

DOWNLOAD PDF GEORGE F. HOAR, LATE A SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Chapter 1 : HOAR FAMILY OF MASSACHUSETTS

George Frisbie Hoar (August 29, - September 30,) was a prominent American politician and United States Senator from Massachusetts. Hoar was born in Concord, Massachusetts.

Early life[edit] Dawes was born in Cummington, Massachusetts , in In , he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at North Adams , where for a time he edited The North Adams Transcript. Dawes served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1847 and in 1850, in the state Senate in 1852, and in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1859. From 1861 to 1863, he was United States district attorney for the western district of Massachusetts. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1864, serving until 1867. In late and early 1870s, Dawes became an ardent supporter of the creation of Yellowstone National Park to preserve its wilderness and resources. When the Act of Dedication bill came before congress, Dawes was one of its most active supporters. Senator from Massachusetts, serving until 1877. During his long period of legislative activity, Dawes served in the House on the committees on elections, ways and means, and appropriations. He took a prominent part in passage of the anti-slavery and Reconstruction measures during and after the Civil War , in tariff legislation, and in the establishment of a fish commission. He also initiated daily weather reports to be provided by the federal government. He concentrated on enactment of laws that he believed were for the benefit of the Indians. In the late 19th century, after the Indian Wars, there were widespread fears that the Indians were disappearing and that their tribes would cease. It was intended to assimilate Indians by breaking up their tribal governments and communal lands and by encouraging them in subsistence farming. It was enacted February 8, 1887, and named for Dawes, its sponsor. The Dawes Commission , set up under an Indian Office appropriation bill in 1889, was created not to administer the Act but to attempt to persuade the tribes excluded from the Act by treaties to agree to the allotment plan. It was this commission that registered the members of the Five Civilized Tribes and many Indian names appear on the rolls. The Curtis Act of 1898 extended the provisions of the Dawes Act to the Five Civilized Tribes, abolishing tribal jurisdiction of their communal lands. He negotiated with the tribes for the extinction of the communal title to their land and for the dissolution of the tribal governments, with the object of making the tribes a constituent part of the United States. About 90,000 Indians were made landless. The Act forced Native people onto small tracts of land, distant from their kin relations. The allotment policy depleted the land base and ended hunting as a means of subsistence, creating a crisis for many tribes. The Coolidge administration studied the effects of the Dawes Act and the current conditions for Indians in what is known as the Meriam Report , completed in 1928. It found that the Dawes Act had been used illegally to deprive Native Americans of their land rights. He died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts , on February 5, 1908. University of Nebraska Press.

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Chapter 2 : George Hoar on expansionism

John Warwick Daniel (Late a Senator From Virginia) Memorial Addresses Delivered in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, Proceedings in the Senate, February 20, , Proceedings in the House June 24, by Unknown Author.

Early life[edit] As a youth, he was educated at a boarding school in Waltham, Massachusetts , run by Samuel and Sarah Bradford Ripley. He was admitted to the bar, and settled in Worcester, Massachusetts where he practiced law before entering politics. Initially a member of the Free Soil Party , he joined the Republican Party shortly after its founding, and was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives , and the Massachusetts Senate He represented Massachusetts as a member of the U. House of Representatives from through , then served in the U. Senate until his death. He was a Republican, who generally avoided party partisanship and did not hesitate to criticize other members of his party whose actions or policies he believed were in error. Hoar was long noted as a fighter against political corruption , and campaigned for the rights of African Americans and Native Americans. He opposed the Chinese Exclusion Act of , describing it as "nothing less than the legalization of racial discrimination. He authored the Presidential Succession Act of , and in he was chairman of the Republican National Convention. Unlike many of his Senate colleagues, Hoar was not a strong advocate for an American intervention into Cuba in the late s. After this, the islands were annexed by means of joint resolution , called the Newlands Resolution. He called for independence for the Philippines , and denounced the Philippine-American War in the following terms: Hoar in his later years. You have sacrificed nearly ten thousand American lives—the flower of our youth. You have devastated provinces. You have slain uncounted thousands of the people you desire to benefit. You have established reconcentration camps. Your generals are coming home from their harvest bringing sheaves with them, in the shape of other thousands of sick and wounded and insane to drag out miserable lives, wrecked in body and mind. You make the American flag in the eyes of a numerous people the emblem of sacrilege in Christian churches, and of the burning of human dwellings, and of the horror of the water torture. Your practical statesmanship which disdains to take George Washington and Abraham Lincoln or the soldiers of the Revolution or of the Civil War as models, has looked in some cases to Spain for your example. I believe—nay, I know—that in general our officers and soldiers are humane. But in some cases they have carried on your warfare with a mixture of American ingenuity and Castilian cruelty. Your practical statesmanship has succeeded in converting a people who three years ago were ready to kiss the hem of the garment of the American and to welcome him as a liberator, who thronged after your men when they landed on those islands with benediction and gratitude, into sullen and irreconcilable enemies, possessed of a hatred which centuries can not eradicate. He also denounced the U. In addition to his political career, Hoar was active in the American Historical Association and the American Antiquarian Society , serving terms as president of both organizations. He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in , [6] and served as vice-president from to , and then served as president from to Hoar enjoyed good health until June

