

Mr. S. S. Poole said that the expense mentioned by the last speaker would not be incurred through expansion, and cited the fact that India does not cost England one cent. He dwelt on the rich resources of the Philippines and their importance as naval stations. By England's adopting the same policy as the other European nations, the United States would be shut out from the markets of the Pacific, unless she secured territory in those regions.

Mr. W. E. Outhit took up the question from a moral standpoint. He argued that "Righteousness exalteth a nation" and that the United States had no excuse for falsifying her word given at the beginning of the war. The Philippines were capable of governing themselves and an increased armament, which must necessarily follow expansion, was a retrogression and would mark a decline in morality.

Mr. E. H. Simpson said that, according to the rules of international law, the United States had a legal and moral right to the Philippines. History had proved tropical races incapable of governing themselves, and the United States was under moral obligation to apply good government to the Philippines. The insurrection was not widespread and besides aggression had often proved in the interests of civilization. England had given to her colonies manhood and the United States would do the same.

Mr. Finlay McDonald dealt entirely with the legal aspect of the subject, quoting from the constitution to show that imperialism was contrary to the fundamental principles of the government of the United States.

Mr. J. W. DeB. Farris said that expansion would have a beneficial effect by furnishing an outlet for the energies of the nation, by reforming the civil service and by drawing together the Anglo-Saxon. He illustrated by means of Great Britain to show the truth of the first two arguments.

Mr. McNeill then closed for the respondents in a brilliant and masterful speech, and was followed by Mr. Seeley who also spoke forcibly. As the debate progressed the friends of Acadia became confident that the decision would be in their favour, and when the verdict was announced by Dr. Allison, their expectations were realized. Associated with Dr. Allison as judges, were Dr. Russell of Dalhousie and Dr. Keirstead of Acadia. By a rather curious coincidence, there were present on the platform, two representatives from the Philippines. These gentlemen, having been called upon, spoke a few words to the audience.

The treatment received by the Acadia students was most courteous, and we wish to extend our thanks to Dalhousie for the cordial and friendly reception given us. It is to be hoped that this debate will be the first of an annual contest of the kind, and that eventually other colleges may be induced to co-operate in making intercollegiate debating a success in the maritime provinces.

We also hope that our own students may be led to take an in-