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EXPANSION OF EUROPE

Dean Judson, of Chicago, Lectures Before a Student Audience.

WAS A SCHOLARLY ADDRESS

A Review of the Movements of the Nations of Europe During the Past Centuries—Influence on the Present Civilization.

The lecture of Dean H. P. Judson of the University of Chicago, Tuesday evening in the chapel, drew a fair sized audience composed chiefly of university and high school students. Dean Judson's lecture was entitled, "The Territorial Expansion of Europe" and was delivered for the benefit of the high school library. He said in part:

The last five centuries have seen the world marvelously transformed. Five hundred years ago European civilization was confined to a single continent and commerce only skirted the shores. Today European civilization dominates the globe and European commerce is found on every sea. The process which affected these changes is not yet complete.

The motive for this advance was primarily an economic one. It was a great search for wealth through commerce. On account of the Turkish robbers and Barbary pirates, commerce on the Mediterranean was difficult and hence marines looked for another route to the east. After years of perseverance, the Portuguese under Vasco da Gama, sailed around Africa and reached India. This may be said to mark the first epoch of European expansion. Although Columbus discovered America six years previous to da Gama's discovery, that of the latter was of a great deal more importance. It opened a new road for commerce and a new path to wealth.

For nearly a century Portugal and Spain were the only two nations which were able to carry on explorations and each seized all the land possible. Explorers only saw one thing and that was gold. There was such an influx of gold and silver into Europe that these metals rapidly declined in purchasing power. Spanish manufacturers and commerce in the beginning of the sixteenth century were very large and prosperous, but the gold mines of the new world put an end to all industry and there was a grand scramble for wealth across the sea. Manufactures and commerce declined and to this day Spain has not fully recovered from this blow to her industries. On the other hand Portugal began to increase her commerce. Her trade with India was immense and Portugal completely outstripped her rivals, Venice and Egypt. But Portuguese supremacy could not last forever and the English and Dutch began to be formidable competitors of Portugal.

This brings the third period of European expansion, a period of commercial rivalry among the leading nations. The Dutch with great energy sent out vessel after vessel and built up an enormous commerce. They had more merchant vessels than all the rest of Europe combined. English adventurers now found a profitable field plundering Spanish vessels, laden with treasures from America. English commerce also increased with remarkable rapidity and in a hundred years England rose from a second rate power to one of the leading nations of Europe. The government chartered the East India company which built up a large business and paid dividends of between 100 and 200 per cent. A French East India company was also chartered but it did not meet with the success of the English company.

The English and French had seen America in the fifteenth century, but it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that permanent American settlements were formed. England paid no attention to Spanish claims, Spain devoted her attention to the West Indies islands which would yield her the most gold and the other nations got possession of the rest of the territory.

The English colonies had one great advantage over other colonies and that was neglect. They became very independent and energetic and every religion was allowed full sway.

Colonies were then formed for the express benefit of the mother country. It took European nations a long time to learn how to govern her colonies and Spain has not yet learned the lesson.

The struggle for supremacy between England and France constitutes the fourth period of European expansion. For a time, it seemed as though the French

would triumph, but France was finally driven out of America and at the same time lost her possessions in India. By the eighteenth century, England had distanced all her rivals.

America now grows restless under English dominion, as she grew strong and powerful. The problem of governing colonies was a new one and if England had known how to grasp the problem, the American revolution might have been averted and the British might have remained undivided. Portugal and Spain also lost their possessions and new independent nations now spring up in America.

This brings us to the next epoch. It is an age of invention and improvement. These tremendous changes have caused a great stimulation to commerce and a greatly increased emigration from Europe.

The nations of Europe have now entered on a second era of colonization. America is no longer open to Europe except in a commercial way, but in Africa and Asia there has been a rapid advance of European colonization and the time can be far distant when Europe will dominate the whole world.

The three great powers of Europe are today: Russia, France and England. Russia is bringing her vast territory together with railroads so that she can transport troops at short notice to any part of her empire. Since 1861 France has slowly but steadily gained extensive territory in Asia and England has advanced even at a more marvelous rate so that only three nations of Asia now remain independent.

