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CHANCELLOR M'LAIN'S ADDRESS.

Delivered in Chapel before the Law College on the Occasion of the Opening of the Second Term.

HOW SHALL ANNEXED TERRITORY BE GOVERNED?

Some Suggestions for the Solution of the Vexed Problems which Will Confront America. The Address in Part.

On the occasion of the opening of the second term of the Law School, Chancellor McLain, of the law department of the University of Iowa, delivered an address dealing with the problems connected with the government of annexed territory by the United States. The address was enthusiastically received by all the students that could crowd into the chapel. Chancellor McLain said in part:

We ought to understand very clearly that capacity for government, especially for government of other people, is not the only test of civilization. People have attained a high position in the arts and sciences and literature and all that goes to make life noble and worth-while, without demonstrating any special aptitude for public affairs; and in these directions the English-speaking people have by no means as yet established any marked pre-eminence. Even in the ordinary way of living comfortably and happily their supremacy is by no means assured. We are in some measure still barbarians as compared with the races of the continent of Europe; and I am not sure that we are not better so.

But it is true that one of the strongest of the human desires is for individual liberty, and one of the strongest human impulses is toward the development of a government which shall give in the largest practicable measure this freedom of the individual citizen. And in this field there seems to be no question as to the supremacy of the English-speaking peoples and the general comparative excellence of the institutions which have been developed among them. And if we shall look at the Anglo-Saxon races and their institutions as exemplified in English history, as compared with the Latin races and the institutions which they have worked out on the continent of Europe I think we shall have no hesitation in entertaining the greatest respect and admiration for what the descendants of that little body of Teutonic people which went to England in the Fifth and Sixth centuries and during succeeding centuries established absolute dominance over the English isles, have accomplished within those narrow limits. I am by no means inclined to give all the credit to the Anglo-Saxon blood. The faculty with which in England the Scotch and Irish have become the foremost of Englishmen and with which in America Germans and Scandinavians, and even people of races not Teutonic have become fully imbued with the principles of what we choose to call Anglo-Saxon institutions, demonstrates to my mind that the institutions themselves and not the blood of those who live under them, have played a most important part.

First let us consider, however, for a moment, in what the excellence of English government consists which has enabled it more successfully than any other government, to deal not only with colonies of its own people, but with alien races. The government of Great Britain seems to be pre-eminent in its capacity to foster and protect the material prosperity of its subjects, to give to them the largest practicable degree of individual liberty, to establish and maintain law and order and to protect local self-government. The Britons are like the Romans in their capacity for great affairs, but they differ from the Romans in the recognition of the rights of the people of annexed territory to enjoy the largest measure possible of local well being.

To rightly appreciate the difficulties, real or imaginary, which confront the United States in entering upon the task of governing annexed territory, it is necessary to consider some questions relating to the attitude of this country toward foreign countries, as well as the peculiarities of its internal institutions. As the first of these may well be mentioned what has been vaguely designated as the American policy, involving freedom from foreign alliances and exclusion of foreign European nations from any further extension of their influence in the western hemisphere. When Washington, in his farewell address, warned his

countrymen against foreign entanglements he uttered words the wisdom of which has never been fully recognized. There have been ambitious statesmen who wished for us a wider sphere of influence. It was once urged that we should join European powers in moulding the future of Africa; but wisely, as it seems to me, we have refrained from undertaking any enterprise involving the permanent exercise of power beyond our own territory. We have not hesitated, however, to assert our rights as a member of the family of nations to equal privileges with other nations anywhere on the earth's periphery.

But it seems self-evident that it would be unwise for us to enter into alliances offensive and defensive with any power. We could not for a moment think of taking up another's quarrels and we must therefore be prepared to maintain single handed any quarrel which may be forced upon us. I see no reason, however, why our annexed territory should expose us to quarrels with foreign states. It is not likely that any foreign nation will seek to take from us any territory over which our sovereignty has been established.

In at least one way it seems to me the possession by the United States of outlying territory will make for peace. We have been so secure in our remoteness from other powers and our compactness of domain that we have been inclined, by reason of our supposed security, to take rather a belligerent attitude in our relations with other countries. If we can realize that we are not invulnerable, even though invincible, we may perhaps more fully realize that our true policy must ever be to maintain peace, and to foster among all nations the growth of repugnance for war and violence.

