

CAROLINA WINS.

[Continued from first page.]

lected by the whole people; 2nd. its members receive no salaries and 3rd. one third of its members do not live in the districts they represent. The English are bound down by deference for classes and a non-republican system. A free and self-governing people establishing a government will adopt a written constitution changeable only by themselves and provide a supreme court to interpret it as we have done. The English constitution can be changed by a small per cent of the Parliament without consulting the people. The American theory is that the people are the people are the final authority and that all rights not of a national character are reserved to them or to the states. The English people have only so many rights as the central government has given them. Every reform in England for the last century has been a step toward our system.

Mr. Weddington closed for the first round on the affirmative. He said in substance:

In the American system of government, the will of the people is thwarted when the Senate and the House of Representatives are of opposite parties, which is often the case. Both are thoroughly partisan. On account of their character, what is the will of the one is often opposed to the will of the other. In England there is no possibility of the will of the people being stifled by the Houses. The will of the American people may be defeated by the veto power of the President, thus giving one man the arbitrary power to kill a measure that even both houses have passed. Again our Supreme Court can thwart the will of the people by declaring a law unconstitutional.

He told of the evils of the committee system as it is employed in our Congress. This system often prevents the will of the people from finding its proper expression. In England committees occupy an important part and no secrecy in the conduct of the nation's affairs is possible.

The intellectual and administrative ability of the statesmen of England and of America was next compared. In this country men are limited to their State and district for representatives, although there be no really able man in their section, but in England the strongest man in the whole country is eligible to election. By other comparisons he sought to bring out the points and closed amid much applause.

Mr. Swift made the last speech for Carolina and closed for the negative. He compared the present United States and English systems of government with that of an ideally free and self-governing people.

He defined what is a free and self-governing people, and said that such a people will have a government which gives power of self-government, individual liberty, which protects their rights and has safeguards to render it permanent. Freedom demands that all be equally free. There shall be no titles of nobility, equal rights to all and special privileges to none. The English Government is founded on privilege, the three estates, Royalty, Nobility and the People. A free and self-governing people will establish a written constitution. It furnishes a plan of administration and is the only means whereby any system of government can be preserved to the people as they have adopted it and it furnishes to the citizens a guarantee that their rights shall not be violated. Our system meets all of these demands, but in England the Parliament is all-powerful and can overthrow the whole system of government. A just system of Representation demands that each citizen shall have equal voice with his fellow-citizens in choosing their law makers. Both of our houses are either directly or indirectly representatives of our people, while neither house of the English Parliament is representative. As an executive must play an important part in any government, the people will desire to have the executive under their suffrage. The English system breaks down the republican system by giving the ministry power to make treaties and declare war. By other arguments he sought to strengthen his side and took his seat amid much applause. On rejoinder only one speaker was allowed and as that speaker fell to the defenders of the affirmative side, Mr. Smith made the last speech. He refuted the arguments of the opponents and brought out many points. The English are not bound down by a written constitution, but their constitution is flexible and grows as the nation grows. The English citizen enjoys as much suffrage. To the English aristocracy we are indebted for some of the most valuable parts of our constitution. Amid intense excitement the judges retired and soon returned, Judge Douglas announcing the decision, which was, as has been said, in favor of the representatives of this University. While the committee was out Dr. Winston entertained the audience with his bright remarks. The committee which decided the debate were, Hon. Robt. M. Douglas, a member of the State Supreme Court, Frank L. Fuller Esq. of the Durham bar, and Rev. Theodore D. Bratton, Rector of St. Mary's College at Raleigh. It would be wrong to close this article without making some comment on the excellent manner in which the speeches were delivered and the amount of careful research and study which they represent. The debaters were in fine form, the arguments were clear and convincing and the points very lucid, while the diction was good. The Judges on the committee, asked as to how the debate impressed them, answered as follows: Mr. Bratton said: "A remarkably fine debate. They must have read up well. Both sides were thoroughly prepared and the speeches of a high order." Judge Douglas said: "They

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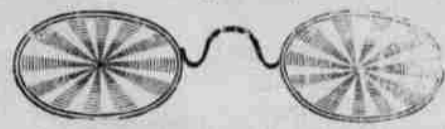
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