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THE COMPROMISE WITH JAPAN

DISCUSSION BY PROF. MAXEY OF SETTLEMENT REACHED IN JAPANESE CONTROVERSY.

Neither Nation Prepared or Desirous For War—Extent of Treaty-making Power of United States—Influence of Labor Leaders.

But a few weeks ago there were those in Congress and out of Congress who saw in the Japanese protest against the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco a sure indication that Japan was desirous of provoking war with the United States. Men like Senator Perkins and Richmond P. Hobson saw in the protest an ultimatum and that our only choice was surrender or fight. To their minds the school question was merely a pretext for bringing on a war in order that they might seize the Philippines and Hawaii.

If their conclusion, that what Japan really wanted was a war with the United States, were correct, the situation was indeed a serious one, for Japan could seize those possessions and fortify them before the United States could offer any very serious resistance. Once in possession and fortified, Japan could act upon the defensive and the United States could take its choice between assuming the very difficult and expensive task of dislodging them or abandoning to them its possessions in the Pacific. It would no doubt choose the former, and because of its stronger financial condition and vastly greater resources, would be reasonably sure to win in an endurance contest. But the cost would be tremendous. It is therefore fortunate for the United States, for Japan and for civilization that these prophets of evil were incorrect in their hasty conclusion that Japan wanted war with the United States. The fact is that war with the United States is just what Japan does not want. The friendship of the United States has been and is to Japan a much more valuable asset than the Philippines and Hawaii. It is therefore unreasonable to suppose that she would sacrifice the former for a mere prospect of possessing the latter, with the likelihood of financial ruin which an attempt to possess them in this way would entail, even if successful. When, therefore, we consider that even when viewed from the most favorable standpoint the prospect is decidedly unpromising, it would be little short of madness for Japan to assume the risks of war. Hitherto Japan has pursued a wise and conservative foreign policy and there is little basis for the conclusion that she has now made up her mind to run amuck.

Now that Japan has in Corea and Manchuria an outlet for her surplus population and energy, there is every reason to believe that she will devote her energies to development in that direction rather than provoke a war which would lose to her the fruits of her victory over Russia. A few years ago her necessity for an outlet was such as to justify the taking of

great chances in order to secure it, but this outlet she now has. The need of a field in which to expand has been satisfied for the present and it will be several years before it will again become pressing.

But can the Japanese protest be explained upon any other ground than that of a desire to provoke war with the United States? Had she any real grievance? Article I of the treaty of 1894 between Japan and the United States reads as follows:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territories of the other contracting party and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property. * * * In whatever relates to residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; the citizens or subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties and rights and shall be subject to no higher charges in these respects than citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

It is true that this does not in express terms grant to Japanese children the right to attend the same public schools as white children. In fact it does not in express terms grant to them the right to attend any public schools. But the rule of interpretation applied to treaties is different from that applied to criminal statutes. For while the latter are interpreted according to the rule of strict construction, treaties are interpreted liberally. By conceding to them the right to attend the public schools for orientals we admit that we do not intend to apply the rule of strict construction.

Nor, indeed, would it be consistent or lawful to apply one rule in interpreting treaties with Japan and a more liberal rule in construing treaties with other nations. The very purpose of the most favored nation clause is to prevent discrimination of this sort as well as of any other sort. As we would not, while this treaty is in force, have a lawful right to grant

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SENIOR APPOINTMENTS.

President Brown Names the Various Committees.

The following is a list of the Senior Committees, the announcement of which will be made at the next Senior meeting:

Chapel Exercises—Cleo Howard, chairman, Ela Boose, Minnie Swezey. Ivy Day—Hugh Craig, chairman, L. A. Hussorg, Mary Morgan, Beatrice Clark, Clarence Parmelee, S. M. Thompson, Myrtle Kauffman.

Class Song—Alice Davis, chairman, Lucile Long, Nell Ensor.

Class Poem—Dorothy Green, chairman, Alice Agee, Mabel Cramer.

Commemoration—W. C. Ramsey, chairman, Louise Brace, Val Kendall, Harry Mantor, Donna Withey, B. C. Enyart.

