

# The Daily Nebraskan

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## TRAINING GOSPEL TEAMS

Y. M. C. A. PLANNING FOR STATE WORK DURING VACATION.

## MORE MEN IN FIELD THIS YEAR

Delegates Here From Over State to Consider Plans—Nebraska Sends Out Four Teams During Vacation.

Following the custom which is in vogue among all the college Y. M. C. A.'s in the country, the Nebraska Association is now making plans for its work during the Christmas vacation. Each year a number of teams of five men each are sent out over the state on gospel trips, and this year the number of teams which will be used in this work from Nebraska will exceed that of former years by several teams. More men are concerned in the movement and more extensive preparations for training the men in the essentials of team work are being made.

The State Gospel Team Conference meets in this city for that purpose Friday, Saturday and Sunday of this week. All other colleges in the state which are active in Association work are sending delegates, and thirty men are expected to be present from these schools. The meetings of the conference will be held in the city Y. M. C. A. building, and will take the form of talks from well known workers in the field and group meetings. F. M. Hansen, of the Iowa state work; J. W. Nippe, the interstate student secretary, and J. P. Bailey are the men who will be here to address these meetings. Plans and problems of the teams to be sent out will be discussed, and the new men will be given an insight as to the requirements and responsibilities of the work.

### Work Among School Boys.

The idea of the work is individual work among the boys of high school age in the towns of the state, presenting to them the Christian side of University life. The teams are "called" by the people of the towns, and work during the latter part of the vacation, beginning after New Years and finishing in time to resume school work after the holidays.

Last year Nebraska sent out two teams, going to the towns of Friend and Fremont. The work in these towns was appreciated and this year the Association received requests that teams be returned. However, there were so many other places open that neither will be on the schedule.

Instead, teams will be sent to Milford, Maxwell, Arlington and Wahoo. Reitzel, the University secretary, and Arnold, president of the Association, will be directing the work of the teams, and about twenty-five men will take part in the work.—I. K. F.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 13, 1912.—The Nebraska Affirmative Debating Team, The Temple, Lincoln, Neb.—Outdoing themselves in nimble debating, far outclassing Wisconsin in rebuttal, Nebraskans defeated Badgers by votes, White and Sherman.  
(Signed) M. M. FOGG.

## UNANIMOUS DECISION FOR NEBRASKA. (24 pt head.)

By a unanimous decision of the judges, Nebraska's debating team, supporting the affirmative of the question of federal chartering of interstate commerce corporations, won a decisive victory over the Illinois team last evening in the seventh annual contest of the Central Debating League. The superior ability of the local speakers was evident from the start and the decision was little of a surprise to the listeners. Throughout the entire debate the arguments were presented in an interesting and comprehensible manner and, being delivered with a force and clearness that fostered a deep and immediate interest in the subject, challenged the attention at all times of an audience that all but filled the entire lower floor of the chapel.

In the absence of Governor Aldrich, who was announced as presiding, Judge Joseph Fawcett of Lincoln, after a short speech in which he expressed the confidence that the ability of the evening would put a final decision on the question, introduced the speakers in turn. Nebraska's team consisted of C. A. Sorenson, G. C. Kiddoo, and E. C. Marcellus, and that of Illinois of W. E. Britton, I. Ray Carter, and Lyman M. Fort.

The question was: "Resolved, that all corporations engaged in interstate commerce be required to take out federal charters, it being conceded that such a requirement would be constitutional and that federal license shall not be available as an alternative."

Stating as the foundation for their arguments that federal corporations have become matters of national concern because they have outgrown local control and because their rights and powers exist in their charters, the affirmative proceeded to show that federal control was the only logical method of such organizations in that it would produce national uniformity that, the best law being the expression of the best general opinion, national opinion, instead of local, would mould itself into the law governing such, and that it would abolish interstate competition in the fostering and soliciting of large corporations. Federal control would, they argued, produce better administration of law on the ground that corporations, as well as individuals and corporate bodies of any nature, are wont to obey federal law much more quickly than local law, that the responsibility of control would be on the central government in such wise as to prevent the present shifting of responsibility from state to federal and federal to state governments, and that it would give federal power a preventative, instead of an insufficient curative remedy. A feature of the favoring argument was that under the present system the three pigmy states of New Jersey, Delaware, and West Virginia have control of the commercial and industrial power of America as a result of the large steel, oil and other corporations being chartered within their bounds.