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Chapter 3 : Henry L. Dawes - Wikipedia

Letter from the Hon. George F. Hoar, March 29, Catalog Record - Electronic Resource Available Declining an invitation to a public reception in Boston. Also available in digital form on the Library of Congress Web site.

His ancestors from the early day "Massachusetts Bay Colony," were men of great courage and activity. One writer says, "They were in advance of the times in which they lived and were leaders to a higher and better sphere, both in social and political sense. The husband and father, Charles Hoar, was sheriff of Gloucester and died before his family came to America. His wife, Joanna, died at Braintree, They had three sons and two daughters. The sons were Daniel, who returned to England in Leonard, at Harvard College, and was president of that institution: He was murdered in Lausanne- Switzerland, August 11, , being shot in the back as he was on his way to church, by two Irish ruffians who were inspired by the hope of reward from some member of the Royal family in England. She declared herself innocent of guilty knowledge, and protested against the illegality of her trial because the supposed rebels, to whom she had given common hospitality, had not been convicted. She was then advanced in years, and so feeble that it is said she was unable to keep awake during the tedious trial. Jeffries arrogantly refused her the aid of counsel, admitted irrelevant testimony, excelled himself in violent abuse, and so intimidated the jurors who were disposed to dismiss the charge, that they unwillingly at last brought in a verdict of guilty. She was hurriedly condemned "to be burned alive" the very afternoon of the day of her trial, August 28, , but, owing to the indignant protests of the clergy of Winchester, execution was postponed for five days, and the sentence was "altered from burning to beheading. Lady Lisle was connected by marriage with the Bond, Whitmore, Churchill and other families of distinction, and her granddaughter married Lord James Russell, fifth son of the first Duke of Bedford, thus connecting this tragedy with that of Lord William Russell, "the martyr of English liberty. It is said that when Lady Lisle was carried on horseback by a trooper to Winchester for trial, the horse lost a shoe and fell lame. The blacksmith at first refused to do the work, saying that he would do nothing to help the carrying off of Lady Lisle, but on her earnest pleading, he did. She told him she would come back that way in a few days, but the trooper said. It is well known that she disapproved the execution, and that she declared on her trial that she never ceased to pray for the King. She accosted him, but, being covered with a heavy veil, he did not recognize her. She remained in a swoon for a long time; her husband was sent for and visited her but, to use the phrase in which the story was told, "was very odious to her. A memorial to the memory of Joanna, wife of Charles Hoar, and to Bridget, wife of Leonard Hoar and daughter of Lady Lisle, in the form of a double headstone, shaped from a large, thick, slab of slate, was erected by Senator George F. Following are the inscriptions: She came to New England with five children about She was nearly akin by marriage to Lord William Russell. He resided in Scituate, Massachusetts, from to It was about when he settled in Concord, and died April 2, Their children included Elizabeth, who, December, , married Jonathan Prescott: Mary, married Benjamin Graves. John Hoar, at the request of the colonial authorities, followed the Indian band far into the wilderness, and after great hardship and the exercise of great ingenuity, recovered by ransom Mrs. Rowlandson, a lady captive from Lancaster. Her account of her ransom is published. The rock where she was redeemed is close by the base of Wachusett Mountain, and has been marked by Senator Hoar by a suitable inscription. By these marriages the following children were born: John, October 24, ; Leonard, a captain, died April, , aged eighty-seven years, in Brainfield, where a part of the descendants now reside, some having taken the name of Homer; Daniel, , married Sarah Jones; Jonathan, died at the Castle, October 26, ; Joseph, died at sea, ; Benjamin: Mary, March 14, , died June 10, John, born January 6. Jonathan, born January 6, twin brother of John ; graduated at Harvard College ; was an officer in the provincial service during the war of to ; in he went as a major to Fort Edward, the next year was a lieutenant-colonel in Nova Scotia, and an aide to Major-General Winslow at Crown Point ; after the peace of he went to England and was appointed governor of Newfoundland and neighboring provinces, but unfortunately died on his passage thither, aged fifty-two years. Daniel, entered