The first of these, Turkey, exists only through the jealousies of the great European powers and may God speed the day when the barbarous Turk shall be no more. The second is Persia over which England and Russia are trying to gain the supremacy. The third is China which is a great inert mass. Some day this nation will fall and then there will be a mad scramble among England, Russia and France for their share of the spoils.

Africa has been passed by for centuries by explorers, as it appeared to be either a barren waste or an impenetrable jungle. Africa's greatest trade has been in her own people and the slave trade has not yet stopped in the interior of the continent. In the last quarter of a century, however, the resources of Africa have been opened up and there is now a great rivalry among European nations for colonies there.

The stories of South African riches have led to a great rush of people there. Africa not only has great gold mines but is rich in agricultural resources. In a century from now Africa will be a civilized and highly developed country and with irrigation her deserts will blossom like the rose.

European ideas now control the entire world and there is already a marked reaction of Europe across the sea, on Old Europe. The twentieth century cannot end before the cycle of European civilization shall have covered the globe and there will be no more savage lands for Europe to explore and civilize.

GLEE CLUB RECEPTION.

Last Wednesday evening Director Kimball and the Glee club gave a reception to Dean Judson at the Conservatory. The large parlors were brilliantly lighted and decorated with palms and cut flowers. The club sang several numbers which were well received. The chancellor spoke a few words, thanking the club on behalf of the company, the dean and himself for the pleasure their songs had given, and assuring the club that they would have the hearty co-operation of the faculty in anything they might undertake. Dean Judson refused to sing but did make a few very happy remarks. During the evening Mrs. Kimball assisted by the Misses Colson, Beaver, Gillespie and Galley, served dainty refreshments. Those present were: Dean Judson, Chancellor and Mrs. MacLean, Dean and Mrs. Sherman, Dean and Mrs. Edgren, Dean and Mrs. Bossey, President Miller of Union college, Chancellor Ayresworth of Wesleyan, President Ellinwood of Colner, Miss Schofield, Mrs. P. V. M. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Hagenow, Professor Easterday, Mr. Randolph, Miss Colson, Miss Beaver, Miss Gillespie, Miss Galley and the members of the glee club—all in their new dress suits.

The club will leave Friday afternoon for Nebraska City giving a concert there in the evening and one at Peru the evening following. The boys have been practicing faithfully and save for a few colds are in shape to give a very creditable performance. During March a trip will be made which will take in all of the larger towns of the state. The home concert will also be given sometime in March.

DOANE AGAINST NEBRASKA

Question of Written or Unwritten Constitution Debated.

HONORS EVENLY DIVIDED

Four Members of the U. B. D. C. Contest With a Like Number From Doane for Honors in Debate—No Decision Given.

On last Saturday evening, Union hall was filled with an audience to hear the debate between the society of Phi Kappa Delta of Doane college and the Union Boys' debating club.

The question for discussion was: Resolved, that a written constitution subserves the general welfare of a nation better than an unwritten one. The Doane boys were on the affirmative side and the Unions had the negative. Doane was represented by Messrs. Reed, Harms, Fisher and Lee. The representatives of the U. B. D. C. were Messrs. Meier, Kuhlman, Maguire and Baker.

No decision was rendered as to the outcome of the debate but it was generally agreed that honors were about even between the two sides. Numerous authorities were cited by the debaters to back up their statements. Mr. Bryce was the principal authority quoted by both parties and had that worthy gentleman been present, he would have been in doubt as to whether he believed in a written or an unwritten constitution.

Each speaker was allowed fifteen minutes for opening and five minutes for closing the debate.

After a piano solo by Miss Joyce, the debate was opened by Mr. Reed for the affirmative.

He defined a constitution as a system of fundamental principles of action. He said that England afforded the best example of a national government by an unwritten constitution, and the United States the best example of a nation under a written constitution. An unwritten constitution is only possible in England on account of the conservatism of that nation and could not exist in a country like the United States. While it might be successful when applied to one particular nation, it would not meet the requirements of nations in general, as would a written constitution. Mr. Reed spoke rapidly and presented his arguments very forcibly.

Mr. Meier opened the argument for the negative. He described a written constitution as simply an effort to place the political ideas of the people in writing. The objection to this form of a constitution lies in the fact that it is difficult to make it satisfy all the needs of the people. Even if a constitution should be written so to exactly express the intentions of the people, it would not be adequate in later years when the people had advanced in political ideas. He admitted that the constitution of the United States was one which had proved successful, but he pointed out the numbers of written constitutions which had failed. Under an unwritten constitution the latest product and the highest development become the standard, and old and worn out ideas must give way. The speaker's enunciation was distinct and his views were set forth in a convincing manner.

