

voting population and that Mississippi should not be punished for attaining this desired end.

Hardesly contended that to enforce the 14th amendment anywhere was inexpedient and especially so in Mississippi, that Massachusetts has like laws and has not been forced to accept a reduced representation and that for this reason Mississippi should not, that people in Mississippi are justified in using violence to prevent negro domination, and that the enforcement of 14th amendment would make the South a "Solid South" for all time.

Presby maintained that a more intelligent voting population was necessary and that Mississippi had attained this, that the 14th amendment is inoperative and void, that Chinese are excluded from the right of suffrage, that Congress has substituted the 15th for the 14th amendment, that the number who vote in a state has nothing to do with the number of representatives that State has, and that other causes have produced a reduction of the vote cast in Mississippi since the adoption of the educational test.

In rebuttal the order for State's speakers was Risser, Foley, Taylor. For Dickinson Amerman, Hardesly, Presby.

A peculiar feature was that the 2nd and 3rd speakers for Dickinson commenced rebuttal during their speeches.

Dickinson excelled in oratorical finish and force of delivery. State excelled in logical argumentation and literary qualities of prepared work.

Dr. Reed instructed the judges, Messrs. Gobin, Eckles, and Kennedy, to decide in manner of delivery; and they announced that they did this and decided in favor of Dickinson.



The debate with F. and M. took place May 14, at Lancaster in the college chapel. State's men were Taylor, W. H. Landis, and D. B. Tuholski. They spoke in the order