you on the track of what would be required here. At the same time it would be easy for you to ascertain from local institutions in Pennsylvania or from the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia as to the conditions there.

With best wishes, I am,

H.P.J. - L. Very truly yours,

Mr. Luther E. Anderson
Box #213, Greenville, Pennsylvania

Chicago, February 6, 1917

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Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. I am interested in your plans and hopes, and should be glad to do anything I could to forward your views. How far you would be able to conform to the requirements of admission to college I could not say, of course, without further information, but should suppose as you have never attended a high school that you would have still before you a considerable amount of work. Certainly your first step should be to ascertain quite definitely as to what would be required in the way of college preparation. I am ordering sent to you a Circular of the Colleges of the University of Chicago, which perhaps will put you on the track of what would be required here. At the same time it would be easy for you to ascertain from local institutions in Pennsylvania or from the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia as to the conditions there.

With best wishes, I am,

H.P.J. - L. Very truly yours,

Mr. Luther H. Anderson
Box 4213, Greenville, Pennsylvania

55

Chicago, February 2. 1917

Professor Harry Pratt Judson
1146 E 59 th str, City

Dear Sir:

In an interview you say: "It looks very much, as if Germany is trying to add the United States to her long list of enemies etc"

Why, goodness alive, Mr Judson, haven't we been, as fine a rogue as ever scuttled ships or cut a throat"?

4 Million dollars a day ammunition shot into Germany for eighteen months, and then some!

Eight years ago when I visited Europe an artist of international reputation,

referring to the low and degraded morals of young Italian girls of the poorer class, said: Do you know who is responsible for the condition of these girls? British Gold!

In peace times the city of Paris is filled with American married women, revelling with men about town and American Millionaires are seen in the company of the demimonde and prostitutes, spending american dollars like water.

Is it America's solemn duty to protect the lives of these reprobates at the expense of a nation whom we are wronging every day?

Yours truly

Mrs Anna Cordes

5638 Ridge Ave

Judson

Chicago, February 6, 1917

Dear Mrs. Cordes:

Your favor of the 2d inst. was duly received. I am sorry that we do not agree on these public matters, and daresay that anything I might say would not meet your judgment. At the same time it is my universal rule that a courteous letter demands a courteous answer, and I will take the liberty of stating a few things which will show how these matters lie in my mind.

The right of a belligerent government to purchase in a neutral country from private persons munitions of war is one of the clearest and best established rules of international law. To refuse that right to any belligerent would be an unfriendly act, a violation of law, and a distinct step in intervention on the side of the other belligerent. The right of selling such munitions has been uniformly freely exercised by Germany at all times, notably in the case of the war between Russia and Japan. The fact that one

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belligerent has not sufficient sea-power to secure the shipment of such supplies is a matter entirely beyond the control of a neutral nation. To expect that a neutral should counterbalance such weakness on the part of one belligerent by refusing to adhere to its right to sell supplies to the other belligerent would simply be entering the war on behalf of the first belligerent. Moreover, this right of the sale of supplies by a neutral to a belligerent was specifically and emphatically embodied in the treaty between Prussia and the United States, which has now been in force for much more than a hundred years.

I do not doubt that there are very undesirable people from every nation in various parts of the world, but I also know that in many parts there are perfectly reputable people whose lives their own governments must protect. If the United States cannot protect its citizens in persons and property wherever they are engaged in lawful undertakings it is a government which is beneath contempt.

In the present case the German Government has claimed to take possession of a large area of the high seas. The high seas belong to no one country. They are the highway of all nations, and from the use of such highway no nation

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shipment of such supplies is a matter entirely beyond the
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to take possession of a large area of the high seas. The
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lawfully be debarred. In my judgment there has been wrong to Germany on the part of the United States during this war. On the contrary there has been grave wrong to the United States in the repeated destruction of the lives of American citizens.

I do not expect you to agree with me, but feel it my duty to tell you my opinion on the subject.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mrs. Anna Cordes
5638 Ridge Avenue, Chicago

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Mrs. Anna Gordon
5538 Ridge Avenue, Chicago

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
MR. TAYLOR — critic
MISS KEIGHTLEY
MISS WILSON — Debate
MISS MCNALLY
MR. TUCK
MISS KEEN
MISS WHITE
MISS ROBE

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY
PUEBLO, COLORADO

Feb. 7. 1917.