The Monroe doctrine which has been put on a substantial footing through its recognition by Great Britain in the Venezuelan controversy, has so little justification in any principles of international law that it cannot have been acquiesced in by our neighbors with extensive territory to the north without a realizing sense of the advantage to her, with reference to her European rivals, of a firm establishment of a rule which would exclude them from any serious threat of encroachment upon British possessions on this continent. The fact that the announcement of this Monroe doctrine was originally made at the instance of Great Britain as against Spain and her allies and was at the time entirely satisfactory to her.

But the most serious objection which seems to be made as to the ability of the United States to successfully govern annexed territory, is, to put it bluntly, just this: We are incapable of wisely governing ourselves, and therefore, a fortiori, incapable of governing anybody else. And especially it is strongly urged, are we incapable of governing alien or subject races. And it must be confessed that our experience with the Indians and the negroes is not reassuring.

I hardly think anyone here would insist that this people is inherently less qualified for affairs of government than other English speaking peoples, nor that our theory of self-government has been demonstrated to be a failure in practical results. It will hardly be claimed that our institutions are so notoriously bad that it would be inhuman and unchristian to extend them into any territory where they have not already been introduced. The local government in some of our large cities and in some of our small ones as well, is far from ideal.

If it is said that we first ought to govern ourselves before we attempt to govern others, it may fairly be suggested that the order of our development may not be entirely for us to determine. If you try to make your boy a perfect little gentleman, careful of his clothes and his finger nails, before you allow him to have any interests outside of the family, or come in contact in any way with the broader affairs of life, you will probably either make a little prig of him, wholly use-

less for any larger purpose, or give him up as a flat failure. Don't remit your efforts as to clothes and finger nails, but on the other hand trust something to the beneficial effect of larger and stronger influences. A month's association with a hero or a man of affairs, or a sweetheart, may do more to make a man of him than all your precepts.

The real problem which confronts us in dealing with annexed territory occupied by alien races is to determine whether our institutions can practically be adapted to circumstances so radically different to those under which they have thus far been developed. The people of the thirteen colonies were reasonably homogeneous.

Is it not possible that in the effort to deal with territory the inhabitants of which are confessedly not capable of self-government we shall reach a more satisfactory method of dealing with those of our own people who are also incompetent to govern themselves? It is a republican government which our father contemplated, a government by officers exercising the discretion of wise rules, not a government of unrestrained majorities.

What, then, is to be the method of governing those inhabitants of Arizona and New Mexico, who are still little above the conditions of peonage the Indians and Esquimaux of Alaska, the natives, the Chinese and the Japanese of the Sandwich islands, the negroes of Porto Rico, and if we acquire a portion or all of the Philippines, the negroes, Malays, Japanese and Chinese of those islands? Plainly, we should, if possible, establish for each a government which will secure law and order, and thereby secure to each individual his civil rights. Then for our own safety and stability of the

FROM THE PHILLIPINE ISLANDS

Short Letter From Lieutenant Phil Russell. Boys Eager for Peace and Return to the Land of Civilized Man

OTHER ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

The Vaudeville Program With Its Complete List of Mirth Producing Performances.—Echo of the Iowa Game.

Office of Brigadier General Hughes, No. 2, Calle Real, Manila, P. I., Oct. 25, 1898.—My Dear Mr. Towne: This matter of The Nebraskan has been on my mind ever since we entered Manila, for I've been dead crazy to get University news and so far haven't had the slightest item. This is the first year within my memory that I have known absolutely nothing of what was going on in foot ball. The campaign excitement is at low ebb just at the present stage of the game and the interests of college life are uppermost in my mind.

Though I can't take any part in that life my interest in it is on the increase rather than waning, and five o'clock never rolls around without bringing thoughts of the activity on the campus at that time and the lucky fellows that are part of it. The big games are played away from home.

The following is the program for the Football Vaudeville Show to be given in the chapel Friday evening, December 9th:

Overture—By the Cadet Band, Earl Wehne, Director.

Stebbins—In a marvelous exhibition of club swinging and juggling.

Lincoln—As M'le Noir, Premier Donsense, a skirt dance with very little skirt.

McKilip, Gillespie, Beghtol and Williams, the Musical Specialty Quartet.

Woods—The Banjo Fiend.

Lukey—Ventriloquist A.

Hill and Hooper—The ~~...~~ of the Iron Horse in their trick bicycle riding and balancing.

Sumner and Sherman—In their original, imitable and laughable comedy sketch, "The Blind Bard and the Digital and Draughtsman."

Cuseadden and Manchester—In their clever turn, "Hypnotic Revelations."

