

and comforts, but they are by no means necessities for our happiness. We go with the boys because we enjoy their society and because we like them, not their carriages, and our good opinions and regards are not based upon, nor exchanged for the dollars and cents they spend for us.

If there is in the masculine mind one thought of feminine responsibility in this "Hack Problem" do the boys have not the ingenuity to break away from a "much honored" custom, and feel that under the circumstances they can not take the initiative, suppose all the self-reliant and self-respecting girls in the University (which of course means every "co-ed") unite and show our courage, good sense and independence, by agreeing to include in every acceptance of invitations to functions, from this time on, "Please do not send a carriage," and thus prove to the boys that we truly and really desire their happiness and welfare. We do not order a carriage for ourselves when we go to sorority and other girl-parties, though time and again we have braved storms of rain and snow and groped our way in darkness when street cars were not available. By all means girls, let us save the University.

One of the "HACKERS."

Apropos of the hack discussion, has it occurred to any of the victims of the custom that the way to freedom lies in their own hands? Of the 200 men who go in University society scarcely ten can really afford to hire a hack for every little informal event of the year. The other 190 should have independence enough and manhood enough to discountenance that for which they can not pay and not be ashamed to take an honorable stand consistent with their circumstances. Some one must pay the freight and if it is not those at home already remitting monthly at a sacrifice, it is made up by additional burdens or additional self-denial at the University. Why go on one or two meals a day for two weeks to pay for a hack? You can't fool anybody. We all know you can't afford it, and are simply playing the ape to the dozen snobs who by vulgar display seek to acquire a superior position. And the girl who wants to ride because the other girls do even though she knows her escort can not afford it needs something more than higher education; she needs common sense. Her own mother was not that kind of a girl, or her father would long since have died in the poor house, and she would not now be here insisting that her feet be protected.

If the fellows would stop trying to hit a gait they can not consistently afford those few who by mere spending hope to create favor would soon be classified where they belong, as snobs.

COMMON SENSE.

"In the Nebraskan's article last Thursday entitled 'A Living Question,' the writer is inclined to blame the girls for what he considers an unfortunate condition of affairs in the social life of the University. These are some of his assertions, 'girls are the foremost in demanding,' 'many consider it a breach of form and courtesy if obliged to walk,' 'others go in carriages and they are ashamed to go in a less pretentious manner,' etc., and concludes with a narration of the hardships which the men suffer, all on account of the girls.

"These allegations are both unfair and unjust, for no well bred young woman demands anything from her escort, nor even questions him as to how he proposes to care for her when she accepts his invitation to functions, neither is she so rude as to refuse proffered courtesy. As to 'financial embarrassments,' and 'the sacrifice of necessities for the luxury' of a hack ride, young ladies are not in the habit of requiring affidavits from young gentlemen concerning their 'laundry and board bills' before accepting or refusing polite invitations. Therefore I consider the attempt to throw the responsibility on the girls as a breach of truth as well as of courtesy.

"MISS INDIGNATION."

In reference to the above we merely wish to make the explanation that the statements quoted were by those interviewed by our reporters, and for these we are not necessarily responsible as being our own opinion. We had no desire to see the girls brought into the discussion at all. We only wish to think the writer for favoring us with her opinion.

MENS MASS MEETING

Oliver Theatre, Sunday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Rev. S. Z. Batten, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Lincoln.

The Historical Society Meetings

The meetings of the State Historical society held during the week, were aimed at the history of our state constitutions of 1866, the one they failed to adopt in 1871, and the present constitution, which was adopted in 1875. The records of these conventions have never been printed, which left us with an uncertain history of the conditions involved, and the intention of the people who framed them, and the debates on the documents being burned, thus leaving the people of Nebraska with nothing to hand down as definite history of these important facts.

In view of these conditions it was deemed a wise policy to bring together the remaining participants of those conventions, that they might review the events that took place and a compiled history could be printed according to their statements.

It is the intention of the State Historical society, since these constitutions have been thoroughly reviewed in the recent speeches and discussions, to publish a volume dealing exclusively with the three constitutions and the motives of the men who introduced and championed each.

This will serve as an excellent research for those somewhat unfamiliar with the workings and interpretations of our state constitution, and the management of the society who devised this plan is certainly to be commended for his thoughtful work.