Mr. Harry P. Judson
President of the University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Judson. —

It is presumptious I know for me to address so busy a man and yet a word from you would mean so much to us boys in our inter-scholastic debate that I venture to try your patience and your interest in a mere high school boy.

Do you not feel that Compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes would be a practical step toward eliminating the horrors of the lockout and the strike?

Just a word, dear Mr. Judson and perhaps when I am president of something — the United States maybe — I can return your favor two fold.

Very respectfully yours,
Harold Walter
300 West Abriendo
Pueblo. Colorado

Chicago, February 15, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 7th inst. is received. I am not at all sure about the advisability of compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes. I feel, however, that there ought to be an authoritative body which could settle such disputes by voluntary arbitration, or, in case those at issue would not consent, would be empowered to investigate and make public the facts. This would give an authoritative basis, it seems to me, for public opinion, which after all is very influential in such matters. I am glad to be of the slightest service to anybody who is interested in these large questions.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Harold Walter
300 W. Abriendo
Pueblo, Colorado

Chicago, February 18, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 7th inst. is received. I am not at all sure about the advisability or compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes. I feel, however, that there ought to be an authoritative body which could settle such disputes by voluntary arbitration, or, in case those at issue would not consent, would be empowered to investigate and make public the facts. This would give an authoritative basis, it seems to me, for public opinion, which after all is very influential in such matters. I am glad to be of the slightest service to anybody who is interested in these large questions.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

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300 W. Abriendo
Pueblo, Colorado

REV. C. H. H. BRANCH, D. D.
PASTOR FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

91

Judson

918 E. 5TH ST., TEXARKANA, ARK., February 12, 1917.

My dear Sir:-

In order to convince myself of the inaccuracy of a statement made by one of our local papers, and to be able to refute the charge so often brought against our educational institutions, I am writing to the Presidents of all our State Universities and leading colleges asking respectfully an answer to the following questions. Needless to state, I am concerned rather with the aggregate than with the individual opinions.

Will you kindly note answer and mail it to me at your earliest convenience?

Yours truly, C H H Branch

A. Do you believe in the inspiration of the Bible? .....
B. Do you believe in the Deity of Christ? .....
C. Do you believe in the immortality of the soul? .....

Signed .....

College.....

H.F.J. - L.

Chicago, February 15, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 12th inst. is received. It seems to me wholly unnecessary to answer an inquisition of this character on the part of any educational institution. I think it will be sufficient to say that I am a member of the Hyde Park Baptist Church of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Rev. C. H. H. Branch, D.D.
918 E. Fifth St.
Texarkana, Arkansas

Chicago, February 15, 1917

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918 E. Fifth St.
Texarkana, Arkansas

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

EVERY EVENING AND SUNDAY

MILWAUKEE February
Twenty
1 9 1 7

EDITORIAL ROOMS
L.W. NIEMAN, EDITOR

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President's Office,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

The question of desirability of foreign language instruction in the grades is coming more and more to the front. In the minds of many such instruction is extremely valuable; in the minds of others the results do not warrant the expenditure of time. Most people quite forget another angle of the subject which interests me especially -- that of nationality. In order to clear up this angle, I am writing to a number of distinguished men in different branches of education and enclosing to them the questions which I herewith enclose to you.

If you can find time to indicate your opinion along the lines of these questions I shall be very glad indeed.

Yours very truly,

F. Perry Olds.

FPO-S

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

EVERY EVENING AND SUNDAY

MILWAUKEE February
Twenty
1917

EDITORIAL ROOMS
L.W. NIEMAN, EDITOR

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President's Office,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

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Yours very truly,

PPO-B

1) When do you think foreign language instruction should begin? If in the grades, why?

2) What do you think should be the prime purpose behind such instruction - practical (commercial, Disciplinary, cultural?

3) Do you think a large group of immigrants from one country should determine the language of that country as the language to be studied? In other words, do you think that an Italian child should be afforded opportunity to study Italian at the expense of the state merely because his parents demand such instruction?

4) What difference do you find in the dead and living tongues as disciplinary or cultural agents?

5) Should you say that moderate knowledge of several foreign tongues was preferable in a cultural way to relatively thorough knowledge of only one, or vice versa?

6) Bearing in mind question 3, what should you say of the relation of modern language instruction to Americanism?

Chicago, February 27, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received. I should think it advisable for language instruction to begin in the grades, because students can learn at that age rapidly, and there is no reason why the matter should be put off until the memory is less flexible.

The main purpose of the instruction in question should be to give a working knowledge of the language itself. The other results to which you refer, namely, commercial, disciplinary, and cultural, will naturally follow.

