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"A tournament of champions" is what the 1918 Cornhusker football schedule, announced Saturday by Dr. Stewart, might well be called. Listed on it are Denver University, champions of the Rocky Mountain conference, Washington state, champions of the Pacific coast, Notre Dame, co-champions with Pittsburgh among the "independent" teams, and Syracuse, champions of the far east. Dr. Stewart's doctrine is football democracy without subterfuge—to produce as good a team as possible and meet the world. Nebraskans who gasped at last year's schedule have a bigger gasp coming now, and those who watched the valiant 1917 Cornhuskers go through this season will, fate disposing, see another great team tackle this list of giants.

There is no reason why the campaign to eliminate smoking at University parties should not be successful. At the two open dances Saturday evening, upon the request of the organizations giving them, little or no smoking was in evidence. The campaign is based on good taste; it is not directed against smoking, but against filling the air with tobacco fumes where tobacco fumes are not appreciated. The average co-ed, perhaps, does not mind tobacco smoke; a few of them do, and a still larger per cent of the chaperones find it obnoxious. Under these circumstances University men can with politeness do nothing else than refrain from smoking in their presence or in their vicinity. In party halls that have no smoking room, then, there should be no smoking at all.

The question of lowering the draft age from 21 to 19 has been under consideration in Washington for a long time, and the fact that no authorization of this increment in registration has yet been made seems to indicate that the president and those in conference with him are not yet fully convinced of the wisdom of this move. The recent request of General Crowder that a registration be held for the 700,000 men who have become of age since the first draft also lends strength to this opinion.

There is indeed some room for doubt about the result of such a policy. From the standpoint of manpower the lowering of the draft age does not seem necessary, at least for several years, since there remain several million men yet to draw from, and since, if General Crowder's recommendation for the registration of all who are now 21 becomes effective, there will be 700,000 more to add to these. From a psychological point of view the younger age limit would have an undoubted advantage, since it would show America to have a reserve not of two million men, but of six or seven million.

One angle of the situation which college men, particularly those in the upperclasses, see, is that the lowering of the draft age would mean the practical draining of men from educational institutions. Colleges without senior and junior men is conceivable, but the complete blighting of higher education for men points to an after-the-war effect which forces one to ponder. It is said on good authority that England today regrets the wholesale closing of her higher schools. And such a regret seems natural, since it means that after the war there will be no college men, no young men who have received the benefits of higher education, to keep burning the light of culture for which America is fighting.

This loss may be much or it may be little, just what it would amount

to is a matter of opinion. But great or small, it deserves consideration. America is fighting for the preservation of her civilization, which is perpetuated largely by her educational system, and such a blow will not be dealt it unless circumstances really demand.

Exchange Editorials

THE PRESIDENT'S DEFINITION OF GERMANISM

Innumerable articles and many books have been written to define "Germanism" and show to the world what it means.

In his message to Congress December 4 President Wilson defines it as follows:

"This intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace."

This Thing must be crushed, and if not truly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations, says the President, and it is only when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated that the time can come when we can discuss peace with the German people.—Treasury Department, Bureau of Publicity.

WHAT ABOUT LA FOLLETTE?

What has become of the inquiry into the utterances and conduct of Senator La Follette?

Is this gentleman to be permitted to retain his place in the senate by default of the committee charged with the duty of making report upon his fitness to represent an American state?

After a few meetings of the committee and an interchange of letters between it and the accused senator the matter seems to have been dropped. Why? Is the Wisconsin senator too clever for his colleagues? Or is the spinal column of the senate too pliant to resent and rebuke his disloyal attitude?

La Follette's discreet silence of late cannot atone for the indiscretion of his speech at St. Paul or the unpardonable use of his senatorial frank to circulate that speech throughout the country.

The silent man is none the less dangerous. Concealed disloyalty is more to be feared than that which avows itself. Senator La Follette is under suspicion as a citizen, and no man whose loyalty is not above question has right to a place in congress.

The committee should either declare his utterances and actions proper to a loyal American or insist that the senate vacate his seat and afford Wisconsin the opportunity to send to Washington a man who can be trusted to give wholehearted adherence to the country's cause.—Denver Post.

PSYCHOLOGISTS DISCUSS NEW MENTAL TESTS

Dr. H. K. Wolfe Reports Interesting Session of National Meeting at Pittsburgh

The reports of the various committees on war work formed the greatest part of the program at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Psychological Association at Pittsburgh according to Dr. H. K. Wolfe, who recently returned. The attention of the psychologists was especially devoted to mental tests which have a definite value in selecting persons for the different phases of army work.

The president of the association, Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, of Harvard, gave a most interesting address on "Psychology in Relation to the War." Professor Yerkes, who is now a major in the United States army, has been for the past ten months chairman of a committee of psychologists having under consideration the possibility of applying scientific methods in classifying men in the army. This committee finally developed a series of tests which has already been given to all the men in four of the larger cantonments. Recalling the well known conservatism of army methods, this accomplishment in the first year of the war is at least noteworthy. The order has been given to apply these methods to all the other cantonments. Another group of psychologists has worked out and are severally applying more definite tests to the men in highly specialized branches of war service, particularly in aviation.

