

ant when they come here. Their only object is to make money. A great many of them are successful in this, but, with their pockets full of money, they are no better citizens than they were before. The only way to make good citizens of them is to educate them. They will then be in a condition to appreciate their citizenship, and will do all in their power to advance the welfare of the country. A great many immigrants that land on our shores desire an education. These will take care of themselves in that respect, and will soon become honored citizens in their adopted country. To those that are indifferent the faculties for obtaining an education are the same as for the others, but they will not take advantage of them. Hence, we maintain that education, in this country, should be compulsory. That during the early period of his life every individual should be compelled to attend school for a definite number of years, and for a certain specified time each year. This would do away with a great amount of the illiteracy so prevalent today, and enable each person to enjoy life better, in his more advanced years.

It may seem unjust that one man should compel another man's children to go to school, but any fair-minded person will readily see that it is for the best interests of all concerned that this should be. If an officer is appointed, or elected, to enforce such an ordinance he will have no more trouble, in so doing, than any other officer has in performing his duty.

By enacting a law compelling children to attend school at least twelve weeks, every year for a certain number of years, Wisconsin has declared herself in favor of compulsory education. This, no doubt, will prove a wise step. Other states should follow, as soon as possible, in order that the illiteracy in this country may be lessened, and it may be said that the United States is the most enlightened country on the globe.

MISCELLANY.

There has been quite a movement throughout the state which has resulted in the American flag being placed upon a large number of the school houses. This is a very good scheme for the university to encourage. As the head of the educational system of the state, it would be well for us to endorse the movement by placing flags upon all the university buildings. We will lose nothing by showing pride in the flag of our country. Since the Post-master-General has ordered flags placed upon post office building, there has been a growing tendency to fly the flag from other public buildings. Without entering into a discussion of the influence upon the patriotism of the rising generation of such a movement we will state our belief that its influence will help to keep in our minds the thought that we have the honor of a nation to uphold; and perhaps will aid in teaching us to guard that nation's honor by our political actions. It seems especially important that a flag should be placed upon the Grant Memorial Hall. This is the headquarters of the military department, and stands as a monument to one of America's greatest generals. Would it not be appropriate for a flag to float over this building?

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The university is first in the West to test the new Westinghouse arc lamps. The perfection of this system marks a new era in the history of electric lighting. It has always been an insurmountable objection to electric lighting that one dynamo and circuit could not be made to satisfactorily supply both arc and incandescent lamps. Arc lamps are generally admitted to be better for street lighting, while incandescent are usually preferred for indoor use. In order to supply this demand quite a number of ingenious methods have been used, but all have been far from successful, the usual difficulty being that

the incandescent lamps were unsteady or were quickly burned out. The Westinghouse Electric Co., now comes forward with a new style of arc lamp to be used upon the alternating current circuits. This is the first really practical arc-lamp ever used upon an alternate current system, and has many points of superiority over the old style of continuous current arc lamps, the principal one being its adaptability for use with the same current that supplies the incandescent lamps. These lamps are intended for use with converters in the same manner as the Westinghouse incandescent lamp, so that one converter may be attached to the main circuit, which will supply any desired number of arc-lamps while from another converter, of somewhat different style, may be obtained a current to supply the incandescent lamps. The new lamps are supplied also with wide, flat carbons that will last forty hours, thus making it necessary to trim the lamps but one sixth as often as the old lamps, and cutting down the expense of keeping the lamps in order at least eighty per cent. The dynamo designed for use with these lamps is with the exception of a important technical differences the same as used with the Westinghouse incandescent system. One economical difference is the lower speed, the arc-dynamo running at the speed of 750 revolutions per minute, while the incandescent makes 1600.

The advent of this new system is of special importance to the western cities. In the towns and cities of the West electricity has entirely superseded gas as an illuminant, but there has been the unsurpassable difficulty that when an arc system is installed it is not suitable for commercial and residence use, while on the other hand incandescent lamps are inferior to arc for street lighting. It is now possible to furnish street and commercial lights simultaneously with a single dynamo and the problem of municipal lighting is practically solved. The two lamps received by the university are of the pattern known as the "long" lamps and have been tested in direct circuit with the dynamo recently patented by Professor Brace. We did not receive converters with the lamps and hence have been able to test the lamps in only the direct circuit, but such excellent results were obtained in this manner that we feel confident that the converter system is a success.

A COLLEGE SONG.

The following song has been handed in for publication. THE HESPERIAN is always please to received contributions from the students and wishes to recommend this song to the consideration of those who desire either a university song, or an inter-collegiate song for the colleges of Nebraska.

Gather in a circle boys, we'll have a college song,
Come and sing together with voices loud and strong,
Let the old halls echo as the music rolls along,
Hip, hip, hurrah for Nebraska.
Hurrah, Hurrah, Nebraska leads the way,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Nebraska wins the day,
So we'll sing our chorus and shout aloud and say,
Hip, Hip, Hurrah for Nebraska.

Here we've had our many joys and also our mishaps,
Some come out successfully and some have flunked perhaps,
But we are always ready to fling aloft our caps
And shout, hip, hip, hurrah for Nebraska.

CHORUS:

Other states have colleges for boys and men alone,
We admit the co-eds and are proud of them, we own,
And they will join with us and sing, in clear soprano tone,
Hip, hip, hurrah for Nebraska.

CHORUS:

What we do in college we'll remember all our life,
Here we get our knowledge and some of us a wife,
Here it's University before all party strife,
Hip, hip, hurrah for Nebraska.

CHORUS: