

Taylor, South Auburn, Pa.; David B. Tuholski, Erie, Pa.

The question: "*Resolved*, That prior to the present war England was justified in her course of action towards the Transvaal Republic," was argued on the affirmative by Dickinson and on the negative by State.

General Beaver in a short opening address welcomed the Dickinson team and after a few remarks on the influential power of speech and also the unity of the old and the new educations in an institution such as State College, announced the first speaker, Mr. Burchenal, who, after dividing the affirmative argument, took up the first cause for justification of England's action, the grievances of the Outlanders. He quoted authorities showing the condition of the Outlanders, in that their rights as English subjects were interfered with by repression of press and personal liberties, and that international law gave power in such event to command redress of the grievances claimed. He quoted authority on the justice of England's demands.

Mr. Spahr, after the negative presentation of their first argument, continued the affirmative on the basis of the injustice of the Boer government.

After stating the plan of Boer government he pointed out the weak points of it, such as the subjection of the judiciary to the legislative, the system of monopolies prevalent in Transvaal, the unjust conditions of naturalization viewed from the affirmative, the government of Johannesburg and exclusion of aliens from citizenship. England's actions were justified, he said, by duty to demand the rights of citizenship and representation in the Boer government.

After Mr. Taylor had spoken on the negative, Mr. Presby continued the affirmative on the claims of right, duty, and law as a basis of justification of England's actions. England being the paramount power in South Africa must deal in an abnormal manner with abnormal conditions which he claimed to exist, and that the effort of the Transvaal government to get outlet to the sea, and that her armament