Perhaps even more important than these definite scientific contributions are the services rendered by another group of applied psychologists in connection with other specialists in working out plans for the "classification of personnel" in the army. Professor

W. D. Scott of Northwestern University has been the active chairman of this committee.

Dr. Wolfe spent several hours in the psychological laboratory of the University of Chicago and a half day at the University of Michigan, going over the wonderful rooms of the psychological department of the largest and most serviceable in the world. Forty rooms are here devoted to psychology alone. Our own new laboratory will owe much to observations made at Chicago, Ann Arbor, the University of Pittsburgh and the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

ATHLETICS BIG HELP IN TRAINING CAMPS

(Continued from page one.)

gard to athletics and physical training. These views do not tally with the college view. It is necessary to have this view before one can serve the country in this matter. The army has little need for inter-camp competition. The army unit is the company and inter-company athletics have and will be promoted with the idea in view of promoting company spirit and in giving healthful recreation and exercise for a large body of men. The army has no need for intercollegiate competition—that is athletic games between the men who represent one college and those who represent another college who are in the same camp. And the army does not propose to feature its leading athletes, nor the names of the colleges they represent, in whatever games are played. There was some of this at the start of the present encampment.

"There is another point about army athletics it is well to remember. There is little if any time for practice. The men in camp are busy from 5:30 each Monday morning until Saturday noon, with few intermissions. There is not the time for intensive coaching in sport as in our various colleges. The teams that play must necessarily be chosen at random and with the idea in view of getting as many men into the games as is possible. . . .

"The plan of having college coaches and trainers at various camps may have a far reaching and unexpected effect. The mere fact that our draft may show how physically unfit we are as a nation will bring to a head the fact that more attention must be centered on this point in our scheme of education. The army must have men who are physically fit. It has the scheme of keeping them so and of greatly increasing their health, courage and morale. Surely the various trainers and coaches who make a profession of physical fitness and who visit these camps cannot well stay without learning something of value from the army system. Would it not be profitable to the nation to have them incorporate some of this system in their own at the different colleges when they return to their former duties? This is the broad field we are tending toward. It is one of the benefits we should derive from war.

STEWART ANNOUNCES HUSKER 1918 SCHEDULE

(Continued from Page One)

plion of the Pacific coast, and Denver of the Rocky Mountain district. After the trip to Missouri, Kansas will play here. Kansas has never yet failed to give Nebraska a strong fight for the valley championship and may be counted upon to live up to its reputation.

After the Kansas game come the two hardest games of the season, Northwestern and Syracuse. Northwestern is always one of the strongest teams in the country, and last season ranked second of the Big Ten schools. Nebraskans already know what kind of football Syracuse plays, and will be glad to avenge the 10 to 9 defeat they administered on Thanksgiving day.

Schedule Shows Standing

This schedule shows more than any thing else, the kind of a reputation Nebraska is gaining. When a school can get games with the champions of every district of the country, and get all those games on the home field, that school has a real football team. In spite of the formidable aspect of the schedule, however, Cornhuskers are entertaining no doubts of the team coming through it with a good record. The team for next year should be even stronger than the one for 1917. There will be an abundance of new material from the freshman squad of this year, and the men already on the varsity will have had more experience. Some fans are so sure of the showing the team will make that they are asserting that there is a strong possibility of its coming through the season without a defeat.

The Schedule

The complete schedule follows:
Oct. 5—Iowa at Lincoln.
Oct. 12—Open.
Oct. 19—Notre Dame at Lincoln.
Oct. 26—Washington State at Lincoln.
Nov. 1—Denver University at Lincoln.
Nov. 8—Missouri at Columbia.

Nov. 15—Kansas at Lincoln.
Nov. 22—Northwestern at Lincoln.
Nov. 27—Syracuse at Lincoln.

PROMINENT ENGINEERS TO ADDRESS LINCOLN MEETING

State and City Societies To Join in Banquet at Lincoln, January 11

Dean Milo S. Ketcham of the University of California, a member of the A. S. C. E., George Camper, senior highway engineer, U. S. office of public roads and Major C. E. Cook, A. R. C. of the U. S. geological survey, are among the speakers who will address the joint meeting and banquet of the Lincoln Engineering society and the state society of civil engineers to be held at the Lincoln hotel Friday, January 11.

The subject of Dean Ketcham's address will be "Engineering and the War." Mr. Camper will speak on the "Construction of the Omaha Cantonment" and Major Cook will talk on "Military Mapping." All of the addresses are of timely importance and

will furnish much interesting information for the members of the societies. The University engineers will also meet at this time instead of the regular date.

Union Society Holds Regular Weekly Meeting

The Union Literary society held its regular weekly meeting Friday evening in Union Hall. A program was first given after which an hour was devoted to games. A large number of visitors were present.

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