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FIVE CENTS.

MEMORIAL TO DR. WARNER

Professors and Associates Tender Words of Praise to Nebraska's Honored Alumnus.

Some days ago memorial services were held in the chapel of Leland Stanford, jr., university for Dr. Amos G. Warner, which will be of deep interest to Nebraska students. The Daily Palo Alto speaks as follows:

"Services were held in the chapel for Dr. Amos Griswold Warner, late head of the department of economics and sociology in the university. The touching tributes of recollection bore eloquent testimony how deeply his friends at Stanford have felt his death.

"President Jordan first spoke, saying: 'About fourteen years ago I was told by one who had attended a convention of political economists that the man who was the most sane, interesting and human of them all was the professor of economics in the University of Nebraska, Dr. Amos G. Warner. It was largely through this statement that I was led to investigate his life and work and to offer him a professorship, first in the east and again in the west, the last of which he finally accepted. It was through Dr. Warner's recommendation that I first came to look up the records of Dr. Ross and Dr. Howard, so he had a great deal to do with this institution.'

"Dr. Jordan introduced Dr. Howard, who said of Dr. Warner, in part: 'I have had an acquaintance with him extending over a score of years and must be excused if I give personal reminiscences.

"Just twenty years ago last September there appeared for registration in the University of Nebraska a farmer's boy from Roca, a village about eleven miles distant from there. His clothes were of the severest country type. His eye, as many of you know, constantly gave a human and somewhat quizzical light—looking out into the new world into which he was about to enter, and of which in more than usual measure he took possession. I had just returned from Germany and for three months was a supply teacher, and with others felt that a new power had come among us, as we learned more and more to appreciate his mind. The part which a young man or a young woman has to take in academic life in the making of the institutions which constitute that life is very important. As he is strong or great in that life, he is likely to be in the life beyond. Dr. Warner had a sense of humor almost unsurpassed, and was often a leader in college fun—in true

college fun—that kind which had the joy of gentleness; but he was never found in that group whose only claim to academic distinction is good clothes, nor among those who are eager to imitate evil, nor among those who in the name of a college joke or prank delight to persecute those who are physically or mentally weaker than themselves. He told me that he had resolved to graduate and then carry the culture he had obtained into a farmer's life. While yet a graduate student he received his first call to public duty. In Baltimore the patron of charities in that city heard of him and the young boy received an invitation to organize the charities—the most difficult work that any man can undertake. The plough boy of Roca undertook the

work and he succeeded. And then came the first call to teach. He was appointed an associate professor and my colleague, and now after a few months' teaching came his second call to public work, to Washington. The thing which finally determined his coming to Stanford was the gift of the Hopkins library to this institution. He was deeply interested in railroad matters and would build up a railroad school here which would be a great activity.

"But was the work of Dr. Warner left unfinished? He first organized the associated charities, and then he organized one of the most important branches of another science, that of economic corporations. But there is something more than that which is better, and that is the influence of that good and true soul which he put forth. One may compare it in its results to a diamond cast into the water. The waves of intellectual and moral influence recede further and further, until they break the uttermost shores of time. He had knowledge of man, and of men in all forms and shapes, which only the wise can possess. His work led him in the lowest walks of society, and he came out of it a master of men. When one stands in the presence of that noble and pure soul he cannot but feel humility. When one considers his greatness and his strength one may have faith and hope for the man of democracy.'

Several other Stanford people spoke feelingly of Dr. Warner's memory, and the exercises closed with a high tribute to him.

UNIVERSITIES OF ILLINOIS.

A pamphlet gotten out by the state executive committee of the Illinois Young Men's Christian association contains a table of universities of the state, some of which are very interesting. The University of Chicago stands at the head in point of wealth, its buildings being valued at \$2,660,000 and its amount of productive funds \$5,000,000. Chicago has a total of 2,307 students, with 1,293 in the undergraduate department. Northwestern university has 2,599 students, with only 531 undergraduate students. The University of Illinois is third with 1,811 students. Lake Forest is placed fourth in point of numbers with 1,393 students in all the departments. Lake Forest's grounds and buildings are valued at \$45,000 and its amount of productive funds is placed at \$550,000. Its faculty is composed of one hundred and fifty-eight men. We have not verified these statements, but give them as they appeared in the pamphlet.

EXPERIMENT ON THE STOMACH.

In the chemical section of the experiment station located at the state farm there has just been completed the analysis of the stomach of a cow which was supposed to be poisoned from eating green sorghum. The experiment showed that death was not due to the eating of the green sorghum, but was caused by some vegetable matter having in it poisonous germs. It was turned over to the animal pathology department under Dr. Peters, who will make a further investigation as to the peculiar cause of the cow's death. The stomach was taken from one of the cows of a herd of twenty-five, who all died from the supposed cause, and sent to the experiment station for analysis.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Progress at Ames, Nebr., During Past Year Very Great—Work Reviewed.