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Harvard College , but did not graduate; married Rebecca Brooks, November 2, , and removed to Westminster, where he died, leaving two sons and two daughters. Lucy, married John Brooks. Elizabeth, married a Mr. Whittemore, of West Cambridge. Mary, married Zachariah Whittemore. V John 2 Hoar, born January 6. She died, and he married, August 21, , in Watertown, Elizabeth Coolidge. He died in Lincoln, Massachusetts, May 16, , and his widow died March 20, He lived successively in Lexington, Watertown, and again in Lexington and Lincoln. It is not quite clear when he first came to Lexington. He was taxed for a personal and realty in , and had a seat assigned him in the meeting house in , when they reseeded the house. He was a member of the school committee in He subsequently filled the offices of constable, assessor and selectman. His home was in that part of Lexington set off to Lincoln in Esther, born in Watertown, January 28, John, born in Lexington, July 14, 1 74 1 ; died young. Samuel, born in Lexington, August 23, Elizabeth, born in Lexington, October 14, ft. Mary, born in Lexington, October 5, Sarah, born in Lincoln, June 9, ; married Nehemiah Abbot. Leonard, born in Lincoln, June 29, Rebecca, born in Lincoln, October Mary, born June 17, ; married Thomas Wheeler, March Joseph, born July 30, VI Samuel Hoar, son of John 2 Hoar, born in Lexington, Massachusetts, August 23, ; was an important man in Lincoln; he frequently represented his town in the house of representatives, and was a state senator from Middlesex county, Massachusetts, from to He married Susanna Pierce, by whom he had ten children " five of each sex. He taught school in Virginia two years, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in He was an eminent lawyer, contemporary with Choate, Mason and Daniel Webster. He frequently represented the town of Lincoln in the Massachusetts legislature, was a senator from the county of Middlesex, from to The legislature of Massachusetts sent him to South Carolina to test the constitutionality of certain acts authorizing the imprisonment of free colored persons held as prisoners in that state. By order of the governor of South Carolina he was forcibly ejected from the state, and compelled to leave before fulfilling his mission, but acquitted him self manfully throughout the entire case. He was a man of marked character and standing. He died at Concord, Massachusetts. He married Sarah, youngest daughter of Roger Sherman of Connecticut, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the framers of the United States Constitution, judge, and later United States senator, and mayor of New Haven until his death. Children of Samuel and Sarah Sherman Hoar were: Elizabeth, born July 14, Ebenezer Rockwood, February 21, Sarah Sherman, November 9, Samuel Johnson, February 4, ; died Edward Sherman, December 22, George Frisbie, August 29, In he began the practice of law in Concord, Massachusetts, and aside from representing his native county in the state senate, was in made judge of the court of common pleas. In he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and in General U. In he was high commissioner of the Washington treaty, and a member of congress from Massachusetts, from to The scenes of his boyhood were cast in pleasant places, "midst fine influences, all calculated to unfold the germ of the true life to be enacted. After his common school days at Concord he entered Harvard College, graduating in He chose the honorable profession of law for his calling in life, fitting himself in Harvard Law School and in the law office of Judge Thomas in Worcester. He was admitted to the bar in , and at once began the practice of his profession in Worcester, which city has ever since claimed him as one of her most honored citizens. Among his legal associates were Hon. Emery Washburn, and later Hon. Charles Devens and J. Hoar very rapidly rose to a very eminent rank in his profession. By native genius of his mind, well disciplined by a thorough educational training, and augmented by an uncommon energy, he steadily moved forward and became a recognized leader. In , when he entered congress, after twenty years at the bar, his legal practice was the largest of any west of Middlesex county and the most valuable in a financial point of view. It was in when George F. Hoar first entered the political arena as the chairman of the Free-soil party for Worcester county, where the party was the best organized of any county in the United States. When he was twenty- five years of age, in 1, he was elected as a representative to the general court of Massachusetts. He was its youngest member, but became the leader in law matters, and to him was given the task of drawing resolutions protesting against the com promise measures of the National government in He had so far advanced in political life that he could have succeeded Hon. Charles Allen in congress, but he would not listen

