

WEIR CLAIMS THRILLS MAKE COLLEGE GAME

Laments Fact That 'Pro' Spectators Fail to Laud Paid Elevens

PASTIME HOLDS MANY

(By William Oasian)

Because of his wide football experience, both in the college game and the professional game, Ed Weir, twice Cornhusker captain and twice unanimous All-American choice at tackle, should know the effect of professional football on the college game.

Many sports followers and the critics throughout the country since the late rapid strides in professionalizing football have been fearful of the breakdown of the almost superstructure of our great college game.

Millions of dollars are already invested in huge steel reinforced concrete athletic stadiums, many of which are used almost exclusively for football. Besides this, vast sums are spent every year for equipment and for providing well-trained coaching staffs whose salaries compete with those of college presidents.

"Pro" Cannot Compete

Interviewed in his office in the university Coliseum recently on the effects of professional football on the college game, Weir made this prophecy: "The 'pro' game is a permanent institution but it will never take the place of college football.

"There are several reasons for this," he continued, "which are not clearly understood by many people. In the first place the rules of the national football league are designed especially to protect college athletes. Any athlete is barred from competing in the league until he finishes his college career, or until his college class graduates.

Also no 'pro' manager may in any manner negotiate with an undergraduate athlete under penalty of both a fine and suspension from the league.

The 'pro' managers realize that college material makes their game a success and because of this they can't afford to run in direct competition with their direct source of supply. This past year in the national league nine out of ten of the 'pro' players were former college stars, and from the present outlook for next year, the percentage will be even higher.

Finances Enter

"The financial side, too," he goes on, "is probably as strong a reason as the first for the safety of the college game. Most of the 'pro' games are played on Sunday. By doing this the 'pro' games do not compete directly with the college game. Then, too, the weekly cost of putting a team on the field is so great that outside of a circuit of large eastern cities the game cannot be a financial success.

"This is due," Weir says, "to the greater interest in football in the east than in the middle west or even the far west. Proof of this," he went on to explain, "can be made by comparing the price of tickets for college games in the different parts of the country. Tickets in the middle west sell for from two to three dollars while in the east it is not only hard to get tickets but the prices range from four to five dollars. The price for the 'pro' games will average about two dollars.

Predicts Future

"If 'pro' football had the financial backing of baseball," he predicts, "it would go forward by leaps and bounds. By doing this, the stadiums and equipment could be used for a longer season and the prospects are that in a couple of years this will come about."

In answer to the question, "How does the style of play in the professional game differ from that of the college game," Weir stated, "The 'pro' game is very similar to the college game because the systems used are taken from the leading college coaches of the country. However there are not as many spectacular long runs or freak plays as one sees in the college game.

Survival of Fittest

"A long run," continued the former Husker tackle, "is due to the failure or weakness of some defensive player. A 'pro' player is picked for his specific abilities and unless he is able to deliver the goods it's an easy matter to go out and get one that can."

"A 'pro' team is composed of eleven star players while a college team is lucky if they have five or six good men on their team at one time."

By this time the conversation shifted back to the college game and Weir was asked for his frank opinion on the subject of professionalism from the players' standpoint. "I believe the game can be justified from a financial point of view," he answered. "Many college football players go into debt to get college educations.

Attain Degrees

"Many others work part time and this together with their athletics and other activities does not permit them to get their degrees in the four years that they spend at college. By playing 'pro' football the athlete can pay off his college debt quickly and at the same time come back to school to complete his education."

While on this subject he was asked which game he preferred to play, the professional game or the college game. His face brightened and a broad smile spread over his face. "The 'pro' game can never begin to take the place of the college game," he answered. "The university adds color to the game along with the traditions of the school."

"Not only that, but the contacts with students, friends and other players is something that college football alone can give. The 'pro' game has a colder atmosphere. The spectators are always ready to raze a 'pro's' mistakes and if a player stars in a game they take it as a matter of course because he is getting paid for it."

Blackman Divulges Traits of Indians; Their Family Love and Outdoor Life

Curator Explains Need of Larger Display Quarters For Innumerable Amounts Of Old Indian Relics

(By Maude Schroeder)

"Let them strip Morrill hall, and I'll fill it again with a collection of Indian relics which will be more interesting than the present display," declared E. E. Blackman, curator of the Nebraska State Historical society. "I believe more people are attracted by anthropology than by biological specimens."

Mr. Blackman was sitting in his office in the basement of the university library, leaning his elbow upon a desk littered with paper, reading glasses, maps, and pictures.

