

leges met at Halifax before Christmas, and agreed upon the following resolution as the subject for debate: "Resolved, that the new Imperialism of the United States is detrimental to her best interests." The date agreed upon was Friday, Feb. 24th, and the place Halifax.

Shortly after Christmas, Messrs. McNeill, Simpson, Farris and Poole were chosen by the ATHENÆUM Society to represent Acadia in the debate. As the time appointed drew near, the interest at Acadia deepened, and an effort was made to secure a cheap rate to Halifax and a special train to return the same evening. These efforts, having been successful, about fifty students left by the morning train and were joined later in the day by as many more including some of the lady students. Dr. Keirstead and Professors Haycock and Jones also accompanied them.

The debate took place in Orpheus Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Dalhousie students were out *en masse* and occupied the gallery, making things lively with their songs and yells. A space was also reserved for the Acadia students, who endeavoured not to be outdone by their rival collegians. Mr. J. H. A. Anderson, president of the Sodales Society of Dalhousie, occupied the chair, and among those present on the platform, were His Honour Governor Daley; President Forrest of Dalhousie; Dr. A. H. McKay, Sup't. of Education; Dr. Allison, president of Mt. Allison; Dr. Russell, Dr. Keirstead and Mr. Frank Pidgeon, president of the ATHENÆUM Society of Acadia.

The debate was opened by Mr. Charles Seeley of Dalhousie, leader of the appellants. Mr. Seeley after a brief introduction proceeded to point out that the United States should not depart from her traditional policy, and adopt a policy which would involve increased expenditure and foreign complications. He claimed that the annexation of the Philippines would necessitate, according to the constitution of the United States, the gift of citizenship to 112,000,000 of alien people.

Mr. Everett McNeill, Acadia's leader showed that expansion was no new thing for the United States and that no country had expanded as she had done. He challenged the appellants to show that the United States could not constitutionally hold colonies. He said there was a necessity for a trade outlet and this outlet must be toward the tropics. Moreover trade tends to establish itself between different zones. To show this, Great Britain does one-fifth of her total trade with the tropics. He also quoted Chamberlain to show that Great Britain had prospered through her colonies.

Mr. A. Davison, who, by the way, is a graduate of Acadia, argued that there was no need for expansion. Arguing by a comparison with Belgium, he claimed that the United States was capable of holding two billions of people. He computed that the net loss through annexation of the Philippines would be about \$100,000,000 annually. In addition to this trade does not necessarily follow the flag.