For the past two years all sugar beet experiments conducted by the University of Nebraska agricultural experiment station have been carried on at Ames, Neb. The original experiments date back to a time when there were no sugar factories in the state and when it was generally supposed that the sugar industry would never be a factor in Nebraska agriculture. It was only after the experiment station had called attention to the fact that sugar beets could be successfully raised here that a sugar factory was finally erected at Grand Island. Interest imparted then has constantly increased, and at present Nebraska is, next to California, the greatest beet sugar producing state in the union.

After considering a number of places best representing the average soil of the state, the experiment field was located in the Platte valley at Ames. Through the kindness of R. V. Allen, president of the American sugar growers' association, experiments have been carried on a large scale, as Mr. Allen has defrayed all the expenses for labor, and also erected a laboratory building in which the chemical work of investigation is conducted. These experiments have been conducted without any expense to the state.

Investigations not only show the soil and climate most capable of producing sugar beets of superior quality and excellence, but also the peculiar climatic conditions which make sugar beet raising impossible. The study of respective soils in the state and the country, social conditions and labor problems are also pursued.

During the past year 6,625 beets were analyzed, of which 6,232 contained more than 12 per cent of sugar, the standard quantity; 3,422 over 16 per cent of sugar, 990 over 18 per cent of sugar and 156 over 20 per cent of sugar. The average of all analysis was 16 per cent. The average yield per acre on 300 acres was fifteen tons. Larger yields were obtained from heavy seed than from light seed, and it was definitely shown that the size of the seed influences the resulting crop. The most satisfactory arrangement in planting seed was found to be that of drilling in rows eighteen inches apart and thinning the plants to eight inches apart in the row. It was also demonstrated that sugar beets can be raised in this country with much less cultivation than in European countries. In a short time a bulletin will be published by the experiment station, giving full results of these experiments. In the meantime those interested in the work are invited to visit the laboratory in the experiment field at Ames or to write for further information to the acting director, T. L. Lyon, Lincoln, Neb.

DR. SOLOMONS DEAD.

Dr. Leon M. Solomons, instructor in philosophy in the state university, died yesterday afternoon at 216 North Eleventh street, after six days' illness. He came to the University of Nebraska last September from Madison, Wis., where he had been acting professor of psychology for one year, in the absence of Professor Jastrow in Europe. He was only twenty-six years of age.

He graduated from the University of California in 1894; afterwards did post graduate work chiefly at Harvard university under Professors Munsterberg and James in psychology, where he took the Ph. D degree in 1898. Both of these men regarded him as one of the most brilliant men ever graduated from that university. He was strikingly original in his thinking and every one who knew him well marked him as a man of great promise. He had already contributed several articles to the psychological and philosophical reviews and had others nearly ready for publication.

His relatives in Berkeley, Cal., have been communicated with, and instructions as to the disposition of the remains are awaited from them. Professor Hill and Henry Mayer of Mayer Brothers have charge of the arrangements.

DAY OF PRAYER.

In accordance with the decision of the general committee of the world's student Christian federation Sunday, February 11, 1900, is appointed as the universal day of prayer for students. The committee which has appointed this day includes official representatives of the Christian student movements of Germany, Scandinavia, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Japan, Ceylon, China and other mission lands, including 1,300 student societies with a membership of over 55,000 students and professors. During the past two years this day has been observed in over thirty different countries by Christian students and by people specially interested in the work of Christ among students. Wherever there has been thorough preparation, and the spiritual meaning of the day as a day of intelligent and heart-felt thanksgiving and of fervent intercession has been realized, the observance has been attended with marked and blessed results. The day will be fittingly observed in the University of Nebraska under the direction of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRATULATIONS.

The following have passed the senior class:

Whereas, It has been a notorious complaint and continual growl that class spirit and enthusiasm is lacking in our great institution, the pride of the state; and

Whereas, The class of '02 has ever manifested great energy and whole-hearted enthusiastic college spirit; and

Whereas, It is the traditional custom for the seniors and sophomores to co-operate, sympathize and strengthen each other; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the class of '00, do extend to the class of '02 our best wishes for their success in the enterprise of editing a junior annual; and be it further

Resolved, That we congratulate them on the energy and enthusiasm they have thus far displayed, and that we sympathize with them in the hard and laborious task they have so well completed, the work of initiating the pompous, full-blooming freshman into the mysteries of college life; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the class of '02, another copy be spread upon the minutes of the class of '00 and a third be printed in the college papers.