Mr. Harms followed. He devoted his time principally to proving that a written constitution lends stability to a government as it prevents rash and hasty changes prompted by a mere whim of the people. He presented his arguments logically and had his subject well in hand.

Mr. Kuhlman then took up the negative side. He said that a government could interpret an unwritten constitution according to the highest development of the people while a written constitution is made according to the views of a certain period and yet it is to exist for years afterward when the ideas of the people have changed.

Instead of being the work of the people, the constitution of the United States is being constantly made by the supreme court, a branch of the government which more than any other is separate from the people. If a written constitution may give way to new ideas, as its adherents claim for it, what is the use of having a written constitution. An unwritten one will subserve the welfare of the people better and cause less difficulty. Mr. Kuhlman's address was to the point and his arguments were some of the best made on the negative.

After the first two speakers on each

side had stated their arguments, there was little left that was new for the debaters following them and so the next speaker, M. Fisher, necessarily spoke in somewhat the same strain as his predecessors on the affirmative. He spoke in a direct and straightforward manner and defended his position very ably.

Mr. Maguire followed and spoke in a somewhat sarcastic view of the statements of his opponents. His arguments were practically the same as those of the preceding speakers. His general delivery was good and he stated his reasonings expeditiously.

Mr. Lee then came to the defence of the American constitution. He was surprised and displeased to hear the manner in which his opponents spoke of the constitution. He said he had been taught from his earliest infancy to revere it and to die for it if necessary. Mr. Lee's remarks caused some amusement and his arguments several times brought applause. His otherwise good delivery was impeded by a slight hesitation at times.

Mr. Baker concluded the arguments for the negative. He devoted his time principally to prove that an unwritten constitution gave sufficient stability to a government. The speaker appeared very much at ease and he spoke smoothly and forcibly.

Mr. Reed was allowed five minutes for rebuttal and ended the debate. The program was closed with a vocal solo by Mr. Kenagy.

ADDRESSED THE STUDENTS.

Dean Judson gave a short address to the students, Wednesday morning in the chapel. The dean, in opening, said that he came from Chicago and he was glad of it. He liked Chicago although many people would not agree with him on that point. He liked it because it was a typical American city—typical of all that is best and all that is worst. In Chicago they have the most honorable of men and the meanest men, they have great statesmen and cheap politicians.

Chicago is a city full of great problems and he liked it because it is full of work. He asked the students to make a distinction between work and labor. Work is labor directed by brains or intelligence. The highest order of working man is an artist, not necessarily a painter or sculptor, but one who does his work in the best possible manner.

The students as American citizens owe it to their country and to their state to make themselves the best workmen possible. Our schools are free but they are not pauper schools. They are free because they make good and intelligent citizens which the country needs. The speaker said he could look into the future when this university had grown to a great size and was rich in resources, but that would be nothing if it did not have earnest and conscientious students who are the necessary requisites of a great university.

PHI DELTA PHI INITIATES.

The legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi held one of their characteristic initiations Friday, January 15. They secured the large rooms in the Halter block and with the most approved engines of torture tested their candidates to the utmost. The following passed the ordeal successfully and were admitted into full membership: Messrs. Dr. Ladd, C. E. Abbott, Toby, F. E. Brown, and Bert Wilson.

The initiatory exercises were completed at 1 o'clock a. m. when the fraternity indulged in a banquet at the Palace restaurant. After the desert, while cigars were being smoked, A. E. White as toastmaster presented the toasts which were responded to as follows: The Fraternity colors: H. H. Wilson; The Fraternity Convention: Beech Coleman; The Fraternity Dog: F. E. Brown. The lateness of the hour prevented a further extension of the program and with the usual congratulations the members dispersed. Those present were: Messrs. Robbins, Wilson, White, Rixner, Coleman, Manville, Ames, Smith, Teas, Hildreth, DuFresne, Green, Abbott, Wilson, Toby, Brown, Ladd.

The chancellor suggested to the Maxwell club to discontinue their meetings until the end of the term and thus avoid controversy on the disputed right to the presidency. So far the club has acted on his suggestion.

