

# Basket Ball---A. & M. at Guilford, Sat., Jan. 16, 8 P. M.

# THE GUILFORDIAN

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## A. & M. COMING

What promises to be one of the best games of the season will be played here next Saturday night, Jan. 16, when we meet the strong quintet from A. & M. College.

A. & M. has played on our floor many times before and judged from the past, coupled with what we have learned of her team this year we may expect a clean, manly and skilful performance—a hard fight from start to finish.

Our team is beginning to show some real basket ball skill and we are safe in predicting that the boys will look after Guilford's part in the contest.

All who wish to see a game with such bright prospects for a real game be on hand at the "gym" Saturday night and see old Guilford add another to the list of victories over the A. & M. College.

We also have other good games in view. Wake Forest will be here Jan. 23, Atlantic Christian College Jan. 27, Carson-Newman Jan. 30, and the last game here with Elon on Feb. 3.

Let us all come out and give the team and Athletic Association our support. Guilford must maintain her past reputation.

### Team Strengthened.

The two weeks' vacation gave the basket ball squad quite a rest, but the boys were back at it again as soon as they reached school. They are showing a marked improvement over the first part of the season, and an effort is being made to get better team work than was evident in the first games. The boys are handling the ball better, and also pass more quickly and with greater accuracy.

Hinkle, who was absent a few weeks before Christmas on account of illness at home, has returned and is a strong addition to the squad. He plays an excellent guard, and is fast rounding into a good shot. As one of the fastest men on the floor, he covers an amazing amount of the floor, yet plays a close guard.

At the beginning of the new term some very promising material has entered, so that we may expect to see some good new material developed under Stuart's supervision. Stuart is working hard and consistently with the team, strengthening the weak points, and building a formidable machine. He has a good knowledge of the fine points of the game, and is able to show them

what he could not otherwise teach a team.

Remember, boys, that it is up to us to fight Saturday night just as hard as the team, and by all means keep up the "pep." Stand behind the team, and you will be surprised at the help you will give them. We want everybody out, all the girls included, and do not forget to root.

### SCHEDULE OF MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

Jan. 18-23, 1915.

Jan. 18, Monday:  
9:00 a. m., in Study Hall—Psychology, Eng. I a.  
1:30 p. m., in Study Hall—Eng. II a, Cicero, Prim Lat Adv.  
In King Hall No. 1—Math III, Biol. II, Phys. I.

Jan. 19, Tuesday:  
9:00 a. m., in Study Hall—Chem. I, Greek I, Math. IV., Mechanics, Alg. A, Alg. B (Mr. Hobbs Div.)

In King Hall No. 1—Expression, Alg. B (Miss Edwards Div.)  
1:30 p. m., in Study Hall—Hist. Ia, Phys. A, Fr. II, Latin VII.

Jan. 20, Wednesday:  
9:00 a. m., In Study Hall—Solid Geom., French III, Greek II, Biol. I, Chem. VI.

In King Hall No. 1—Econ. I, Eng. A.  
1:30 p. m., in Study Hall—Eng. V, Plane Geom.

In King Hall No. 1—Hist. III, Chem. III.

Jan. 21, Thursday:  
9:00 a. m., in Study Hall—Lat. V, Greek III, Math. II, Sociology Physiology, Chem. II.  
1:30 p. m., in Study Hall—German I, Eng. B.

In King Hall No. 1—German II, German III.

Jan. 22, Friday:  
9:00 a. m., in Study Hall—Lat. III, Livy, French I, Physics II, Bookkeeping, Ceasar.

In King Hall No. 1—Primary Lat. By., Bib. Lit.  
1:30 p. m., in Study Hall—Eng. IVa, Eng. C.

Jan. 23, Saturday:  
9:00 a. m., in Study Hall—Trig., Anc. Hist.  
Report any conflicts to the Dean.

Lieut. David S. Cowles, who has recently returned from China, where he has been stationed for the last few years, spent the holidays at the college. Mr. Cowles is now stationed in Texas.

Mr. E. J. Coltrane, of Jamestown, attended the Freshman-Sophomore debate Saturday night.

## SOPHOMORES WIN DEBATE

On last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock the second of the series of interclass debates was held in Memorial Hall between the Sophomore and Freshmen representatives. The affirmative of the question: Resolved, That the United States should maintain a position as one of the three greatest naval powers of the world, was ably upheld by the Sophomore team composed of Jesse P. Garner, Rhesa L. Newlin, and Harrell Budd; while the negative was as strongly defended by Ira G. Hinshaw, Raymond A. Smith and David E. Coltrane. The debate was intensely interesting from start to finish as the argument of both teams was logically arranged and well brought out by the individual speakers.

The affirmative began the debate by contending first, that the United States has more coast line to defend than any other nation in the world; that we have many ports and harbors whose coast defenses are inadequate; that we possess such strategic points as Pearl Harbor and the Panama Canal, whose control by an enemy would render us helpless and therefore we must have an adequate navy to compare favorably with the navies of other countries for the defense of our homeland and island possessions.

Secondly, that commerce is essential to progress, that it must be protected, that the United States is second in commercial interest while Germany and France hold third and fourth places, and since a navy is our national insurance policy and we have commercial interests on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans we must maintain a navy of third rank to hold navies of other nations in equilibrium and protect our commerce.

Lastly, they maintained that diplomacy failed and we had a war with Spain because it was generally conceded at that time that the Spanish navy was equal to that of the United States; that we were enabled to enforce the Monroe doctrine and cause Germany to withdraw from Venezuela and prevented trouble with Japan over the treatment of Japanese in California because of our naval rank. All three political parties favor an adequate navy and since the representation in peace conferences is proportional to naval rank and our position as

a world power varies directly as our naval position we must maintain an adequate navy to have any influence as a world power.

The negative began their discussion by stating that they would argue the question from the standpoint that the navy of our country should be to the navy of another as the needs of one are to the needs of another and to do this they would show by comparison that Great Britain, Germany and France each needed a greater navy than the United States. They contended first, that Great Britain, Germany and France each needs a greater navy than the United States for purposes of defense because Great Britain is surrounded by water and being very near enemies her position is very vulnerable and that she has numerous and scattered colonies to protect. Germany is almost surrounded by seven nations, has a short coast line easily blockaded and has numerous outlying colonies. France is bordered by five nations, has 4,000,000 square miles of outlying territory and because of Gibraltar must maintain two navies, and therefore Great Britain, Germany and France all need greater navies than the United States for the protection of their home countries and colonies.

Secondly, that our geographical situation is favorable, that we are far from any enemies, which gives us time advantage; that the Panama Canal increases the efficiency of our navy; that our ports are so situated as to be defended easily by mines and land fortifications; that our foreign possessions are few and therefore we do not need so large a navy as other nations because of our natural advantages.

Lastly, that Great Britain is chiefly a manufacturing nation, that she imports her raw materials and many necessities and is more dependent on her trade than any other nation; that Germany is next to Great Britain in being dependent on her trade, that she manufactures, and obtains many of her raw materials from the United States; that France, although she could be agriculturally self-supporting is dependent on her manufactures for money; that she has a great national debt, and to run her factories must import all her fuel; and since the United States is economically independent

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