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Offices

News.....Basement University Hall
 Business, Basement Admn. Building
 Night Office, Righter Composition
 Co.....B6696 and B6697

Telephones

News and Editorial.....B2816
 Business.....B2597
 Night, all Departments.....B6696

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News Editor
GAYLORD DAVIS
 For This Issue

Announcement that the Cornhuskers will mix with Cotner and Wesleyan next Saturday brings joy to the hearts of students still in Lincoln who have been deprived of usual college amusements for the past week and face the prospect of doing without them for at least two weeks more. An innovation in gridiron battles, such as is being planned, in which the Methodists will play one-half and the Bull-dogs will battle the other, will undoubtedly call out both stands full of interested and enthusiastic rooters.

During the calls for officers' training camps, draft calls and influenza, football prospects were sunk quite deep in gloom but with the announcement that arrangements were complete for the Notre Dame game and that Schellenberg, Whitehouse and Hubka would probably be able to enter the lineup a little something of the normal spirit again came in evidence upon the campus. By the time of the re-opening of the University on November 2, the influenza epidemic should be well in check; government regulations concerning football should be fairly well established and the remainder of the season should be free from interruptions.

In the joint resolution offered in congress yesterday by Senator Poin-dexter of Washington is expressed the sentiment of every real American. His plan to cease all negotiations with Germany looking to the granting of an armistice or peace until the German military forces have surrendered unconditionally will find unanimous favor and will insure a peace which will last.

Whether action by congress prohibiting the president from negotiating with Germany looking to the granting President Wilson's last message to Germany makes it plain that the military leaders and advisers of the allied countries will have the word to say when questions of territory arise before cessation of hostilities and it is not likely they will be satisfied with less than was General Grant in the civil war.

Nevertheless the sentiment expressed in the resolution offered by Senator Poin-dexter should be known and believed in by every American. He calls for the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and the "occupation and control by the allies of such German territory as can be obtained by our military forces until peace negotiations have been concluded."

The German war-lords must be out of control, in fact as well as in name, when peace is concluded—this is one of the foremost terms which our president has set up. Negotiations with these leaders will result only in a slowing up of war activities in this country and the less of it done, the sooner a real peace will come.

Germany's reply to the answer of President Wilson concerning her request for an armistice clearly shows from a study of the hopes, protests, denials and conditions contained, that the Hun official mind has not yet reached the stage necessary before negotiations can bring results. Typical of the attitude of the German war-lords is the hope expressed that "the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people

SEVEN REASONS FOR SAVING

Save for your country's sake, because it is now spending millions a day and must find most of the money out of savings.

Save for your own sake, because work and wages are plentiful, and as prices are high now a dollar will buy more after the war.

Save, because when you spend you make other people work for you, and the work of everyone is needed now to win the war.

Save, because by saving you make things cheaper for everyone, especially for those who are poorer than you.

Save, because by going without you relieve the strain on ships, docks and railways, and make transportation cheaper and quicker.

Save, because by saving you set an example that makes it easier for the next man to save. A saving nation is an earning nation.

Save, because every time you save you help twice, first when you don't spend and again when you lend to the nation.—The Commonwealth.

and with the opening of the way to a peace of justice." Sentiment such as this comes somewhat as a surprise to those who looked for peace a few days ago and clearly shows that it will require at least an occupation of a large portion of enemy territory before the Hun is willing to surrender his idea that he is to have a part in the drafting of the peace terms.

The protest against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions on the part of the German forces in their retreat on the grounds that retreat destructions are necessary and in full accord with international law and the statement that the troops are under strict orders to spare private property to the best of their ability shows again the trickery of the diplomats. On every hand villages are being ravaged and ruined as the enemy flies in retreat. At the time of the evacuation of Lens, coal mines in the vicinity were blocked so that it would be impossible for them to be opened for at least two years and of the 10,000 not a one was left standing. In the light of Germany's record it is far more easy to believe that no order has been issued than that German discipline is a thing of the past.

Just what change may have been made in the government in the empire is uncertain. "Announcement is made of a fundamental change in the German constitution providing for representation of the people in the decisions concerning peace and war," according to a press despatch, "and it is said that the present government has been formed in complete accordance therewith." Such a change would be a step in the right direction if it has been made, but it is well to bear in mind that the announcement has been made by those who are seeking relief from deadly onslaught of the allied troops, and hope to drag the allies into a conference.

COLLEGE MEN IN SERVICE

During the past year the colleges and universities of the country have contributed liberally in men and service to the support of the war. From 198 colleges and universities, according to reports made by these institutions, 44,456 students enlisted in the army and navy. More than 100,000 graduates and 3,000 members of the faculties of these institutions entered the service. Seventy-nine colleges and universities report 297 members of their faculties on war service duty in Washington, varying in number from one from each of 33 institutions to 11 from the University of Texas, 19 from the University of Minnesota, and 22 from the University of Wisconsin. Many students, graduates, and faculty members have enlisted from institutions that have not reported.

WOMEN WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

In April, 1917, the number of women directly replacing men in Great Britain was estimated at 1,256,000. More than three-fourths of them were in industrial and commercial occupations and in government employ. In January, 1918, according to the British Labor Gazette of June, 1918, this number had increased to 1,442,000.

The degree to which women replace men varies widely in different industries. In government establishments, not including controlled establishments engaged in munitions work, they formed 36 per cent of the total employes; in banking and finance, 24.6 per cent; in commercial occupations, 16.9 per cent; in engineering firms, 7.14 per cent; and in all metal trades, 6 per cent. Many other women are engaged in work in which they replace partially, or indirectly, the men who have been withdrawn.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TRAIN SOLDIERS

When the army needed blacksmiths, carpenters, gunsmiths, electricians, and other workers, the government asked the schools to train them. Under special contract, American colleges, universities, and technical schools are providing technical training for one hundred sixty thousand enlisted men from April 10, 1918, to January 1, 1919. One hundred forty-seven institutions, representing every state, are training men for the war department at the rate of 27,000 a month, under the supervision of the committee on education and special training. The number of men trained at each institution varies from a min-

imum to 300 to a maximum of 15,000, the number to be trained at the University of Texas.

The program of instruction and training provides the necessary technical preparation for such workers as automobile mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, bench woodworkers, sheet metal workers, gunsmiths, machinists, general mechanics, concrete workers,

railroad engineers and firemen, electricians, wireless constructors, and wireless operators.

HE'S COMING LATER

Jones: Ah's put in re fir-d-infan'ry. What's yoh all in?
 Bones: Ah's—Ah's in deferred classification.—Carton's Magazine.

There's Zip to it, Boys!

HERE'S the yell master of them all—the campus favorite with college colors in stripes across the breast and sleeves. There never was a more attractive design—never a better made, a better styled, or a better wearing shaker sweater. It's a



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