

THE DAILY NEBRASKAN

Official Paper of the University of Nebraska

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"Score on Nebraska" is the cry of Wesleyan now, and next Saturday most of University Place will be out on Nebraska field yelling it at the top of their voices. Some of us who have been in the habit of spending the day of the first game out-of-town can learn something from the spirit the Coyote cry expresses. Nebraska, later in the season, will have to give everything it has to win from Notre Dame, from Michigan, from Syracuse. The sooner the old-time Cornhusker chant of victory is unloosed the stronger will be our united voices behind the team in its big games. Nebraska roosters have far to travel to keep pace with the team they are to cheer; they have several miles to cover before they can compete on equal terms with Wesleyan. We, too, should have a cry for Saturday, and should be there to shout it; it should be: "Beat Wesleyan in spirit as well as in football."

HOPE FOR POLAND

The occupation of Russian Poland by the Germans has again brought to our attention that pitiful struggle of a once proud people for independent existence and with it the question of the position of Poland after the war. Once one of the grandest and most brilliant of all the courts of Europe, the Polish throne, weakened by internal partition and placed by fate as the base of contention between three growing military powers—Prussia, Austria, and Russia, was set upon by this triple alliance more than a century ago, and the Polish nobility was pushed from power and the territory ultimately divided between the three arch-villains, Catherine of Russia, Frederick of Prussia, and Joseph of Austria.

Crushed as the country was by the government of the greedy invaders, torn and divided as it was by internal jealousy, the spirit of Poland has never been subdued through the hundred and forty years of its humiliation, and today there beats in the breast of every true-born Pole a heart filled with the undying hope that some day Poland will again be an independent member of the family of nations. Germany has found out just how strong is the spirit of the Polish people during the present war, and we read now that the central powers have given up their former plan to create a buffer state of Russian Poland, outwardly constructed to deceive the Polish eye, but depending for support, of course, upon the Prussian house. It is now candidly announced that the greater share of the Poland that was Russia's is to go to Austria, with Prussia taking the remaining territory for herself.

Such a program will never receive a hearing at a peace table with the allies in the victor's seat. America especially should appreciate the spirit of a race that after these many years of subjection has not lost its identity as a people nor its pride in "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome." The elimination of the Russian monarchy has taken the last warped plank from the allied platform; a league of democracies can now fight for the rights of every race and people, and it is certain that the rights of the Poles, when the free nations set to work organizing the world along the lines of justice and the right of existence to all, will be recognized by the creation of a Polish republic where once again the culture and art of Warsaw may flourish.

THE "OLD GANG" STICKS

Unofficial information from Lincoln high school students indicates that the secondary Greek letter societies have refused to succumb peacefully to the campaign of the school board to eradicate them. Instead of a "one chapter, the fraternities now have alumni chapters, it is reported, which are operated by high school graduates

living in Lincoln. The high school men who have been initiated into these societies are "silent members," having no audible voice in the administration of affairs. It is a question for debate whether they enjoy all the privileges of the society or not.

There may be inaccuracy in this report concerning the status of the societies, but it indicates that youthful ardor and loyalty will aim at the perpetuation of fraternities sub-rosa. It means that for several years at least the "old gang" will stick together after they have passed from the jurisdiction of the city school board, even though that body succeeds in ousting them completely from the high school.

One must admire such fervent, single-purposed fealty, but our admiration must be similar to that we give to any misdirected but well-fought cause. The evidence is against secondary school fraternities. Both the administration of the school itself, and the University inter-fraternity council, which deals with such matters in the institution all high school men aspire to enter, have watched the operation of the system long and carefully, and have turned in a verdict against them. It is not that the good points of secondary fraternities are not understood and appreciated, for they are; it is probably that there were high school fraternity members on the Pan-Hellenic board which ruled against the societies. But these men have seen, as have most others who have studied the situation, that the clannishness, the emphasis upon exclusiveness, the fanning of false pride—all attributes of a fraternity of boys, catches the youthful mind when it is plastic, malleable, and has been known to mould men into a different type than fathers and mothers had a right to expect. Not until one has gone through high school; not until he has learned that ensignia do not make worth although they occasionally honor it; not until, in fact, he has learned the lesson that we all must learn, that no man is better than any other except that he gives more freely and more fully of himself to others, is the average American youth ready to accept at their proper values the tokens of appreciation the world with more or less accuracy bestows.

TO WHOM IS HOMAGE DUE

Everything—everybody—about the campus feels keenly the vacant spots which those who have departed have left behind them.

We have not appreciated, perhaps, just how much our friends have meant to us, until they begin to go away from us to take their places in of gladness that the men of the University have not been slow to recognize their responsibilities and that those of us who remain are doing so because we feel that our place is still here. But by staying here we have by no means forfeited our right and our duty to give our moral aid to these men who have already gone. Theirs is the personal glory and honor, but ours is the pride of a University that has sent out its sons to represent it and whose own achievement and worth is reflected in the deeds of these men. We have sent them to every possible branch of the service. They are all safe and able to continue their work now. We do not know how long we will be able to say that. It is our part to do homage to them now. They will not know you have strewn flowers over them after they have gone.—Daily Illini.