Knows His Indians

He did not, however, devote all his time to exploration and study of the native American until he was obliged to give up teaching when he lost his sight—he now wears two pairs of thick spectacles. After this misfortune he earned his living writing magazine articles which frequently centered around the topic of Indian relics.

"J. Sterling Morton read one of my articles," he continued thrusting his thumbs into the armholes of his vest. "And at his request I came here to the historical society in 1906."

"Mr. Morton promised me that the society would soon have a large building in which to display its specimens—as large as this whole library! But it has not come after twenty-nine years."

No Expansion

"Here we are in the same place, while year after year we store away magnificent discoveries in packing boxes. The great disappointment is that we have no chance to expand," and the curator sadly, "I stand here dancing in a half-bushel."

"In what part of Nebraska did you find most of your specimens?" Mr. Blackman was asked.

"There are Indian relics scattered over the whole state, but the Loup and Platte valleys are the most abundant fields for Pawnee. I am particularly interested in that tribe."

He took down a large map of Nebraska which he had drawn himself, and, following the course of the Loup river with his finger, showed me where he had excavated Pawnee villages of mound houses. When he settled back in his chair with his feet on the desk.

"The southeast corner of the state yields a great deal of Pawnee material. But in that region I found one village isolated from the rest. Although separated by only a few miles from Pawnee habitation its implements are absolutely different. They are similar to the tools of the Cherokees."

"There is a legend among the Cherokees that a band of their tribe wandered away long ago, before Columbus discovered the western continents. These Indians disappeared."

Band Lost

The famous warrior, Sequoyah, whose mother was a Cherokee, searched for this band many years later in an effort to learn what had befallen the people. But he died while on his quest, and never located their village."

Mr. Blackman paused a moment.

"What do you think became of the band?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "Who knows?"

In reply to the inquiry about the substance from which Indian instruments were made, he explained that materials, agate, jasper, flint, and chert, were all formed from the same chemicals originally, and were all used to manufacture tools and weapons. The only difference he said was in quality; chert is the most inferior.

"Some flint," said Mr. Blackman, "the Indians may have picked up in the surface drift, but they were obliged to dig for most of it. In the Nehawka quarry there are three strata of rock, the first layer cropping out of the crowns of the hills. This the Indians cast aside."

"They removed the second layer, too, which is limestone, and thus reached the third layer which is nodules of flint. They drove wooden wedges under the lime, and there are evidences that they banked fires to expand the lime so it would crack, and be more easily displayed."

"By what method did the Indians

shape their implements?"

"Grinding or picking were the most common methods, but I have made a special study of chipping. It alone is of interest to archeology, for it alone shows individuality. The process is this: He seized a pencil in each hand, using the one in his right as a tool."

Home Made Tools

"If the implement was small, the Indian held it in his fingers, and by pressure and a particular twist of a bone or wooden tool he could take off a chip just where he wished. All flint chips with a conchoidal fracture, I have tried the process again and again, but I cannot accomplish the same effect. I have not the skill, the strength, or the knowledge of the red man."

It surprised me to learn that there was one class of antiques which the collector could gather without distrust of its genuineness.

"Are there then no imitations of Indian work?"

"Oh, yes! There are some very clever imitations, but they are usually made of glass. I have some wonderful glass spear points, but to my knowledge no white man has ever made a perfect piece of work with flint. But an Indian knew his flint. There was an Indian fooled only once, and then I think some one had tricked him by stealing his good arrow, and substituting a limestone one in his grave."

"Is it true that they could chip by dropping cold water upon heated flint?" He shook his head.

"That superstition will persist. Flint files to pieces when it is heated. But having heard the story so often, I concluded that there might be something to it, especially since some pieces of flint have the appearance of having been made by other than the orthodox process. Some have such a perfect finish—minute chips that tools cannot produce. So I tried experiments with chemicals to see if I could duplicate that fine work."

"My results are not perfect for I have not the skill, but they are highly satisfactory. I am confident that the Indians used chemicals in some instances. The real chipping was done by the pressure process, and chemicals were used to touch up the product. You see, the Indians took great pride in their weapons, and they were constantly improving them."

Mr. Blackman believes that while a few individuals in each village specialized in chipping, every warrior could do it in a measure.

"Even the women—but the women did not make war points." His feet came down with a bang, and he thumped the desk with his fist for emphasis.