The negative denied the advisability of subjecting all of the corporations of the country without discrimination as to size or importance to the policy of federal chartering, but admitted that only a few of the largest should be so controlled. They advocated publicity and the introduction of the interstate trade commission on the same basis as the present interstate railroad commission as the proper remedy for corporate evils and insisted upon the sufficiency of the Sherman Anti-trust law. They submitted that the plan of the affirmative was cumbersome because requiring a corps of public officers for its enforcement as large as the standing army that it was dangerous because giving greater opportunity for corruption in Congress and that it was contrary to the fundamental principles of modern government in that it diverged from the tendency of a modern thought toward the initiative, the referendum, the recall and other measures of the democratic extreme.

It can be said without exaggeration that, while the Illinois team made a sturdy fight, the work of the Nebraska trio far eclipsed them. Sorenson's introduction was presented in a slow, elucid and deliberate vein that made a lack of interest in the subject thereafter impossible. The precise and logical argument of Kiddoo were backed by a substantial staged presence and a strong voice and manner that precluded dispute. Marcellus with his customary rapid and sweeping vigor gave a finality to Nebraska's case that was unassailable. The work of Lyman M. Fort was perhaps the most praiseworthy of the opponents, but did no more than equal that of any one of the three of the defensive side.

After the announcement of the decision of the judges the audience adjourned to the Temple to celebrate the undisputed victory in the usual terpsichorean manner.

The judges were as follows: Prof. Paul F. Peck, professor of history at Iowa College, Hon. Milo P. Smith, judge of the District Court, Iowa City, and Henry G. Walker, Esq., of Iowa City.—Cut

## ANNUAL EXHIBIT OPENS

YEARLY SHOW OF NEBRASKA ART ASSOCIATION BEING TODAY.

## DISPLAY OF SCHOOL OF ARTS

University Students Will Have Best Work Entered in Exhibit—Much Larger This Year—Rate Given to Students.

The annual exhibit of the Nebraska Art Association starts today, held as usual in the Art gallery in the Library building. The Association has been giving these exhibits for years, bringing to the city and on the campus some of the best works of art from the American and foreign schools. Each year a member of the association is entrusted with the delicate mission of going to New York and other eastern cities and there choosing from the big exhibits the best examples of modern art, so that the pictures shown here are prize winners from the hands of the modern artists.

This gallery of art is the only one of its kind which the students on the campus have the opportunity of visiting during the year. The nearest galleries of any consequence are in Omaha, and few have the privilege of visiting these. For the purpose of interesting the students, the association each year reduces the price of admission, 50 per cent on season and single admissions during the three weeks that the exhibit is open.

### Hand Painted China Shown.

With the proceeds of the ticket sale the association each year purchases one of the best pictures shown, which then the nucleus for a large exhibit in the future. Besides these pictures fifty other paintings have been secured from the American Association of Art- which will constitute the main part of the exhibit. This year, as previously, the exhibition will devote some space to valuable hand-painted china and pottery. Fifty pieces of china and twenty-five pieces of Rockwood have been received from the Chicago Ceramic Club to make up this portion of the exhibit.

### Display of Students' Work.

The University's contribution is the work of the students in the newly created School of Fine Arts, which will be displayed in the rooms of that department. These rooms are adjacent to the gallery and will also contain some of the larger pictures and statuary. The attempt will be made this year to use nearly all of the third floor of the Library for the purposes of the exhibit, so that it will occupy a much larger space than it has heretofore. The corridor leading to the rooms of the School has been decorated with some of the smaller pieces of statuary, and the whole space given over to the works of art will occupy several rooms besides the main gallery.—W. F.