

THE NEBRASKAN.

VOL. VI No. 28.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE PRESENT CUBAN CRISIS

Professors Fling and Caldwell Address the Students on Present Situation.

WAR FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE

The Impending Conflict Unique in the History of the World—Two Speeches Were Masterly Productions

In response to a petition signed by several hundred students, Professors Fling and Caldwell last Tuesday morning addressed the student body on the present Cuban crisis.

It is safe to say that never did any event cause more wide-spread interest than this and the chapel was so crowded that there was scarcely room for one more.

Professor Fling spoke first on the "Significance of the step we have taken." He said in part:

The present moment is a time for prayer and not applause. The die has been cast and we have crossed the Rubicon. In years to come many a home throughout this land will commemorate this day as a day of mourning. War is a terrible thing, a thing of last resort and it should be entered upon with no savage joy.

This war is no common war, although we have no fear of Spanish invasion or loss of territory. It is not the danger to our resources or desire to annex territory which has lead us to take this step. The proclamation of congress distinctly stated that point. But this step is due to the realization of the need of justice and sympathy for humanity. War waged for that cause is unique in the history of the world. Democracy has undertaken to sit in judgment on an absolute monarchy and has found it lacking.

It is not difficult to see in this struggle, the clash of two ideas if there is a clash of ideas at all. It is a struggle between an absolute monarchy and that representing the sovereignty of the people.

We have recognized that authority can not be divorced from responsibility and we have assumed this responsibility. This fact marks the third great era in the history of our country. The revolutionary war marked the first era, the civil war the second, and the present crisis the third. It is difficult to penetrate the future but this is only the beginning of great possibilities coupled with the greatest dangers.

And what is this state upon whom the United States now sits in judgment. It is the wreck of a once powerful monarchy and Cuba whom we have proclaimed to be independent is also the wreck of a once powerful colonial island. Cuba was one of the islands of Columbus and yet little as Columbus think that this island which he discovered would four hundred years later cause the downfall of Spain herself.

And what a remarkable history has Spain had in these last four hundred years. Charles V extended the power of Spain and built up a powerful empire but he lived to see all his plans and great ideas fall in their purpose. Then Philip II threatened to extend the Spanish dominion still further but he gradually lost his possessions and the decay which started then has gone on unchecked down to the present time. Spain stands today as four hundred years ago, the representative of absolute monarchy and never willing to acknowledge the sovereignty of the people.

The United States from its beginning has given its attention wholly to internal affairs and only incidentally have we looked outside of our country and taken an interest in international affairs. But a new era has dawned. We have reached the limits of our territory. Army and naval authorities do not hesitate to tell us to take this island and that for the purpose of protection. And then there is the idea that we should extend protection to the weaker nations of America. We have assumed this authority but never until today have we acknowledged the responsibility that goes with it. And this has brought us to a war with Spain.

The condition of Cuba is sufficient to arouse the deepest feeling. For three years we have tolerated inhuman cruelties until we have decided that it is our duty to interfere, to put an end to such things. But the significance of all this is that Spain is a sovereign state. It is only a question whether we are powerful enough to perform this duty. International law has nothing bearing on such a case as this, but with us it is not conquest. We do not desire to annex the island, but the sole end is to put an end to the abominations in Cuba and substitute a stable government.

But what does the rest of Europe think of this? We must realize that the states of Europe are straining every nerve to add to their territory. Meanwhile the United States comes forward and in regard to America it announces "Hands off." But the United States itself tends to expand. Our merchants push out, invest their money and then turn to the United States for protection. The government where their money is invested is unsatisfactory to the United States, and as in Cuba, it is overthrown. Where is this to stop?

At present we are isolated unless the action taken yesterday destroys this position, and there are but two policies for us to follow. First, to refuse to expand and add territory but to say to others, you cannot annex territory either. Second, to join with other states and expand across the seas.

But suppose we say Europe can not interfere in South America. We can not tell Europe she shall not protect her interests there and then not do it ourselves. The outcome will be, America opposed to Europe. We must accept the responsibility of the Monroe doctrine. Properly carried out it would be a blessing. As it is now, it is a menace to the world's peace.

The outcome of the war can not be anticipated but it will probably be a duel with Spain and no other European nation. But after the war comes the critical time. We are fighting to give Cuba a government satisfactory to its people. When that is done our troops will be withdrawn. But when will that be? How do we know that the 200,000 Spaniards there will not rise in revolt. And it may be necessary to interfere again and again and finally solve the problem by annexation. What is most needed at this time is a clairvoyant vision and an almost superhuman disinterestedness.

Prof Caldwell then spoke on "Present conditions and some of the constitutional questions involved," as follows:

Never in our history since Lincoln took the oath of office have such interests been at stake as at the present time, and only once in our history of foreign relations have such conditions existed before—in 1812 when Madison sent his war message to congress and war was declared. In the present crisis we enter the struggle for humanity's sake and we enter it with the sympathy of a people whose power will be with us if need comes.