SMILING—ONE OF OUR ALLIES

Ever notice how hard it is not to return a real, genuine smile with a smile? Nothing is more contagious than smiling. It increases in geometrical progression. "When you smile, others smile, and soon there are miles and miles of smiles."

The world needs "less of sighing and more of smiling," as Arthur Chapman characterizes the West in his poem, "Out where the West begins." Flowers are cheering; so is music; but in the race of good cheer, however, smiles out-distance both.

These are critical times, but that doesn't mean a censorship has been placed on smiling. Making life more pleasant is different from frivolity. A smiling man at work is usually putting his whole heart and soul into the work and that is the way the nation should be now.

"A smile," Southey says, "is like sunshine opening, through a shower in the vernal skies." When the world has been dark and cloudy for days, we most appreciate the rays of sunshine, of smiles and good cheer that break through the clouds. The United States has a big job ahead, but sullenness, gloom, frowns and "crabbing" are alien enemies.

Let's work with a smile.—Missourian.

UNIVERSITY AS USUAL

The business men of the country have adopted for their motto: "Business as Usual." We suggest as a University maxim "University as Usual." Although the times are not

normal it is recognized that the best method to obtain the most profitable results is to conduct one's activities as near normal lines as possible.

A certain readjustment must be made in the conduct of affairs to gain the greatest good, and the University has already made several "war" changes, such as the adoption of drill, placing emphasis on certain courses and the special training to produce leaders for the reconstruction period after the war. Such changes are part of the curriculum and were needed to meet current conditions.

Students should strive to conduct their affairs in a similar manner, adjusting themselves to meet changed conditions. Upon the declaration of war last spring the sudden change demoralized college work throughout the country, because the students and faculty members attempted to assist in preparedness and do college work at the same time.

The function of colleges now is to assist in producing trained leaders and the proper way to do this, if one is in college, is to work diligently, as under normal times, and not let the changed conditions warp one's college career into a nightmare of unsettled classes and half-hearted educational endeavors.—Utah Chronicle.

STUDY AS A PATRIOTIC STUDY

That the patriotic hysteria consisting in the main of irresponsible action, which drove the youth of this country into all kinds of supposed "war work" for which it was entirely unfitted and unprepared, is over, is shown by the records of the registrar's office.

Wisconsin students are returning, and with them comes a larger number of freshmen than was expected in the most optimistic figures. The youth of America has realized that the most patriotic person is the one who can do and does most for our country. It has realized that a fervent and effusive desire to help unaccompanied by intelligent and efficient action will lead us nowhere. And it has come to be taught, fitted and made efficient in the service for its country.

Study is a patriotic duty. With that firmly fixed in our minds we shall face the questions that arise from time to time with a seriousness hitherto unknown. The years we shall spend at the university will no longer be considered by anyone as a final and glorious sowing of wild oats before we enter the grind of the "outside world."

We have come here to be prepared to work for our country. And he who prepares most efficiently is most patriotic.

Whatever our study may be, engineering, chemistry, languages, or philosophy, it is a phase of work that is needed by our country. Every man and every woman can be used in the field in which he or she is most efficient and it is their duty, to this country to be most efficient in their respective field.

The time-worn reasons of "poor eyesight" and "help to father" that are given annually by freshmen and sophomores, who are invited to leave Wisconsin after failing to make good, will undoubtedly be replaced by the statement, "I wanted to aid my country," unless we impress it on the minds of all, that the highest form of helping our country consists in the greatest amount of intelligent work for it.—Daily Cardinal, Wisconsin.

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of The Daily Nebraskan, published daily at Station "A," Lincoln, Nebr., for October 1st, 1917.

State of Nebraska, County of Lancaster, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. C. Blunk, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Daily Nebraskan and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, none; Editor, Ivan G. Beede, Station "A," Lincoln, Nebr.; Managing Editor, L. W. Kline, Station "A," Lincoln, Nebr.; Business Managers, W. C. Blunk and Geo. Driver, Station "A," Lincoln, Nebr.
2. That the owners are: University of Nebraska, Station "A," Lincoln, Nebr.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.
4. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscri-

ers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 1000.

W. C. BLUNK,  
Business Manager.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1917.  
MAX WESTERMAN,  
(My commission expires August 4th, 1921.)

Shoemaker Writes He Is "One Step Nearer France"

A post-card from Edward Shoemaker, 17, in the Rainbow division of the United States army, to Prof. C. A. Robbins seems to indicate that the government has already exhausted its supply of regular army units and is sending across its picked men from the national guard. Shoemaker's card was not postmarked, but the date line shows that it was held up several days by the military authorities. "I am one step nearer France and expect to be there soon," is the way it reads. Previous news from Shoemaker to friends in Lincoln indicate that he was stationed at a coast embarkation point, from which fact it may be presumed that he has reached France by this time.

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