"Not war points! Everything a woman made was taboo!" he laughed. "If a warrior should find himself without an arrow," he went on, "he would pick up a piece of flint, or perhaps he carried some with him, and make himself one in a short time. Then he would shoot a deer, make sure it was dead, and recover his arrow if possible. Then he would draw his robe around him, and go home to tell his wife where to find the game."

"The Indians were not chivalrous then?"

"In a way, yes. The men loved their families and would die to protect them."

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fect them, but it was not customary for them to perform certain kinds of labor. A woman would not allow her husband to carry home a kill because he would be disgraced.

Lauda Cooper

"We are not familiar with the native Indian. James Fenimore Cooper in the 'Leather Stocking Tales' may have exaggerated, but he gave us a real insight into that mystery, that glam or witch surrounds the primitive red man. The Indian had many admirable characteristics. He would lie to an enemy, but he would never betray a friend."

There was a gleam behind the heavy glasses, and Mr. Blackman leaned his head upon his hand as he concluded.

"They had many—yes, many—traits of character worthy of being emulated."

ASSERTS EDUCATION DENOTES POWER

(Continued from Page 1)

created knowledge and power, so we, who are being graduated here this June have greater responsibilities than those who have remained at home. These four years have given to the student who has improved the opportunities presented, the necessary equipment to serve society efficiently and well.

Education is Factor

"Just as a house cannot be built without the square, the saw and the hammer, likewise a progressive society cannot be developed and improved without the instruments of education, knowledge and understanding acquired most quickly and thoroughly in the lecture room and laboratory. Because we have obtained these tools, society will demand more from us than it will from non-graduates."

Snyder declared that when university graduates settle in a community, the people there will feel that a university education has equipped these graduates to handle their problems. Such graduates will probably be privileged to direct the community activities.

"We must accept this responsibility of leadership. If we do not, then the leadership will be held by persons of less depth of knowledge, less breadth of vision, and the progress of society will be hindered rather than helped by its leaders. Who should formulate the creeds of civilization and guide its destinies—the ditch digger or the scholar, the coal-miner or the scientist, the ignorant or the educated?"

"Civilization is built on law—the expressed will of the people. If we, who have had the advantage of a college education, who are soon to be numbered among the intelligentsia of the world, do not

recognize that disregard for law is striking at the very basis of society, will people of less learning and less understanding realize the danger?"

The orator stated that if all fail to see the inevitable result of laughing at law, then impending disaster will surely follow and civilization will be left as a tottering shack on a crumbling foundation. It is a duty of educated people to obey the laws of the United States.

Snyder asserted that two per cent of the people are making all of the contributions that advance society. They are evolving the new ideas, introducing the new methods, and bringing to light the secrets of nature upon the knowledge of which all progress is founded.

"By virtue of our schooling we are among the two per cent. Society is looking to us to discover the ways of solving her problems and the means of developing her resources."

Outlines Perils

The Ivy day speaker quoted examples of the perils which confronted the early frontiersmen in the way of savages and Indians. He gave examples of severe diseases which have swept over the country and wiped out civilization. Then he declared that unmoralized power is more terrible and swift in its destruction than any of the other things mentioned.

"The savage could injure his fellow man only when within range or his sling-hurled rock or bow-driven arrow. Today the men of science create the devastating bomb, the death-dealing gas, or the disease-laden germ, and spread them over the cities and armies of his enemies in the darkness of the night, or leaves behind dead, in numbers undreamed of by a Caesar or a Napoleon."

"Science is developing a man who seeth all things, heareth all things and doeth all things—a veritable god. What motive shall direct him that the human race may be safe in his hands? His motivating force must be love, his method of procedure co-operation, his ultimate goal, peace and happiness for all mankind."

The speaker stated that twenty

centuries ago the Man of Galilee laid down certain principles of conduct. He declared that society has been slow in adopting these as the basis of social structure, but she has now reached the place in social, commercial and political development where she must put these principles into every day practice.

"We have developed tremendous power, but we have not yet learned to use it. The World war conclusively proved the truth of this statement. The crying need of the time is the development of the soul to control the body science has given humanity. Our need is not so much the multiplication of power as the moralization of power. Before we can give humanity a soul, we must have a soul to give. That soul will be developed only by building character in accordance with the highest laws of God and man."

"When our records are written in the clear blue above, let them boldly declare that we have faithfully executed our obligations and responsibilities as educated people, that we have recognized the need of civilization to be the development of a soul to control her menacing power and that we have striven unflinchingly to develop that soul."

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