

unity is preserved. Mr. Dennison urged first, Policy is natural; second, Expansion is with growth of social organism; third, Saxon race assimilates adjacent population; fourth, Our institutions adapt themselves to new territory; fifth, Intercommunication unifies our nation; sixth, Federal government is best fitted for governing a wide domain. Mr. Dennison quoted copiously to verify his propositions.

Fred Wood followed Mr. Dennison. He took up the argument of his colleague and emphasized the need of the United States looking after her internal conditions. There were many questions of supreme importance confronting the people and they should be adjusted before annexing more territory and new evils. What is the U. S. to gain by adopting the expansion policy? We can get commercial advantages through treaties and commercial union. Mr. Wood spoke deliberately and with force.

R. S. Baker of Nebraska University followed for the affirmative. The expansion policy was warranted by our internal conditions. The Anglo Saxon race had already shown its political wisdom in conceiving and forming the federal union. As society becomes more complex man becomes more qualified to cope with the problems. There is a constant exchange of products between the East and West, the North and the South. A mutual economic interest results. To admit the necessity of a commercial union with adjacent territory is to admit there exists the primary essential for the formation of a state. The political organism should extend with the social and industrial organism. The Federal State is capable of great capacity for it reconciles local autonomy with national unity in political actions. The expansion policy is the dominant force in American character. The Frontier has developed the principle of democracy and nationalized our institutions. We should continue. Continuing our historic policy, we would strengthen our resources. Petty jealousies, commercial hostilities and war-like contentions would be avoided. By extending our boundaries with the growth of our nationality we would not incorporate new antagonistic

forces within the state. We would be fulfilling the essentials of an expanding moral organism. The assimilating power of the Anglo Saxon, his political sagacity, his adaptability and the achievements of science and inventions show our vitality as a state and the possible growth of our institutions. The logical policy is expansion.

Mr. F. C. Coleman replied to Mr. Baker. He said the negative intended to show that the expansion policy would increase our internal difficulties and endanger our existence. The people are asking for the solution of many questions and why not attend to them before annexing more territory. Our policy should be to unify our people and our interests. The Anglo Saxon is not adapted to the tropic regions and he has done little in Americanizing Canada. Mr. Coleman was the strongest speaker on the negative, and practically presented the merits of his side of the question.

Mr. Baker spoke in rebuttal for Nebraska. He analyzed the argument of the opposition and contrasted it with the merits of the affirmative, closing with a brief summary of his side of the question. He contended that many of the internal problems would only be solved through the slow process of time and others would only find their solution in the evolution of the Anglo Saxon race, which was consistent with the policy of expansion. The fact that our people are going beyond our boundaries shows that we are in need of new territory and commercial advantages. Our national morality and the vitality of our political organism secures our internal destiny and we can only fulfill the highest end of the state by perfecting our geographical unity. To accept the policy of the negative would be territorial stagnation and the adoption of the iron clad rule that the limits of a state should not change with changing conditions.

Mr. Sharpe closed by reviewing the argument of the negative. He urged that they had shown that expansion was not consistent with our internal development and thus the policy was uncalled for. No necessity existed for additional annexation.