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NEBRASKA WINS THE CONTEST

J. D. Denison Carries off First Honors in the Oratorical Contest.

BIG ROW IN THE CONVENTION

Doane Enters a Protest Against Denison—Claimed He Was a Professional Student and Not an Undergraduate.

Nebraska is the victor again. The honors were won for the University by J. D. Denison last Friday night. The contest was held at Crete. The University of Nebraska was well represented. More than fifty tickets were sold to students of the State University. Chancelor MacLean and Mrs. Manning were there to share in the oratorical feast. The orators were: E. W. Ellis, Doane; Martha Johnson, Grand Island; W. E. Hannan, Omaha; and J. D. Denison, University of Nebraska.

A large crowd of University students went down to Crete on the evening train. A few had gone in the morning. The convention of the state oratorical association was called in the chapel of Doane college at three o'clock in the afternoon. The delegates from the University of Nebraska were: O. William Meier, F. G. Hawxby, E. B. Perry, J. E. Pearson, A. L. Deal, and J. F. Boomer.

An interesting business meeting was held and a large audience of Doane students were spectators. The constitution was amended so that judges and state officers will hereafter be paid before the orator to the interstate contest will receive his expenses. The prize to the winning orator was also reduced from $50 to $25. The matter of the inter-state contest was then taken up and discussed. The chairman of the Doane delegation moved to reject the proposition to hold the inter-state contest in Nebraska because the state association will have to put up a bond of $500. The Nebraska delegation protested urgently against the passage of such a measure. Hawxby and Meier made clear cut and earnest speeches on this proposition which won for them the Grand Island and Omaha votes. The contest will be held in Nebraska next year and it is almost sure to come to Lincoln.

The chairman of the Doane delegation then offered a protest against Mr. Denison entering the state contest. The convention went into committee of the whole to consider the objection with J. H. Boomer in the chair. Ralph Brown of Doane college preferred the charge that Mr. Denison was a graduate of Upper Iowa University and a professional student in the State University, and maintained that he should therefore be disbarred from participating in the contest. A letter was introduced to show that Mr. Denison held the degree of Ph.B. Mr. Denison was called on to answer the charges. He spoke calmly and firmly. He said that he did not plead for mercy, he only asked for justice. He showed that he was an undergraduate student in the University and that he is a candidate for a bachelor's degree. Perry and Pearson made forcible speeches in Mr. Denison's behalf, but the accusers would not listen to logic or reason. They wanted to throw Mr. Denison out.

The convention was prolonged until late in the night. Finally, chiefly through the diplomacy of Taylor of Doane and Deal of the University, a compromise was reached. The protests were withdrawn and an amendment to the constitution was passed prohibiting any one hereafter holding a degree, from entering the state contest.

It was after 9 o'clock when the entertainment in the opera house began. President Roper said in his opening remarks that there had been a mistake made, for the contest had been held in the afternoon. Each college had appropriate songs for the occasion. The orators were cheered by enthusiastic yells from their home delegations. Good music was furnished by Doane and Bellevue.

The first orator was E. W. Ellis of Doane college. His oration on "The Spirit of Brotherhood" was smoothly written and showed careful reflection. His delivery was in a part quite mechanical, yet at times he spoke with some earnestness and the audience felt that he meant what he said.

W. E. Hannan was the second speaker. He represented Omaha University in the contest. His oration was on "The Nation's Peril." He thought that the greatest danger that threatens our country today is the indifference of our citizens to public affairs. The idea he presented was clearly set forth but his choice of words was not good. His delivery was impressive and carried conviction but he detracted from his stage apparance by growing too dramatic at times.

Grand Island was represented by Miss Martha Johnson. "American Ideals" was the title of her oration. Her thought could not be easily followed. The moral influence of America upon the civilized world was the theme of her production. Her delivery won for her the second place. She showed wonderful reserve power and earnestness. Some of her climaxes were a little flighty.

J. D. Denison was the last contestant. He failed to do himself justice in his delivery. His voice did not sound true. He did not appar to be himself nor did he throw enopgh life into his subject. In justice to Mr. Denison is should be said that he was completely worn out by the long afternoon session. His oration was on "The Evolution of Government." He traced the development of public law from the crude primitive rule by force to the highly differentiated forms of government today. In the golden mean between absolutism and anarchy he finds the ideal government. His masterly production won him three firsts on manuscript and gave him the highest rank.

While the markings of the judges were being summed up Chancellor MacLean was called on to make a short address. He spoke of the healthy rivalry that had grown up between the colleges of the state through oratorical and debating contests, and the true college spirit which it engenders. He thought that debating and oratory should be combined, that one should supplement the other. He concluded his remarks with an eloquent appeal to the students for humanity on the Cuban question.

The markings of the judges were as follows:

	Manuscript			Delivery		
	Powers	Hitchcock	Howard	Smyth	Morse	Hastings
E W Ellis	100	100	100	99	100	100
M. Johnson	85	105	105	97	85	145
W E Hannan	75	95	108	100	75	125
J Dennison	125	120	110	98	80	142

PROF. BRUNER TALKS.

