

the team felt locally and the general support it receives from Lincoln citizens as well as the student body. Wisconsin likes Princeton methods for it has succeeded on them. Wisconsin has seen and noted Booth's work and is making an effort to get him there next season. It is largely a question of salary, with a natural inclination to stay by Nebraska and turn out a winning eleven next season. Here, Booth knows every man. He knows the strength and the weakness of each. He has the entire situation in hand, and could accomplish more among his friends here, in all probability, than he could in a single season in another school.

So far in advance, it is of course difficult to say just what men will return next season. But it now seems probable that among the seasoned ones to be at the coach's command next year will be Cortelyou, right end.



JOHN WESTOVER

Right Tackle, Captain U. of N. Football Team

Westover, right tackle; Koehler, center; Molony, Ringer and Tobin, left guard; Kingsbury and Stringer, left tackle; C. Shedd and Johnson, left end; Eager, Crandall, Cuff and Bender, half backs; Pillsbury, fullback.

Nebraska began adding to her laurels on Thanksgiving day, 1900, by scoring 12 points against the Minnesota giants, the acknowledged champions of the west; she added to those laurels this season by her feats with every foe. Can she win the championship next season is the question being anxiously asked by enthusiastic followers. There are elements which seem to indicate she can.

COMING AMUSEMENTS

At the Oliver

Society ladies and the fashionable modistes of the city have a particular interest in "Theodora," which will be presented at the Oliver Wednesday night, as the title role will be dressed in a most gorgeous manner by Miss Virginia Calhoun. She will wear six different costumes purchased in Paris at a cost of \$7,000. The garments, particularly that worn in the imperial box scene, are heavily laden with jewels, gold thread and precious stones. A diamond girdle which encircles the waist and reaches to the floor, is especially beautiful, as is also the crown which she wears. It is made of gold and adorned with the richest gems.

Perhaps one of the most important of the theatrical offerings for this season is the successful London melodrama, "Sporting Life," which comes to the Oliver Thanksgiving, matinee and night. The fact that there are no less than twelve different scenes gives spectacular importance to the production, and the different natures of the pictures shown will give some idea of the magnitude necessary to produce the illusion. An immense training stable with horses and racing paraphernalia, the vast grounds of the Earl's Court Exhibition, London, a view of Covent Garden by night, the interior of the National Sporting club and the Epsom Downs race-course are a few of the important scenes, and each of these will test the big stage of our theatre to the limit of its capacity Thanksgiving day.

OBSERVATIONS

BY SARAH B. HARRIS

Autumn Leaves

EXCEPT where the sumac flames along borders of rivers and creeks, and except for the clean lemon-yellow of the cottonwood, the Nebraska autumn is brown and sere. Usually there is not much moisture in the ground by fall, and the leaf itself is paper-dry. The yellow, red, and green colors are visible inside the tiny sacs of Vermont maple, chestnut, and beech leaves. The colors are dry powders in the leaves of most Nebraska trees. The frost which destroys the green color in the leaves and thus allows the red and yellow to show comes to Nebraska as to New England; but in the western state it does not have the same color effect. The government's new bureau of plant industry is studying the problem of how the gorgeous coloring is produced. Mr. Albert Woods, the lately appointed pathologist and physiologist of the national bureau of Botany at Washington, and a distinguished graduate of the Nebraska university, has made an extremely interesting report upon autumnal tissues.

Mr. Woods says that autumn leaves may be preserved by laying them as soon as they are gathered between sheets of new blotting paper spread upon a table top and covered by a stack of heavy books. It is essential that all moisture should be pressed out of them. This process will dry them in two or three hours, and they will retain their beautiful color for years, provided they are not exposed to the direct rays of the sun. "If not thoroughly deprived of their normally large percentage of water, they will soon assume a dirty brown tint."

"The color of a leaf," Mr. Woods says further, "is furnished by minute grains of pigment within its cells. What we see in the fresh leaf is not green alone but a combination of many pigments, which when mixed appear green."

Some of the pigment in fresh green leaves is red, some is green and some is yellow. Brown is the normal color of the walls of the cells. To show how the leaf is filled by the various pigments mixed in water, Mr. Woods says he filled a very thin rubber ball with a mixture of the white of egg and water. He added to it sufficient red dye to dissolve and color the solution. Then he added Paris green, whose minute grains will not dissolve. Then insoluble grains of some yellow powder. The rubber ball itself was brown like the leaf cell. Then he held the ball up to the light and saw only the green of all the three colors contained in the brown ball.

To demonstrate the autumnal colors of leaf tints Mr. Woods says he spread upon the table a handful of varicolored glass beads, but more of the green than of the red and yellow. Then he took out all of one color, afterwards all of another, and so on. The general shade or tint of the entire mass changed with each color that was abstracted. In the same manner the leaf changes; the frost takes out the green and for the first time we see the red and the yellow and believe that the frost has put them there.

If an autumn leaf turns entirely red only the red pigment is left; if yellow, all the other pigments have been destroyed, leaving only the minute yellow grains. If the leaf turns brown it is dead. "All living tints have disappeared, leaving only the brown cell tissue." Light frosts, not sufficient to kill leaves, greatly facilitate their coloration by causing an increase within them of a normal chemical ferment, which attacks the color compounds or color generators in their cells. We are finding that the oxidation of these color compounds by this ferment causes the various shades of color,

especially the purples, oranges, etc. The yellows are normally present in the leaf.