Elmer C. Henderson representing D. L. Auld, fraternity jeweler, met the various fraternities and sororities, Monday and Tuesday. He got some very generous orders. He expressed his surprise at the size of our university, as he did not expect to find that we had so important an institution. In a business way, he said that he did much better than he expected.

IT IS NOT A BAD SHOWING

Athletic Association not Much in Debt as a Result of Foot Ball.

SOME PLEDGES ARE UNPAID

After All the Pledges Are Paid the Deficit Will Amount to very Little—Financial Condition After a Very Hard Season.

The manager of the football team has filed his final report with the secretary of the athletic board. It is long and comprehensive, covering all the items of expense of the various games played this season. The final showing is not as bad as at first thought. If everything was paid in that was pledged, there would be a deficit of but a very small amount—less than twenty-five dollars. The summary of the report shows some interesting figures.

Doane game—Receipts of the game, \$302.50; total expense, \$114.40; net gain, \$188.10.

Missouri game—Expense allowed, \$76.85; receipts from Missouri manager, \$21.65; claim withheld, \$85; extra incidental expenses, \$7.55, loss, \$62.65.

Wesleyan game—Total receipts; Nebraska's share, \$45; total expense, \$48.50; net gain \$6.50.

Kansas trip—Total expense, \$41.80, expense allowed by Kansas, \$34.00, less old account owed to Kansas, \$17.50, received, \$16.50, loss, \$25.00.

Kansas City Medics game—Total expense while in Kansas City, \$89.65; receipts from game, \$150.00; gain, \$60.35.

Butte game—Receipts, \$120.00; Nebraska's share, \$34.00, expense, \$25.00; loss \$1.00.

Ames game—Total receipts, \$48.00; Nebraska's share, \$19.20; expense, \$29.50; loss, \$1.00.

Thanksgiving game—Total receipts, \$90.00; total expense, \$135.50; loss, \$45.50.

Cash received was: from students, \$202.75, business men \$37.00, alumni \$10.00 treasurer \$27.25, Doane game, \$188.10, Wesleyan and game \$5.50, K. C. Medics game \$30.35, faculty, \$30.00, total \$530.00.

Cash paid out: E. N. Robinson \$320.00, clothing \$105.17, other expenses \$59.96, loss on games and league \$143.80, total \$628.93.

The unpaid expenses amount to \$326.47, without including \$37.66 advanced by the manager. The total indebtedness for the season is \$264.13, and there is yet due from the faculty and pledges \$229.90, leaving a real deficit of \$25.23.

ATHLETIC BOARD MEETS.

The athletic board held its regular monthly meeting in the office of the physical director Saturday. The most important matter to come up was the election of football manager. The present manager was re-elected, with F. T. Riley as assistant. The report of the football manager was heard. It was decided to set a regular time for the managers of the various teams to file their final reports. After some discussion, four weeks from the date of the close of the season was thought the most satisfactory time. Adjourning was then taken.

CHASE AND WHEELER CONTEST.

The Chase and Wheeler contest, held under the auspices of the Palladian literary society, will be held in the chapel Saturday evening.

Duet—When the Wind Blows in from the Sea; H. Smart, Misses Redford and Smalls.

Oration—The Author—Hero of the Revolution, R. C. Rorer.

Oration—Great Battles, John H. Rouse.

Violin solo—Huerfarian Rhapsody; Hausen, Mr. August Hagenow.

Oration—The Red Color, Rena Alderman.

Piano solo—Prelude in F; Wm. Mason, Miss Kate Joyce.

Oration—England's Crime Against China, W. J. Hunting.

Musical—Selected, Y. M. C. A. glee club, Decision of Judges.

The judges are, on delivery: Mrs. W. J. Ryan, Prof. W. P. Ward, Judge M. B. Resse, Prof. J. T. Lees, Prof. F. M. Fline, On manuscripts: Prof. H. K. Wolfe, Prof. L. A. Sherman, Prof. H. W. Caldwell.

Professor F. W. Card left yesterday for Washington D. C. He went to attend the meeting of a committee appointed at the recent meeting of the association of agricultural experiment stations. This committee was to decide upon a method for testing seeds, and they meet to talk over plans and take some action on methods proposed.