

# THE HESPERIAN.

WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

VOL. XXVIII.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, DECEMBER 2, 1898.

No. 11.

## HOW SHALL THE UNITED STATES GOVERN ITS FOREIGN TERRITORY?

Address by Dr. McClain of S. U. i. College of Law—  
Remarks by Col. Bryan—Enthusiastic Meeting.

The convocation held last Tuesday to celebrate the opening of the second term of the law school was very enthusiastic throughout. The chapel was crowded and the speakers were heard with great attention. The address of Chancellor McClain was scholarly and conservative.

Great enthusiasm was manifested when Col. and Mrs. Wm. J. Bryan entered the room and were invited by the Chancellor to take seats on the platform. Several times, the cheering for the Colonel and his wife broke out, anew.

Chancellor MacLean spoke briefly, in introducing Chancellor McClain, on the growth of the University and the pride felt in the law college.

Chancellor McClain called attention to the similarity of names but said that they could figure out no relationship except that they were both of Scotch descent. He then defined a Scotchman as a man who keeps the ten commandments and every thing else he can lay his hands on. The speaker congratulated the University of Nebraska on its signal growth and prosperity.

He said a book had been circulated in France that has caused some sensation. It sets forth the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race. This superiority, however, is found only in affairs of administration. We are practically barbarians in comparison with Europe in music, art, etc.

Freedom, he said does not necessarily mean prosperity and happiness, yet the greatest desire of mankind is for freedom, and this desire is found largely in the Anglo-Saxon. The Chancellor said that he was not inclined to give all of the credit to the Anglo-Saxon blood. The institution and not the blood have been the abiding factor.

The speaker said that he was sorry for the man who cannot appreciate the good things that America has derived from England. There are many excellencies in the English government and we have taken many of them. The government of Great Britain is pre-eminent in giving the largest degree of individual liberty. Britons are like the Romans were, in dealing with large affairs, but unlike the Romans, they do not give to the colonies liberty. English rule has given to foreign peoples

the best government that they are capable of. These peoples could not alone have instituted such rules of law and order. England has well carried out the policy of civilization to suppress barbarism.

Dr. McClain spoke of the wisdom in Washington's farewell address in which he had warned the American people against foreign entanglements. He said that it is self evident that we should not enter an offensive and defensive alliance with any nation. He could see no reason why more territory would involve us in trouble with other nations. He thought it would make America more in favor of a board of arbitration of international affairs.

The most serious objection to colonies is justice. We are incapable of governing ourselves. We are incapable, then of governing foreign nations. We have been peculiarly unfortunate in dealing with the Negroes and Indians. England has had very little trouble in dealing with either race. We have been inherently and radically wrong in dealing with the Indians. We have dealt with them as foreign nations and have made contracts, resting wholly on our good faith. Where the Indians have been treated as individuals they have progressed, have become rich and influential.

The real question to determine is whether our institutions can be adapted to those of other nations. The question is whether we can establish law and order; give civil rights and religious liberty to the people, and as much participation in local affairs as they are capable of. The Chancellor considered that the executive department could govern the colonies better than the legislative. He said that congress has absolute power to legislate in regard to franchise in territories.

He considered the most difficult question to be that of citizenship. He understood a citizen to be one who holds no allegiance to any other nation. All must be granted the civil rights guaranteed by the constitution.

Chancellor McClain was liberally applauded by the students and he was publicly thanked by Chancellor MacLean.

In response to repeated calls from the students and an invitation from the Chancellor, Col. Bryan spoke briefly. He said he did not deem it a soldier's privilege, (if inspecting camps and giving orders make a soldier,) to discuss public questions but he promised to return and discuss this question before the University when he gets out of the army. He asked the students to study the colonial question. He said that the incapability of the people to govern themselves lies in the fact that their representatives legislate for self and not for the common weal.

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