"Autumn leaves containing sugar, such as the maples, sumacs, gums, etc., easily oxidize, and thus form the rich reds, purples and violets so beautiful to the eye. That is why these, especially the hard maples, give the most beautiful autumn leaves. Autumnal oak leaves do not attract admiration because they contain much tannin. The oxidation color of tannic acid is dirty brown. Leaves which die quickly never give autumnal colors."

According to Mr. Woods the reds and yellows of autumn are most brilliant and cleanest when the frosts come slowly and the long warm days and shorter nights slowly cool and finally freeze into the cold of winter. If this were so without qualification or aid of other contributory agents, the autumn leaves of Nebraska should be as brilliant as a Turner landscape. There are no slower falls than in Nebraska, where until Christmas the skies are blue and tender and the sun shines warm twenty-five days a month. It is more in accordance with the facts in Nebraska to conclude that the leaves are powder-dry and lifeless by the time the frosts begin, and the stimulating cold has no effect upon inorganic matter. European landscape gardeners, coveting the luxuriance of the American autumn, have endeavored, and are still trying in spite of failure, to induce the brilliant coloring of republican falls to characterize their own foliage. The gardeners have transplanted the hard maples and soft maples and others of our most susceptible trees, endeavoring to create a landscape that up to the present time has been the supreme and unique characteristic of the United States. But the trees which produce the rich purples, crimsons, and scarlets have firmly refused to show their colors in a foreign land.

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Bantu Ancestry

It is said that Booker T. Washington's ancestors were members of the Bantu tribe of southern Africa. Dumas' ancestors were members of this same tribe. By the same token the Bantus seem to be of a proud and distinguished fibre. Bantu is the name given by ethnologists to the tribes and the peoples occupying Africa from six degrees north latitude to the southern boundary where the white people begin. Aaron, the hero of Joel Chandler Harris' Aaron books, is a Bantu. Whatever Mr. Washington's ancestry was or is, his own noble life and plans for his race will give him the place in history held by William the Conqueror, or by Frederick Barbarossa, or by any other founder of a great family, system or dynasty.

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Responsibility

The principle of taxation without representation is a serious one, so serious that many thousand revolutionary heroes died to maintain it. Whether or not it is expedient to admit one-half of the governed to a share in the government, or whether it is better to continue to legally classify women with idiots, criminals and the insane, is a question of public policy which is of great importance to this Republic. Many very good and very gentle men believe that if women voted it would change her temperament, costume, alter her ideas of study, kill her maternal instincts, destroy her love for man either as son or husband, and induce her to forsake her home, forswear what knowledge of cooking she possesses, and tempt her to swear and to chew tobacco. In short, they believe that the ballot would unsex woman entirely and make of her something not even as presentable as man or as reasonable.

These men, although they do not prate about their regard for women, treat them with generous consideration and refrain from sneering and gibbering when speaking of woman suffrage.

Every human being, except a baby is better for the weight of responsibility. Some rich men get discouraged with sons who, at the age of thirty have not yet developed their sense of responsibility. Having never earned any money, they spend gracefully what they can get "the old man" to give up and if they think they need more than they can pay for, they have it charged to him. Irresponsible, frivolous extravagance irritates the "old man" who have made their own fortunes, and they frequently get the only satisfaction they have enjoyed since their son reached the age of sense without attaining it, by dying and leaving them a scanty income. The Froebel who discovered a system of training a rich man's boy into a manhood of tenacious fibre is yet to be discovered. A luxurious youth enervates and the generations of man slowly develop into greatness and in one generation lapse back into a helpless desuetude. The greater the office a man is elected to hold, the more apt is he to perform its duties with distinction. Responsibility deepens and broadens the character of every human being upon whom it is laid. The birth of a child has converted, in the twinkling of an eye, frivolous selfish parents into beings worthy of caring for an immortal soul.

Woman is sometimes less useful to the country and to the community than she might be because her advice and opinion in the mass is ignored and in the mass she is despised and snubbed. Most women, to their credit be it said, have conquered the ignominy of their sex and the despite and contumely of their position before the law, and individually they are influential within the radius of a very small group. The influence of woman in the mass, upon the institutions and nominations of this country should be felt. The institutions and nominations need it more than the women do. But the responsibility of the community would make woman less trivial and inconsequent, more unselfish and devoted to her home. I think she would be a more sympathetic companion of man. She would feel as well as comprehend the relation of a comfortable, sincere home to a nation's health. She would buy fewer imitation things. The trivialities to which men insist that she should confine her attention and then ridicule her for her small-mindedness would be recognized as relatively unimportant. As an individual of equal importance before the law with his father, the mother would have at least equal influence upon her son in the foolish age when Carlyle admirably says youths should be barreled up and sequestered. Under existing conditions the father alone is the one of might, power and the one worthy model in a household. Frequently, more than frequently, the father smokes, frequently, more than frequently, he swears, and frequently, only frequently, he visits saloons and comes home late at night maudlin, disturbing the slumber of his inclined-to-be respectful son. There are few mothers who smoke, drink or swear. woman for woman they are better models for the young than the fathers of the land. The man who has a contemptuous opinion of woman admits that her influence upon her son is beneficial and anything that would make that influence deeper and more lasting is expedient. If the responsibility of being a part of the people who govern will deepen the seriousness of woman and make the feminine point of view less trivial and inconsequent, there is the strongest reason, from the masculine standpoint, why women should vote. Responsibility for the welfare of others strengthens character. Mothers, in spite of the contempt which the law and other institutions of man have for the opinion of women, have a strong influence upon the character and minds of their sons. Therefore, the stronger the characters of women the finer and nobler will be man who is born of woman. Many great men have had ignoble, weak fathers. No