The whole history of Spain's relations to the United States has been one in which distrust has existed. In 1783 Spain was out with the United States because of our secret treaty of peace with Great Britain. For a single moment, in 1795, the two nations were in harmony. But again with the Louisiana purchase, down to the civil war the two nations looked at each other as they have been doing for the past few months. In the war of 1812 Spain allowed England to use Florida as a base of operations for invading the United States. When Florida was purchased it seemed as if relations might remain peaceful. Then came the recognition of the South American republics and the Monroe doctrine, and on down to 1860 strained relations existed.

Now in regard to Cuba. As early as 1823, the United States began to long for Cuba. Jefferson said Cuba was the most interesting addition that could be made to this country. This feeling animated the American people from 1823 to 1860. This was modified by the slavery struggle and only the south advocated the idea on ac-

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UNIVERSITY MEETS DEFEAT

Go Down Before the Omaha Professionals by the Score of 16 to 8.

GAME WAS UNINTERESTING

Varsity Boys Hit the Ball All Right But Their Fielding Was Somewhat Ragged—Details of the Game.

The University baseball team ran up against the first real good team they have met this year and were defeated by the score of 16 to 8. The team which had the honor of administering to us the first defeat of the season was the Omaha professional western league team and defeat from such a team is no disgrace. However the University might have put up a great deal better article of ball and the Omaha team likewise had room for improvement.

For the first few innings the game was interesting but after that the interest lagged and the contest was dull and listless. The University boys hit the ball well, and in fact made more hits than the opposing team. Wells, Bliss, Moore, Cowgill, Gordon and Rhea all connected safely with the ball. But the fielding of the boys was not as good as their batting. This together with a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the players was responsible for the dullness of the game.

The University boys started out well. After Omaha had made three hits and scored one, the Varsity team came to the bat and Dutch Wells immediately lined out his usual three-bagger into right field. Bliss then made a hit which got through the left fielder and both Wells and Bliss came home. The game looked promising thus far but the Omaha professionals dispelled all hopes by making five scores in the second inning and kept up that rate to the end. In only one inning were the University boys able to shut out Omaha. The home team had several chances to score but failed to improve them. One of these was in the seventh inning when with three men on bases, Ewart struck out and retired the side. Ewart's work in the field however was very creditable and he made several catches of difficult flies. Gordon pitched throughout the whole game and did fairly well although the professionals landed on his delivery with some frequency. Turner pitched the first four innings for Omaha. He is being tried by the management and he played like a man conscious of the fact that he was playing for a job. His delivery, or rather the preliminary contortions of his delivery, were something marvelous. He grasped the ball firmly in his left hand, looked at it twice, gave a tug at his trousers, lifted his left foot as high as possible, at the same time smiling and raising both arms around his head and just as he threw the ball, both his eyes shot out of their sockets like a steer hit with a sledgehammer. Hagerman who succeeded him was somewhat more of a pitcher and less of a contortionist. However the boys managed to hit him for several safe ones. Walter Friel umpired and his work was very satisfactory to both parties. About 400 people attended the game.

WAHOO DEFEATED.

Yesterday afternoon Wahoo came down to furnish amusement and practice for the University team. They furnished the amusement, all right, but were hardly near enough to our class to furnish practice. When the game ended a bimetallic score of 16 to 1 had been rolled up in favor of the university nine.

None of Wahoo's players need special mention, except for the poor quality of the game they put up.

However, if Crawford, their pitcher, had received proper support the game would not have been nearly so one-sided.

Wahoo came to bat first and went out in the following order:

Cook struck out; Netherwood out in a pop-up to Wells; Knapp changed the situation with a two-bagger to right; Iverson out on a grounder from second to first. The University did better and scored three runs before being retired. Wells secured a single and

stole second and third and came home on a wild throw; Bliss out on a grounder to third; Moore struck out; Gordon flew to right and Reeder obtained four balls. Both made the circle on a muff and on Cowgill's single. Rhea out from third to first.

In the first half of the second inning Steen struck out; Crawford out on a pop-up to Melford and Knowlton out on a grounder to Rhodes. In the second half Rhodes drew a base; Melford struck out, while Wells singled and went to third on a passed ball; Rhodes came home on a wild throw, as did Wells a moment later; Bliss struck out and Moore retired the side on a grounder to third.

Wahoo started the third by Gibbs flying out to Wells; Adams struck out and Cooke went out on a grounder to Cowgill. The university did better and scored one by the following efforts: Gordon singled to left and got to third on a passed ball, where he was caught napping and put out; Reeder drew a base and stole second and third and came home, aided by errors; Rhea made first on an error, but Rhodes retired the side by a pop-up to third.

Wahoo then started the fourth with Netherwood at the bat. He went out on a grounder from third to first; Knapp struck out, but Iverson drew a base; Steen settled things by sawing the air three times. For the home team Reeder flew to left and made the circle on the fielder's error; Cowgill singled and also went on around, owing to a rank error; Rhea flew out to left, and Rhodes did the same.

Melford, who was hit by a pitched ball, stole second and then went to third on a passed ball. He scored immediately afterward on Wells' two-bagger; Wells himself came home on errors; Bliss made the first by an error of first baseman and stole second; Moore struck out.

