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The Evergreen.

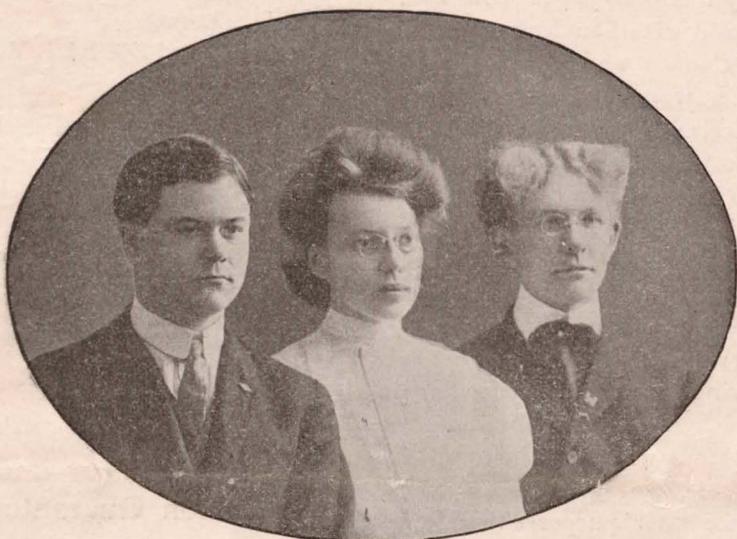
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W. S. C.-Whitman Debate



Whitman's Winning Team.

Last Saturday evening found a large and expectant audience in the College auditorium to hear the annual Whitman-W. S. C. debate. Nor were they to be dissatisfied so far as the debate was concerned, though many went away musing over the byways of fortune, for after the close of a spirited forensic engagement, as the smoke of battle drifted slowly away, the pennant of victory was seen to float over the ensign of Whitman College. The contest was over and the supporters of the affirmative were in possession of the decision.

The question debated was: "Resolved, That it should be the policy of the United States not to hold territory permanently unless with the purpose that it ultimately enjoy statehood."

James Galbraith, Harold Ellis and Miss Marsh, of Whitman, maintained the affirmative, while the negative was defended by Milton Klepper, Will Jones and Frank Kreager of the W.S.C. The judges were Warren W. Tolman, of Spokane; O. R. Halcomb, of Ritzville and Cyrus P. Happy of Spokane. Mr. Parker W. Kimball of Pullman acted as chairman.

In an easy, unassuming manner James Galbraith opened the debate with an outlined plan of the affirmative briefly as follows. In regard to our present position we have but three possible courses open. We must hold our acquired territory as dependencies, or else we must finally give them statehood or independence. It is the aim of the affirmative to maintain our traditional policy and our Republican principles which tolerate the holding of territory for but one purpose, that of ultimate statehood. England's colonial policy, especially the early part of it, was reviewed and the resulting evils and failures pointed out. Canada and Australia were defined as practically independent states and not colonial dependencies. Again in regard to our own policy, we have ever held territory for but one purpose, that of ultimate statehood. Today both of the great political parties are opposed to the holding of territory for any other purpose than statehood.

Milton Klepper opened the debate for the negative. In a very able manner he showed the fallacy of the stand taken by the affirmative. The sole purpose of

acquiring territory was for the welfare of the nation. First contiguous territory lying in the same zone was acquired for a national home. Later, as the welfare of the nation demanded it other territory was acquired for political and commercial purposes. This policy has been followed by all great nations, Greece, Rome, England and the U. S. We have acquired territory for both purposes. In five cases we have acquired territory for a national home, for statehood, in eight for political and other purposes. This was our traditional policy; a policy inaugurated by the formers of our government, sustained by the constitution and perpetuated by the acts of our government since 1801. The District of Columbia and Indian Territory were held for other purposes than statehood. Alaska was acquired and held for political and other purposes. When Alaska was acquired every objection now raised by



M. R. Klepper

the affirmative was raised by those opposing the acquisition. Time, however, has conclusively proved the falsity of every objection.

We have thus ever since the beginning of our existence held and governed territory for other purposes than statehood. We, as all expanding nations, held two distinct policies. Contiguous territory