I do not think that the language of any body of immigrants should be selected for instruction merely because there is such number. The language or languages ought to be taught for their own essential value to Americans.

There is no difference between so-called dead or living tongues in the way of disciplinary or cultural agency if the

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I should on the whole prefer a rather thorough acquaintance with one language rather than a slighter acquaintance with two or three.

I cannot see that knowledge adequate in character of any subject interferes with Americanism. The English language is and should be in all our public schools the principal medium of instruction.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. F. Perry Olds
THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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Mr. P. Perry Olde
THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

Wilson

TELEGRAM Chicago, March 1, 1917

The President, Washington, D. C.

I trust there can be no doubt that the Congress will put in the hands of the President adequate power for the defense of the honor of the United States and the safety of its citizens.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON
PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

30

April 9, 1917

Dear Dr. Judson,

Your letter tendering your resignation from the Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law is at hand.

Of course, I will bring this to the attention of the body which appointed us. However I hope that you will remain upon the Committee through the annual meeting in order that I may have your support in presenting the report of the Committee. Your feeling in regard to the matter is, I think, shared by some of the other members of the Committee, if not by all. It is my hope, however, that something may be done to futher the study of International Law and your counsel in this work will be very valuable.

The copy of the proposed report was forwarded to you on Saturday.

Very sincerely,

Geo. G. Wilson

President Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.

Chicago, April 11, 1917

Dear Professor Wilson:

Your favor of the 9th inst. is received. In the light of your letter I will withhold my resignation from the Committee in question, in the full expectation that the Committee will be discharged at the meeting of the Society in Washington. I had been inclined not to attend the meeting, as I am quite weary of talking about international law, and am much more interested in seeing whether the United States cannot find out by force of arms whether there is any international law. If you think it would be advisable, however, to have all the Committee present at the meeting please let me know, and I will try to be there for that particular session.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Professor George G. Wilson
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Chicago, April 11, 1917

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Professor George G. Wilson
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

in advance, and am sincerely hoping that it may be possible at the proper time to make arrangements. Please give my cordial regards to Mme. Jusserand, and believe me, as ever,

Chicago, April 13, 1917

H.P.J. - L.

My dear M. Jusserand:

In case Marshal Joffre comes to the United States I am wondering whether it would be in any way possible to have him make a visit to Chicago. There are in this city a number of organizations which have been actively engaged from the first in various services for France. These involve preparations for ambulance work and a great deal of work for the wounded, for orphans, and the like. We will of course give him the most enthusiastic reception possible. His presence here, even on the occasion which I shall indicate, would give a great impetus to the good cause, which is what we need in the Central West. It is proposed that there be held in the Auditorium an entertainment for France, in which these various French auxiliaries should be represented. Of course proper arrangements would be made for his suitable care. I am writing now to get your opinion on the matter

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The French Ambassador
Washington, D. C.

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The French Ambassador
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Judson

Chicago, April 20, 1917

Dear Mr. Salisbury:

Since accepting the very kind invitation to the Chaos Club luncheon I am asked to join in a luncheon-reception that day for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who is to be here and speak in the evening in connection with the great movement to stir up interest in the present international situation. I feel it a duty to take part in this matter, and am wondering if the Chaos Club would kindly excuse me. I am sure that you understand my great regret at making this request, and that I should enjoy very much the meeting with the Club.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean R. D. Salisbury
The University of Chicago

Chicago, April 20, 1917

Dear Mr. Salisbury:

Since accepting the very kind invitation to the Chase Club luncheon I am asked to join in a luncheon-reception that day for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who is to be here and speak in the evening in connection with the great movement to stir up interest in the present international situation. I feel it a duty to take part in this matter, and am wondering if the Chase Club would kindly excuse me. I am sure that you understand my great regret at making this request, and that I should enjoy very much the meeting with the Club.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - I.

Dean R. D. Salisbury
The University of Chicago

Chicago, April 24, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 21st inst. is received. I am engaged in so many things at present connected with the war that I could hardly undertake anything more. Further, it seems to me a little premature, to say the least, just at this time to propose sending a statue of liberty to Russia. Just now what we want to send is such support as will make the Russian provisional government strong and effective in the war. If they succeed in holding the Russian people together and in establishing justice and liberty I shall have no doubt of the permanence of democratic institutions in that great country.

Very truly yours,

HPJ.

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Herman Bernstein
44 E. 23d St., New York City