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to the call made by his friends to enter congress, as it would be to put politics ahead of law â€” his chosen profession. Had he at that time entered the congressional field he would no doubt have been among the foremost in civil war and reconstruction periods. He would not go to congress, but did not refuse to serve in the state legislature, which was pressed upon him.

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Chapter 4 : HOAR, George Frisbie - Biographical Information

Get this from a library! George F. Hoar: (late a Senator from Massachusetts): memorial addresses delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives, third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Few delegations had as differing a duo of senators as Massachusetts, which paired the expansionist Henry Cabot Lodge with Senator George Hoar. The speech below deals with the annexation of the Philippines an outgrowth of the war in Cuba. But the principles outlined by Hoar were broader. The Lust for Empire [Hoar begins with a lengthy discussion of whether imperialism was constitutional. Move on to his consideration of the ideological rationale behind the policy. I am speaking today only of the theory of constitutional interpretation propounded by the senator from Connecticut. If at any time hereafter the senator shall seek to put his theories into practice by reducing to subjection a distant people, dwelling in the tropics, aliens in blood, most of them Moslem in faith, incapable to speak or comprehend our language, or to read or to write any language, to whom the traditions and the doctrines of civil liberty are unknown, it will be time to point out what terrible results and penalties this departure from our constitutional principles will bring upon us. The question is this: Have we the right, as doubtless we have the physical power, to enter upon the government of ten or twelve million subject people without constitutional restraint? Of that question the senator from Connecticut takes the affirmative. And upon that question I desire to join issue. President, I am no strict constructionist. I am no alarmist. I believe this country to be a nation, a sovereign nation. I believe Congress to possess all the powers which are necessary to accomplish under the most generous and liberal construction the great objects which the men who framed the Constitution and the people who adopted it desired to accomplish by its instrumentality. I was bred, I might almost say I was born, in the faith which I inherited from the men whose blood is in my veins, of the party of Hamilton and Washington and Webster and Sumner, and not in that of Madison or Calhoun or the strict constructionists. I affirm that every constitutional power, whether it be called a power of sovereignty or of nationality - neither of which phrases is found in terms in the Constitution - or whether it be a power expressly declared and named therein, is limited to the one supreme and controlling purpose declared as that for which the Constitution itself was framed: And in that I agree with them. The strict constructionist claims, and has claimed from the time of Madison, that these objects can only be accomplished after ways and fashions expressly described in the Constitution or necessarily implied therein. And in that I disagree with him. But when the senator from Connecticut undertakes to declare that we may do such things not for the perfect union, the common defense, the general welfare of the people of the United States, or the securing of liberty to ourselves and our children, but for any fancied or real obligation to take care of distant peoples beyond our boundaries, not people of the United States, then I deny his proposition and tell him he can find nothing either in the text of the Constitution or the exposition of the fathers, or the judgments of courts from that day to this, to warrant or support his doctrine. Further, the 1st Article of the Constitution declares: Is not legislative power a power of sovereignty? We have heard of limited monarchies, constitutional monarchies, despotisms tempered by assassination; but the logic of the senator from Connecticut makes a pure, unlimited, untempered despotism without any relief from assassins. But the question with which we now have to deal is whether Congress may conquer and may govern, without their consent and against their will, a foreign nation, a separate, distinct, and numerous people, a territory not hereafter to be populated by Americans, to be formed into American states and to take its part in fulfilling and executing the purposes for which the Constitution was framed, whether it may conquer, control, and govern this people, not for the general welfare, common defense, more perfect union, more blessed liberty of the people of the United States, but for some real or fancied benefit to be conferred against their desire upon the people so governed or in discharge of some fancied obligation to them, and not to the people of the United States. President, the question is whether the men who framed the Constitution, or the people who adopted it, meant to confer that power among the limited and restrained powers of the sovereign nation that they were creating. Upon that

