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Freshman Class Team Wins Judges' Decision

The interclass debate held November 9 between the Junior and Freshman class teams resulted in a judges' decision for the Freshman team by a vote of two to one, although it is popularly rumored about the College that there was no such margin.

The question debated was "Resolved, That national advertising as now carried on is socially and economically harmful." The junior team upheld the affirmative side of the question unsuccessfully against the freshmen, who debated the negative of the issue.

The debate was presided over by a member of the senior class team, E. D. Schwantes, who conducted the debate in a successful manner. The individual debaters are to be complimented on their efforts because they showed excellent preparation and should be much better in the intercollegiate debates later on in the season. By virtue of their victory over the Juniors, the Freshmen should gain confidence for their tussle with the Seniors.

The Freshmen will engage the Senior team in the final interclass contest to determine the class champions Friday evening, December 7. The subject to be debated will be, "Resolved, That trial by jury should be abolished in the United States."

Interesting Debating Schedule Being Planned

William M. James, coach of debate, reports that an attractive schedule of intercollegiate debates is being prepared. The only definite contracts at this time have been closed with Washington and Lee University and Coe College. However, tentative arrangements are being worked out with the Southwestern University of California, Northwestern University, University of Florida and the University of Wyoming. No doubt some of these tentative plans will be success-

fully arranged and will offer a very attractive program of intercollegiate competition in debating. If the Chicago Kent College of Law team can only emulate some of our national championship football teams by winning all of these intersectional contests they could bring to Chicago a national intercollegiate debating championship.

Arrangements have been made to give a series of radio debates over station WMAQ, after the first of the year. This is the Chicago Daily News broadcasting station located at the Hotel La Salle, which has been the scene of other verbal contests engaged in by the Chicago-Kent College of Law debating teams. The radio debates will be given Sunday afternoons' between six and seven P. M. This will be an hour on Sunday when a great many radio listeners would be listening in on their favorite program or station. It is hoped that a great many of the Chicago-Kent students and Alumni will join with those radio fans and lend an appreciative ear to the efforts of the Chicago-Kent Team.

FIRST RADIO DEBATE OF THE SEASON

Coe College

Sunday Jan. 13

6:00 to 7:00 p. m.

W M A Q

Don't forget to
listen in

Colonel Siqueland Speaks at Round Table Meeting

Despite the attractions of various football games, the second meeting of the Round Table, held November 3rd at the Electric Club, found thirty-one of our thirty-nine members on hand to take advantage of the fine program that had been arranged for the afternoon.

After a report from the Treasurer indicating that the finances were in excellent condition, Judge Pickett outlined the plans for the next two meetings. On December 1st, at our Homecoming, Senator Essington has promised to be with us. At that time it is expected that a number of the alumni will be present and every effort is being made to secure them a hearty welcome and an enjoyable afternoon. At the following meeting which will be held on January 5th, Judge Jarceki will be the speaker.

The Chairman, Meyer Balin, then introduced Colonel T. A. Siqueland, Chief of the Military Intelligence Department during the Great War, and now manager of the Foreign Department of the State Bank of Chicago. Colonel Siqueland told us of his selection for this important post, of how he built up the Intelligence Unit, and of some of his experiences while engaged in the work.

Born in Norway

Born in Norway, Colonel Siqueland coming from a family of naval officers, early decided on a military career. He attended a naval academy and as a final part of his training shipped before the mast on a Norwegian merchant vessel. This was wrecked, became a derelict, and was finally towed into New York harbor, where he made the decision to remain in this country.

Coming to Chicago shortly after that time, in 1905, he attended law school and Northwestern University School of Commerce, thereafter engaging in banking and law. For a large part of the time up to the beginning of the war, he was a member of the Illinois National Guard.

Upon the declaration of war, Colonel Siqueland offered his services, was commissioned a captain in the Ordnance Department, and then about the 1st of July, 1917, was called to Washington to be advised that he was to proceed at once to Europe to organize the military intelligence unit. At that time this department consisted of two officers with several stenographers located in a small office in Washington with a few military attaches at the various world capitals. With this nucleus he was asked to combat the established German organization which it is estimated consisted of twenty six thousand paid agents and five to ten thousand officers scattered in all parts of the world and having an elaborate system of communication. It was a tremendous task and his achievement is entitled to the greater credit in view of the fact that at the outset, neither he nor anyone else knew what there was to be done nor how to do it.

Explains Working of Department

Colonel Siqueland explained the two forms of intelligence, the positive consisting of military, economical, and political information gained from the enemy, and the negative, consisting in the prevention of reports getting through to the enemy headquarters. Upon his arrival in Europe, he started both of these processes in operation. There were no American agents in Germany so at first he had to rely upon what he could learn from Americans leaving that country and also from deserters fleeing to the neutral border states. Then little by little there was built up a system of espionage throughout Germany by the use of Germans and Austrians living there who for one reason or another were willing to sell their services to the United States.

It was also necessary to prevent German spies from reaching America. As a first measure the Colonel went to the American consuls asking that he be allowed to pass on the visas of all who presented their passports. This was refused, but there was evolved another method

which was undoubtedly more effective. In return for a promise of early clearance at American ports, neutral shipowners agreed that they would report all passengers and members of the crew to the Intelligence Department which was able in this way to prevent undesirables from sailing.

Colonel Siqueland's expectation was that much could be accomplished through co-operation with the espionage services of the other allied nations. However he found that the French had had very little success in this line except through their observers attached to each fighting unit. The British had developed an organization which was exceptionally effective but did not seem inclined to give any aid to us. This was only at the beginning however, before they were sure of Siqueland and the men who were associated with him. After a period of watchful waiting to see what our men would accomplish, the British gave all the assistance possible and the two departments from then on worked in very close contact.

Methods of Communicating

One of the important features of an intelligence service is its means of communication. The speaker related a few of the many ways which were used. Every day German newspapers crossed the border and in many of them were advertisements of clothing for sale in certain Berlin stores. Such actually were for sale but the quantities stated meant that so many troops or so much ammunition was on the way to the front. When this method failed they attached dispatches underneath a train that went across the border to a neutral country or placed their messages in a cylinder which was dropped in the oil tank of a North Sea steamer.

As a part of his negative intelligence, Siqueland fed the idea to the Germans that America could not send an appreciable force to Europe before two years had elapsed from the time we declared war. He was so effective in concealing

our actual troops that at the time of the last great German offensive, they believed that we had only sixty thousand men at the most, while as a matter of fact there were over a million on European soil.

In conclusion Colonel Siqueland drew out of his experiences in the war and particularly out of his difficulties in organizing the intelligence unit, a lesson for our nation in unpreparedness. Like all who were in the war, he never wants to see another come, but he does appeal that we be prepared, if through misfortune, such should happen. It is a duty we owe to those whose lives were sacrificed on account of our carelessness in the past.

BEG YOUR PARDON

Delta Theta Phi
Fraternity submitted
their notes for this issue
but they have been lost.
The Editor begs to be
forgiven on his solemn
promise never to lose
their notes again.