Class Yell—Fred Upson, chairman, B. S. Rush, Loyd Denslow.

Sneak Day—A. G. Schreiber, chairman, C. C. McWilliams, L. K. Needham, W. C. Ramsey, Eleanor Andrews, Rena Osborne, G. W. Cheney, Kathleen Studerneau.

Commencement Invitations—L. C. Syford, chairman, Luella Agee, F. A. Schmidt, Camille Hall.

Interclass Athletics—C. C. McWilliams, chairman, D. D. Drain, W. E. Theisen.

Finance—H. W. White, chairman, Fannie Graves, Emma Hanlon, W. A. Posey, G. F. Williams, Mabel Mould, Clara Helmrod, George Hartsough.

Cornhusker Committee—Fred Upson, chairman, H. G. Meyers, Leigh Krake.

The baseball manager and the Ivy Day orator will be announced next week.

Track Men, Attention!

Every man who has ever done any track work whatever or thinks he may have some ability along that line is urgently requested to attend the preliminary meeting of candidates in the Armory this afternoon at 2:30. Dr. Clapp and others will speak and it is the desire to arouse some enthusiasm. Ames and Minnesota are both already at work indoors and Nebraska men must get busy.

Junior Does Tonight.

The Sissors Party which occurs this evening furnishes almost the only topic of conversation among Juniors today. The spectacular relay races and the tantalizing pie eating contest promise to furnish excitement and amusement, while the unparalleled feats of ventriloquism by the famous Mormon are expected to be a strong feature.

Lost—A diamond ring in Uni. Hall Thursday forenoon. Finder please leave at Registrar's office.

NEBRASKA WINS

DEFEATS DENVER UNIVERSITY BY SCORE OF 40 TO 13.

Nebraska Does Good Team Work—Denver Shows Effect of Long Trip.

The game started at 8:25. Walsh scored the first goal in two minutes of play followed by another by Moser. Nebraska played rather rough ball and fouled several times, Siddous throwing the goals. Captain Sechrist then threw a field goal after which Nebraska started to pull away, the first half ending with a score of 20-8. Clarke, Sechrist and Siddous played the best game for Denver with Bell, Burruss and Walsh doing the star work for Nebraska. Moser outjumped Clarke at center and made several goals. Dwight Bell and Burruss, however, played the star game, keeping the ball almost continually away from their men.

The second half started with a rush, Krake scoring the first goal. The Denver team showed the effect of their long trip, their forwards allowing Bell and Burruss to throw three goals. The Nebraska guards played a great game, Burruss although new at guard, played well up to the standard of the elder Bell, whose place he took. Dwight Bell played his usual "scrappy" game. The Denver guards and center played a good game, keeping their men well covered. Denver has been on a two weeks trip and was rather worn out but played a nery game throughout.

The second half was shortened on this account, the game ending with a score of 40-13. The following is the line up:

Denver.	Nebraska.
Neil	R. F. Krake
Siddons	L. G. Moser
Clarke	C. Walsh
Henning	L. G. Burruss
Sechrist (Cap.)	R. G. Bell (D)

Referee, Hawke; Umpire Hoar.

Freshman Head-gear.

At a meeting of the Freshman class held yesterday noon in Memorial Hall, the class received the report of the hat committee and voted to adopt as official headgear, a white felt telescope with the numerals '10 in green upon it. Hats may be ordered of the committee.

J. A. Parks, of York, who was in town the first of the week and who came down especially to attend the Glee Club rehearsal Tuesday evening, expressed himself as extremely well pleased by our musical organization, and promises good attendance at the concert to be given at York next Tuesday evening. Mr. Parks, who is an uncle to Chester Parks, the pianist of the Glee Club, composes, arranges and publishes music of all sorts; and his work is widely used, the Glee Club itself having many of his arrangements of popular airs.

Prof. Barber went to Wilbur yesterday to give a talk at the high school. there in the afternoon and one in the evening to the teachers and towns people.

Y. M. C. A. BANQUET

LINDELL HOTEL
FRIDAY, MARCH 8,
EIGHT P. M.

-75 CENTS