Big Meeting Tomorrow

Rev. S. Z. Batten pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, who is to address the Men's Mass Meeting at the Oliver theatre tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, has an unusually interesting record for a man of his years. In an article written by the Rev. S. S. Merriam of Trenton, N. J., in "The Treasury," a magazine published in the east, some of Mr. Batten's characteristics are set forth. Following is a brief extract: "Mr. Batten was born in Swedesboro, N. J., August 10, 1859. His early life was passed upon the farm. He entered the preparatory department of the University of Lewisburg, now Bucknell, in 1879, and he graduated in 1885 with high honors, winning several prizes for meritorious work in philosophical and literary studies. He spent the first years of his pastorate in country churches, and later took the Manayunk church, Philadelphia, a charge in New York City, and Morristown, N. J., from which place he came to Nebraska and entered his present pastorate. He held the office of the president of the Baptist Young People's Union of Pennsylvania, and was chairman of the Christian Citizenship committee of New York City. He takes an aggressive interest in the promotion of civic righteousness. He has been called by the New York papers the 'Parkhurst of Morristown, where his personal efforts have forced the indictment of law breakers, and a better enforcement of the laws.' Certainly this is a good recommendation for the man who is to occupy the platform at the mass meeting tomorrow afternoon, the correctness of which is vouched for by those who know Mr. Batten.

The Chicago Ladies Quartet, which has been secured for the music on this occasion, gave in the season just closed 150 entertainments in fourteen different states, and were very largely engaged for the entire season of 1903-1904. H. H. Wray, editor Leechburg (Penn.) Advance, says of them: "One of the greatest successes of the season. Fine specimens of womanhood physically, their dress and general make-up was faultless. Singers vied with each others for first honors. It was left for

Estelle Clark to bring the audience fairly to their feet with cheers for every number." It is gratifying to hear the many expressions of appreciation for the work of this famous quartet. A large number of Lincoln people who have had the privilege of hearing the Chicago ladies, are very enthusiastic in their praise of the quartet and of those in charge of the meetings for securing these high grade musical attractions.

A cordial invitation is extended to University men and all men of the city, to attend. The doors will be open at 3:45 as usual.

Dr. Luckey's New Book.

Professor Luckey's book meets a distinct need which has been keenly felt both in this country and abroad, and it is receiving a welcome in various quarters. The topic treated has been long neglected, but is now winning a leading place in educational thought.

Professor Luckey treats his subject from both a historical and a scientific point of view. His clear, straightforward style never leaves us in doubt as to his meaning. In the early chapters he gives us a rapid sketch of professional training for teaching in Germany (as the foreign type which has exerted most influence in this country) and in the United States. He shows that Brown University was the first to establish a Normal department, that such departments were regularly for elementary teachers, exclusively or apart, being often attached to preparatory departments, and that Iowa University first developed a course devoted to the training of secondary teachers—out of what was originally a strictly elementary normal course. Many of the larger eastern universities and colleges did not feel the need of establishing such departments, as the states were already supplied with special Normal schools.

The later chapters deal with the special movement for the training of secondary teachers which originated inside the University. Professor Luckey finds that present conditions and the nature of the training demanded pointedly suggest a division of the field of professional training for teaching. Normal schools, he believes, should confine themselves principally to the training of teachers for elementary schools—universities to the training of teachers for secondary schools. In developing his view he makes use of statistics, a collation of opinions of educators from many sections of the country, and a careful pedagogical study of the aims and nature of the two classes of pupils to be educated.

The book is more than a history. It is a very suggestive piece of writing and is calculated to stimulate thought and to direct attention more pointedly to one of the most important school problems of the day. In this connection one of the most interesting and suggestive parts of the book is that in which he compares the characteristics of the child with those of the adolescent, the method of instruction suited to the elementary school with that needed in the secondary school and the course of training which applies to the elementary teacher with that most useful for the secondary teacher. Differences in the two classes of pupils he finds suggest differences in method of instruction, and both suggest differences in the nature of training for teacher, in elementary as compared with secondary schools.

To illustrate his thought as to the kind of teaching required for secondary teachers, he gives specimens of the work given in the University of Nebraska. His outlines for the history of education are given in full, occupying about a third of the book. This feature gives added value to his work.

Altogether the book fills an important place in educational literature and is of permanent value. We may be glad that Nebraska University has taken the initiative in publications of this nature dealing with American education.

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