Ohio—(a) Entrance of the Landlord; the plaintive prayer, "We wish our rent was paid." (b) The quartet returns from Kansas, "Three cheers for the team that won the Kansas game." (c) All join in the "Hot Time." (d) The washerwoman's chant, introducing the great "Ahem" song. (e) May I wish to sing, with ~~...~~ accompaniment. (f) Challenge "Cake Walk," led by Turner.

Seats for vaudeville on sale and reserved at the "Co-op," University Basement. Seats 50 cents.

SWELL TURNOUTS.

One of the most gorgeously decorated turnouts was the tally-ho which bore the members of the Nebraska chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity from Lincoln.

Every blessed mother's son of them wore the scarlet and the cream, and the huge white chrysanthemums, centered with red carnations, adorned each palpitating bosom. It was during the carnage that the Alpha Tau did its most robust rooting. Folmer, Nebraska's left end, is a member of this fraternity, and his star work set his admiring conferees wild. In the party were Messrs. Humphrey, Brown, Hewitt, Cluver, Morrison, Mumau, Arnold, Leffer, Marley, with their guests, Gordon and Martin. An exceptionally ostentatious of manly, handsome young Nebraskans.

Training has already begun in the gymnasium for the field day in the spring. Captain Benedict of the track team is marshalling the old men together and looking up new material, of which there is not a little in school this year. There are plenty of places for those who are ambitious to make a record. The records in some of our races, especially the hurdles and also the hammer-throw and shot put, should be broken this year. Wesleyan already claims the hurdles and the half mile and mile runs.

W. E. Anderson received a letter last week from Ira Kellogg of company B, First regiment of Nebraska Volunteers. He said that he and Jewitt had neither of them been sick a day since leaving Lincoln. He attributed it to the fact that both were in excellent condition when they left here, just before our field day. There are other benefits to be derived from athletic work besides the making of records.

Basket ball games are played in the gymnasium upon every Monday and Wednesday evenings. These games are free to the public and should draw a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators. A little encouragement from the audience adds much to the sport and the quality of the game.

P. O'Mahoney has offered another \$20 medal to the winner of the outdoor Pentathlon this year. This trophy is the only one which is given for individual work and is worth a year's training. Last year there were only five contestants. The man who wins it this year will have to work for it.



CAPTAIN OIBBELLE, HARVARD.



OUTLAND, PENNSYLVANIA.

governments which we set up, such local participation in government as the people are capable of exercising. Then we should see to it that there is religious liberty and that education is extended among them as rapidly as possible. For all these things our government and our civilization must stand as guaranty.

The question of citizenship is perhaps the one involving the most serious complications. But citizenship has acquired in the United States its commonest use a meaning quite different from that which it has among civilized nations as the term is used in international law. All the subjects of a civilized state are entitled to its protection, and the term citizen does not necessarily mean that the person thus described owes no allegiance to any other sovereign and is subject to the laws of the state. All the inhabitants of annexed territory, no matter what their race or color, will undoubtedly become citizens of the United States when they are accepted as its subjects, and that acceptance will be determined by the treaty under which the territory is annexed. In the absence of express provision, all who are allowed to remain within such territory and elect to do so, undoubtedly become citizens and entitled to the civil rights guaranteed to its subjects by our constitution. Moreover, all who are born within the territory of the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof will, by virtue of the first sentence of the fourteenth amendment, become subjects by virtue of this specific declaration.

(Continued on page 4.)

are they not? But I can imagine the push in the Co-op waiting for the returns, and had I any means of knowing the result of the Kansas game, for instance, I should certainly celebrate in the good old fashioned way, though we can't cut duty as we did classes.

Affairs are decidedly stagnant here just now. Aguinaldo has been ordered to take his troops further back from Manila, and yet he shows no sign of obeying. There's a chance that we may have an opportunity to drive him, here's hoping. The Paris commission is not popular here. They won't settle matters and give Uncle Sam a chance to put us in civilization again and they won't let us fight it out. We have Spain by the tail and believe in twisting it, as we used to treat the caudal appendage of the Missouri tiger. We've been in some good mixes and the University men among the enlisted men of the First Nebraska have proven their stuff.

I enclose a money order for five dollars. I haven't your letter at hand, but imagine that will cover your subscription price. I wish you'd send me the back files for this year. I am in the usual condition of a soldier two weeks before pay day, but if the foot ball fund is shy or some other of the numerous things that are usually on deck, let me know, and I'll stand for ten.

Sincerely,
PHIL W. RUSSELL.