In the sixth for Wahoo Cooke struck out; Netherwood out to pitcher; Knapp knocked out a pretty three-bagger, but it amounted to nothing, as Iverson flew out to Rhea. Gordon started things for Nebraska by flying out to second; Reeder made first by slow fielding on the part of the third baseman, but was soon caught while attempting to steal third; Cowgill singled, but Rhea went out on a grounder to third.

Steen opened up for Wahoo by striking out; Crawford out from third to Rhodes; Knowlton singled to third and immediately Gibbs singled to right, advancing Knowlton to third; Adams then flew out to Rhea. Rhodes then started out well by knocking a three-bagger to right; Melford struck out; Wells received a base on balls and stole second; Bliss flew out to left and Rhodes came home; Wells then came in on a passed ball; Moore went to first on an error of the catcher; Gordon obtained a base of balls and stole second; Reeder then made a single, scoring Moore; Cowgill singled, scoring Gordon; Cowgill retired the side by attempting to steal second.

In the eighth Wahoo made its only score, Netherwood making his way around and scoring on an error by Wells. Nebraska did not score in this inning, Rhea, Rhodes and Melford going out in one, two, three order.

The visiting team only had three men at bat in the first half of the ninth. Crawford, Knowlton and Gibbs retiring the side. The score:

University 3 2 1 2 0 4 0 4 x—16
Wahoo 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Batteries—U. of N., Melford and Moore. Wahoo—Crawford and Knapp.
Base hits—U. of N., 11; Wahoo, 5.

THE SENIOR PROM.

The Senior Promenade will be held on Friday evening, April 29 at the Lincoln hotel. This promises to be a most gratifying success. The class of '98 has never failed to be foremost in all its undertakings and this occasion will only demonstrate that fact. As this is the last social function of the year as well as the last for the class of '98 a large number of students are preparing to take advantage of the opportunity offered.

Following is the Prom. committee: Chas. Hendy, jr., Miss Jennie Barber, L. J. Belknap, C. B. Robbins, E. R. Morrison, Miss Cora Cropsey, Vergil Barber, R. W. Haggard, Miss Selma Noren, Miss Veda Wilson, Miss Jane Farnham, and E. G. Wilkinson.

CADETS WANT TO FIGHT

University Soldiers Hope They Will Be Among the First Troops Called Out.

COMPANIES ARE RECRUITING

Chancellor McLean Thinks Cadets Have Small Chance of Seeing Service But Lieut. Stotsenberg more sanguine

The war feeling which is manifest all over the country is not lacking in the University, and the principal query heard around the campus now is, "Do you think we'll get a chance to go?" As to the probability that the cadets will have an opportunity to volunteer, there are various opinions. The opinion among the cadets seems to be that they will go among the first, but it may be that in this case the wish is father to the thought.

One thing which might be of influence in deciding some students to go to war is the report that all cadets who volunteer will be allowed to advance in the University without examination in case they return to the university after the impending conflict. It was said that all seniors who volunteered now would be graduated, all juniors would become seniors, and so on. When Chancellor MacLean was asked to confirm these rumors he said they were news to him and he had not heard of them before. He also said that he did not think the cadets would have a chance to go for some time yet, at least not until the present semester closed. He said that while he commended the patriotism of the cadets, he thought there was no immediate need of their services.

In the military department of the University the sentiment seemed to be quite different, and Lieutenant Stotsenberg is very sanguine in regard to the cadets' chances to contract yellow fever and stop Spanish bullets. The captains of the six cadet companies have been ordered to recruit up to sixty-five men and they are now engaged in hustling up the required number of men who are desirous of going to war.

Affairs seemed to take a rather serious turn when Captain Morrison of Company D asked for the signatures of all the members of the company who would volunteer. Over one-half signed their names on the paper which was passed around. This response was considered very encouraging, as there are many in the company who are not of age or who have not obtained their parents' consent, and the names signed represented only the number who were sure that they could go.

While it is said by many that the cadets are too young for active service, the majority of them are at a suitable age for such work. It is safe to say that outside of West Point there is hardly a better drilled and disciplined body of men than the University cadets, and it is known that they stand very high in the adjutant-general's office.

The fact that the Nebraska national guard numbers only 12,000, and the apportionment for Nebraska is 15,000 troops, affords additional comfort to the cadets who are trying to figure out how they can go.

Lieutenant Stotsenberg and cadet majors and captains had a meeting yesterday to discuss the war question, but no reports were given out as to what was done. All officers present, when approached on the subject, refused to tell anything, and they could not be induced to divulge any of the proceedings of the meeting.

FOR EXPOSITION GUARDS.

For several months past Chancellor MacLean, Lieut. Stotsenberg and others have been working hard to secure the place as guards at the exposition at Omaha for University students. At last this has been accomplished and it is now reasonably certain that about seventy-five cadets will have a chance to work for the exposition, see the sights and incidentally receive about \$40 per month.

Lieut. Stotsenberg has selected a number of the older cadets and those physically sound to act as guards and many of those have already undergone a strict physical examination.