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question I take issue with my honorable friend from Connecticut. I declare not only that this is not among the express powers conferred upon the sovereignty they created, that it is not among the powers necessarily or reasonably or conveniently implied for the sake of carrying into effect the purposes of that instrument, but that it is a power which it can be demonstrated by the whole contemporaneous history and by our whole history since until within six months they did not mean should exist - a power that our fathers and their descendants have ever loathed and abhorred - and that they believed that no sovereign on earth could rightfully exercise it and that no people on earth could rightfully confer it. They not only did not mean to confer it but they would have cut off their right hands, every one of them, sooner than set them to an instrument which should confer it. President, the persons who favor the ratification of this treaty without conditions and without amendment differ among themselves certainly in their views, purposes, and opinions, and as they are so many of them honest and well-meaning persons, we have the right to say in their actual and real opinions. In general, the state of mind and the utterance of the lips are in accord. If you ask them what they want, you are answered with a shout: Who will dare to haul it down? Hold onto everything you can get. The United States is strong enough to do what it likes. The Declaration of Independence and the counsel of Washington and the Constitution of the United States have grown rusty and musty. They are for little countries and not for great ones. There is no moral law for strong nations. America has outgrown Americanism. President, when I hear from some of our friends this new doctrine of constitutional interpretation, when I hear attributed to men in high places, counselors of the President himself, that we have outgrown the principles and the interpretation which were sufficient for our thirteen states and our 3 million people in the time of their weakness, and by which they have grown to 75 million and forty-five states, in this hour of our strength it seems to me these counselors would have this nation of ours like some prosperous thriving youth who reverses suddenly all the maxims and rules of living in which he has been educated and says to himself, "I am too big for the Golden Rule. I have outgrown the Ten Commandments. I no longer need the straight waistcoat of the moral law. Like Jeshurun I will wax fat and kick. In general, the friends of what is called imperialism or expansion content themselves with declaring that the flag which is taken down every night and put up again every morning over the roof of this Senate chamber, where it is in its rightful place, must never be taken down where it has once floated, whether that be its rightful place or not - a doctrine which. If you cannot take down a national flag where it has once floated in time of war, we were disgraced when we took our flag down in Mexico and in Vera Cruz, or after the invasion of Canada; England was dishonored when she took her flag down after she captured this capital; and every nation is henceforth pledged to the doctrine that wherever it puts its military foot or its naval power with the flag over it, that must be a war to the death and to extermination or the honor of the state is disgraced by the flag of that nation being withdrawn. Move on to his broader ideological point. I think I can do it justice. I have not followed the precise order of his statements. But I have put them in logical order. First, that the United States is a nation, a sovereign. Second, that as a nation it possesses every sovereign power not reserved in the Constitution to the states or the people. Third, that the right to acquire territory was not reserved, and is therefore an inherent sovereign right. Fourth, that it is a right upon which there is no limitation and that in regard to which there is no qualification. Fifth, that in the right to acquire territory is found the right to govern it. Sixth, that this right to govern it is also a sovereign right. Seventh, that it is a right without constitutional limit. This power to dispose of the territory or other property belonging to the United States and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting it, and the power implied from that provision, to acquire and hold territory or other property, like other constitutional powers, is a power to be exercised only for constitutional purposes. It is like the power to acquire and dispose of ships, or cannon, or public buildings, or a drove of pack mules, or a library, to be exercised in accomplishment of the purposes of the Constitution and not to be exercised where it is not reasonably necessary or convenient for the accomplishment of those purposes. We have no more right to acquire land or hold it, or to dispose of it for an unconstitutional purpose, than we have a right to fit out a fleet or to buy a park of artillery for an unconstitutional purpose. Among the constitutional purposes for which Congress may acquire and hold