The board of regents occupied seats on the platform in chapel Wednesday morning and Regent von Forrell led the exercises. There was more pleasure than this in store for the students. Chancellor MacLean said we were always glad to welcome the regents and we had another welcome to extend this morning. It was to the most modest man among us and the one who had done the most to make the name of the University known throughout two continents. He knew Prof. Bruner was not a speaker but he thought he would consent to say a few words.

Prof. Bruner came forward in answer to the welcoming applause. He said he was glad to get back; that he was not very particular and North America was good enough for him. He went on to say something about the countries he had seen on his trip. All of us, the chancellor included, know very little about Argentine. He had found many fine cities there. One of 750,000 inhabitants, was the most stylish and the best built city he had ever seen. Many people said to him: "You found it much warmer there than in Nebraska?" They forgot that Argentine Republic extends from the tropics to 55 degrees south of them and that therefore there is a wide range of climate. He had suffered much from cold, as they had no fires there.

Prof. Bruner said he hoped to get up courage to tell more some time, of Argentine and the other countries he had visited and of his work there.

RETURNS FROM ARGENTINE

Prof. Bruner Back at His Place in the University.

TELLS WHAT HE SAW THERE

Interesting Account of Argentine and His Work Among the Grasshoppers—His Mission Highly Successful.

Prof. Lawrence Bruner, who has been absent for a year in Argentine Republic returned to the University last week. In an interview with a Nebraskan reporter he gave the following interesting account of his work and other things of interest which he noticed.

In general the people of this country are well satisfied with their condition and care little about the condition of other countries. Hence the seeming lack of interest of the American people as a nation in the South American countries. One can obtain but a feeble idea of the magnitude of and extent of Argentine by a cursory glance in the geography.

It is an extent of country which would reach from Manitoba in British America to the City of Mexico. It lies in lat. 21 degrees south to 55 degrees. The settled portions are small, largely those in and around Buenos Ayres to the north and east. Several lines of railroad reach up into this country. Some parts of the country are entirely unknown. The territories of Chaca and Formosa are unexplored tropical forests, populated with fierce Indians and wild animals. A common expression among the native when when something is missing is to say, "It is in the Chaca." The old belief was that the grasshopper plagues came from the Chaca.

The principal provinces are San Juan, Tuheman, Salta, Medusa, Cordova, These and the country around Buenos Ayres are well settled. The provinces vary according to their latitude, and altitude, in their products. Those near sea shore being devoted to grain and sheep raising.

We commonly regard our plains as flat, but the plains of the Pampas country are almost on a dead level. One may go from Buenos Ayres north for 800 miles without seeing a hill ten feet in height, and the same is true of the country south of Buenos Ayres for 600 miles. For over 1,000 miles of this strip there is no hill as large as that on our campus. Nearly all of this country is without streams. Little lakes and wells collect the rain water. These constitute the water supply during the dry season.

The water however, is not usually used for drinkink purposes. The people are large wine and beer drinkers, operating large breweries.

Foreign industry, largely American, is beginning to open up new provinces. One of these, Nequen, is very much like Iowa or Nebraska. It contains some fine lakes and is well watered. To the west of Nequen the country is more like that of New Mexico, or Arizona. In Toay are forests of considerable extent. Too much rain causes these forests to die out and the annual rainfall of three to four inches is amply sufficient to keep them luxuriant. It is in these forests that the Quenbracha blanca is found. It is from this that quinine is obtained. The red quenbracha is used for dyeing and tanning.

As a civilized country it dates back further than any part of North America. A University flourished at Cordoin long long before a University in North American was even thought of. About 1800 it was the great seat of learing in South America. Today it has scarcely 100 students. Comparatively the counrty is backward; the people are of such a nature as to put everything off until "day after tomorrow." In this they are unlike the Mexicans who put things off only until tomorrow. The common expresion is "pasada manana," which means day after tomorrow.

From the standpoint of the geologist and the botanist the country presents many peculiar aspects. Forms similar to our own are found with protective coverings of many and peculiar varieties. For instance, an armidilla-like shield covers animals, which resembles our moles. For geological study nothing compares to this country. The Andes from 36 degress south to 24 degrees south are almost destitute of vegetation. Our Rockies are as near plains as odafomthamth are as near plains in comparison with the grandeur of the Andes.

In all, Prof. Bruner made 84 distinct trips by rail and water, covering about 14,000 miles. Of the 23 provinces the professor visited eigidofamthmahmtm professor visited 18. In his work with the locusts Prof. Bruner was successful. In the nine months of his stay he learned the laws governing the migration of the locusts, their enemies, diseases and habits. He was able to give the people methods of handling the pest which if followed, in two years will secure freedom from the locusts. If these methods are continued year by year the locusts will be held under control.

Prof. Bruner visited Paraguay, Uraguay, besides Brazil, taking notes on natural history subjects.