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territory and other property are the building of forts, and the establishment of post offices and subtreasuries and custom houses. In all these cases it is accomplishing a clearly constitutional purpose. One of the constitutional purposes is the enlargement of the country by the admission of new states, and therefore Congress may lawfully acquire, hold, and dispose of territory with reference to the accomplishment of that great constitutional purpose, among others. It may also acquire adjoining or outlying territory, dispose of it, make rules and regulations for it for the purposes of national security and defense, although it may not be expected that the territory so acquired, held, and disposed of shall ever come into the Union as a state. That is, as many people think, the case of Hawaii. Now, the disposing of and the making rules and regulations for territory acquired for either of these purposes necessarily involves the making laws for the government of the inhabitants - forever, if the territory is not to come in as a state, or during the growing and transition period if and until it shall come in as a state. President, it is to be observed, and it should not be forgotten, that all this is a constitutional provision which looks chiefly at the land and territory as mere property. And it applies, so far as its terms and its general spirit and purpose are concerned, equally to public lands within a state as to those which are without it. And there is no other provision in the Constitution for making rules and regulations for the territory of the United States or its other property, in the case where the public lands are in Alabama or Florida or Iowa, than where they are in Alaska or Arizona or wherever the public lands are outside any state jurisdiction. The framers of the Constitution were not thinking mainly and chiefly, when they enacted that clause, of lawmaking, of the government of men, of the rights of citizenship. They were thinking of public property; and although the lawmaking, the rights of men, citizenship have to be recognized from the necessity of the case where the public property is a large tract of land fit for human settlement, yet the language they used and the thought in their minds treated the element of property as the principal, and the element of citizenship as something only temporary and passing, only to last until the property, territory, and inhabitants can be given over to freedom under the jurisdiction of a state, to be admitted as an equal member of our political partnership. And two things about this clause are quite significant. One is that it is not contained in the article which gives Congress general legislative powers, but is sandwiched in between the section providing for the admission of new states and the section providing for guaranteeing to every state a republican form of government, showing that they were not thinking of conferring a general legislative power over the inhabitants and were only thinking, so far as the inhabitants of a territory were concerned, of the transition or expectant period while they were awaiting admission to statehood. President, you are not now proposing to acquire or own property in the Philippines with dominion as a necessary incident; you are not thinking of the ownership of land there. You propose, now, to acquire dominion and legislative power and nothing else. Where in the Constitution is the grant of power to exercise sovereignty where you have no property? My proposition, summed up in a nutshell, is this: I admit you have the right to acquire territory for constitutional purposes, and you may hold land and govern men on it for the constitutional purpose of a seat of government or for the constitutional purpose of admitting it as a state. I deny the right to hold land or acquire any property for any purpose not contemplated by the Constitution. The government of foreign people against their will is not a constitutional purpose but a purpose expressly forbidden by the Constitution. Therefore I deny the right to acquire this territory and to hold it by the government for that purpose. Now, I claim that under the Declaration of Independence you cannot govern a foreign territory, a foreign people, another people than your own; that you cannot subjugate them and govern them against their will, because you think it is for their good, when they do not; because you think you are going to give them the blessings of liberty. That is the proposition which the senator asserted. He does not deny it now. That is what I am complaining of. When I asked the senator during his speech whether he denied that just governments rested on the consent of the governed, he said, in substance, that he did deny it - that is, his answer was "some of them"; and he then went on to specify places where government did not so rest. The senator says, "Oh, we governed the Indians against their will when we first came here," long before the Declaration of Independence. I do not think so. I am speaking of other people. Now, the people of the Philippine Islands are clearly a nation - a people three and

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one-third times as numerous as our fathers were when they set up this nation. If gentlemen say that because we did what we did on finding a great many million square miles of forests and a few hundred or thousand men roaming over it without any national life, without the germ of national life, without the capacity for self-government, without self-government, without desiring self-government, was a violation of your principle, I answer, if it was a violation of your principle it was wrong. It does not help us out any to say that years ago we held slaves or did something else. If it be a violation of your principle, it is wrong. But if, as our fathers thought and as we all think, it was not a violation of the principle because there was not a people capable of national life or capable of government in any form, that is another thing. But read the account of what is going on in Iloilo. The people there have got a government, with courts and judges, better than those of the people of Cuba, who, it was said, had a right to self-government, collecting their customs; and it is proposed to turn your guns on them, and say, "We think that our notion of government is better than the notion you have got yourselves.

Chapter 5 : Full text of "George F. Hoar (late a Senator from Massachusetts)"

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