The raising of cattle and sheep is the principal industry. It is common for a man to own from 60,000 to 100,000 sheep and from 50,000 to 75,000 cattle. One "Estancia," as the ranches are called, which Prof. Bruner visited, had 27 square miles of alfalfa. An enterprising American holds interests in six or more "estancias" and is considered an ordinary farmer.

As a side remark the professor mention ed that the bed bugs of the country have wings and are an inch in length.

The laborer receives about the same rate of wages as is current in this country, but the actual money received does not amount to so much. The South American gold dollar is practically equivalent to the American gold dollar but the paper dolar is worth only about one-third of the gold coin and it is in this currency that the laborers are paid. There are something like sixty holidays during the year. Sunday is never regarded as a holiday. In fact the people seem to take special pains to work on that day. Church services are held but no one is ever known to attend.

One peculiar feature of the country whic Prof. Bruner noticed on his trip ing across the country from near the northern point of Paraguay to Chile is a broad belt of palm trees stretchin a southwesterly direction some 500 miles. No one has ever attempted to account for this phenomenon, the country on both sides of the belt being barren. The Indians have a peculiar legend concerning these trees. It runs as follows: "When the Lord finished making the world he was in Paraguay and started to walk over to Chile. He had some palm seeds in his pocket and likewise a hole. As he walked the seeds dropped out on the earth."

Prof. Bruner returned with large colections of insects, birds and some few mammals. The experience, while valuable, is one that he would not care to repeat, and he is glad to be able to return to the University.

THE SENIOR PARTY.

The senior reception of Saturday night, April 2, proved to be a thorough success. There were about 100 members of the class present. The receiving party consisted of Miss Ellen Smith, Lieutenant Stotsenberg, Mrs. MacLean and mother, and Professor and Mrs. Richards.

The armory was very tastefully decorated in class colors, light blue and light yellow and large plants were arranged very prettily all over the building. Various games were indulged in and delicious ices were served in one corner of the room.

UNIVERSITY VS. OMAHA.

The baseball cranks who have been waiting impatiently for a first-class article of ball on the campus this year are about to realize their hopes. The University team will play the Omaha professional western league team Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Such a game will afford the spectators a chance of seeing what our boys can do against a real good ball team. The admission fee will be 25 cents and is surely low enough for such a game as this one promises to be.

BOARD OF REGENTS MEET

A Vast Amount of Important Business Transacted.

TO HAVE A COOKING SCHOOL

Regents Think University Girls Should Know How to Cook—Other Matters Acted Upon.

The Board of Regents of the University met for their spring session at the University last Tuesday morning. With the exception of Regent Goold, all members of the board were present.

The registrar's report to the Regents showed a great increase in all departments of the University. In all, the number of students in the University has been swelled to 1901, and subtracting from this the 200 students in affiliated schools, it still leaves the magnificent number of 1701 regular students.

Reports were submitted by the heads of the various departments, all showing increases over last year. The law school shows an increase of 102 students. Dean Edgren reported the graduate school as showing a greatly increased attendance.

Dean Sherman's report mentioned the increase both in numbers and in the quality of work in the college of literture.

Dean Bessey of the industrial school reported an enrollment of 484, a large increase over previous years.

The report of the school of agriculture under Prof. Lyons shows an increased enrollment of 54 per cent., and Prof. Richards reported that the enrollment in the school of mechanic arts was an increase of 131 per cent. over that of last year.

Prof. Kimball of the school of music reported a total enrollment of 229, an increase of 74 students over last year.

The school of art under Miss Cora Parker has a total enrollment of 61 students.

The board then adjourned and met the following morning. One interesting matter was the decision of the board to establish a cooking school, otherwise known as the school of domestic science. Hereafter there will be no excuse for University girls being ignorant of how to cook and all are expected to become expert in the culinary art.

The board established a deanship of women, to which place Mrs. H. H. Wilson was elected.

The folowing promotions were made by the Regents: Prof. Chandler to adjunct professor of mechanical drawing and machine design; A. Ross Hill, to professor of philosophy; O. V. P. Stout, from associate professor to professor of civil engineering; C. R. Richards, from associate professor of practical mechanics to professor of mechanical engineering in charge of the department of practical mechanics; Miss Rosa Bouton, from instructor in chemistry to adjunct professor in chemistry; Samuel Avery, from instructor in chemistry to adjunct professor in the same course; John White to adjunct professor in chemistry; A. L. Candy to adjunct professor in mathematics and civil engineering; L. T. Moore to lecturer and demonstrator in physics; C. F. Ansley from associate professor to professor of English language; B. E. Moore to adjunct professor in physics; Guernsey Jones to instructor in European history, and Mr. Franklin to instructor in American history.

The board showed its good will toward athletics by granting permission for the athletic board to grade the campus and build a cinder. Its action however in failing to make the expected $25 appropriation for the athletic annual was a keen disappointment.

The Regents made the following appointments:

Miss Lulu Burroughs in the library, vice Miss Bertha Quaintance, transferred; G. A. Loveland, reappointed at his request to be instructor in meteorology without stipend; Miss Flora Bullock, assistant instructor in jour-

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