

# BASKETBALL SEASON ON.

## Grand Struggles In All Big Leagues Anticipated.

### HOW THE TEAMS SIZE UP.

In West Chicago Appears Strongest. In the East No One Team Stands Out as Best, but Cornell and Columbia Look Good.

Judging by the intense interest that is being displayed and the large attendance at every game, the 1910 basketball season will be the greatest strenuous and popular indoor game has ever had. In fact, basketball now occupies a more important place in the curriculum of college athletics than ever before. In the east a grand struggle is anticipated for the chance of playing against the winner of the western title for the national championship.

Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Columbia universities are all represented by strong teams this season; but, while the honors seem to lie among these teams, there are many other fives to be reckoned with. Take, for instance, the West Point cadets. Uncle Sam's boys have one of the strongest teams in the east, while Williams, Dartmouth, Penn State, Brown, Georgetown, Rochester and Syracuse are all to be reckoned with before the season's honors in the east are decided.

Of the so-called big six Princeton's team is the weakest at present, but the Tigers have several good players, and the team may show improvement later. Cornell is represented by one of the strongest fives that ever represented the Ithacans on the floor. In Captain Crosby Cornell has one of the best all-around players the game has ever brought to light. He is a splendid shot and Cornell's main offense.

As he is a first class man himself, it is up to him to develop some good guards and another forward. Last season he had a few green men and whipped them into such shape that at the end of the season the team disputed the championship with Pennsylvania.

While Yale has lost Eddie Van Vleck as center, the coaches have any number of good subs left. The team for the present is made up of Captain Eames, guard; Holdenridge and Hyde, forwards; Scudder, center, and Legg and Murphy, guards. All these were regulars last year except Scudder and Murphy, who were substitutes. Fred Murphy, the baseball captain and football halfback, is the best basketball guard in college, and it is expected that he will play in the championship games. Yale expects to have a better basketball team than for two years, although there is no professional coach, graduates helping Captain Eames.

Although Pennsylvania is minus the services of the famous Kiendth, one of the best basketball players any university ever had, and the two guards, McCrudden and Kiefer, McNichol, Hough and Spier are left, however, while Miller, captain of last year's football team, also showed up well last year in the few games that he played. This in itself is a strong nucleus for a varsity team.

The prospects for a strong team at Columbia are very bright. Captain Ted Kiendth has two of last year's subs and one regular left to help him out. With Mahon and himself for forwards these two positions will be well taken care of. Columbia's recent easy defeat of Princeton in New York by a score of 40 to 9 shows that the Blue and White men will be in the thickest of the fight from start to finish.

In the west a grand struggle for the conference championship among the three big universities—Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota—is in order. Of the trio Chicago appears to be the strongest. Although former Captains Schomier and Georgan are both out of the game for good, the Maroons have a strong nucleus upon which to build up another powerful five in Captain Hoffman, Page and Fulkerson, guards; Hubbe, subcenter, and Clark, Kelly, Cleary and Henry, forwards. This squad of veterans will be re-enforced and strengthened by several likely candidates from last year's freshman five.

Minnesota has nine veterans of last year's team in Grimes, Mencka, Grant, Rosenwald, Anderson, Lawler, Walker, Hanson and Giltman. Long, Robillard and Clark are some of the freshmen who are showing exceptional quality on the floor.

Wisconsin will have a powerful five this season and will undoubtedly make things warm for their rivals.

**Nelson May Be Referee of Big Fight.** Battling Nelson says he may be the third man in the ring in the coming Jeffries-Johnson fight for the world's heavyweight championship.

"Johnson made the suggestion a short time ago that I act as referee in his fight with Jeffries," declared Nelson recently. "Since then I have also seen Jeffries, and he is also agreeable to my officiating."

**Will Try to Swim English Channel.** Brent Hayes, an actor, new in this country, will next summer try to swim the English channel. Hayes has already made many preparations to attempt the feat. He has made several records for endurance swimming.

### New States From Old Ones.

The statement of an esteemed contemporary that "there is ample precedent for the setting up of a new state from territory cut away from old ones" needs a good deal of modification before it can be accepted as coming anywhere near the truth. Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee are cited to sustain the rash statement. The case of West Virginia is not in point, because it was formed as a military measure at a time when the parent commonwealth pretended to have withdrawn from the Union. The Union cause needed the support of the Virginian mountaineers, who had no organized government through which to act. Purely from military necessity and as an extra-constitutional proceeding, Congress permitted them to effect themselves into a state, which was justifiable on the circumstances, but it is absurd to cite it as a precedent for the formation of new states in peaceful times. Kentucky and Tennessee were actually erected from territory which had belonged to other states, but it was not cut away, in any violent or offensive manner. In forming these states the constitutional provision which forbids the division of a state without its consent was strictly obeyed.

Kentucky was originally included within the territory of Virginia, while Tennessee belonged to North Carolina. Settlers began to seek these regions even before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The first highway thither from the east ran along the Potomac River, following an old Indian trail, as far as the place now called Fort Cumberland. Thence it struck northwest to the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. Further transport was by water down the Ohio. It was along this road that Washington's Ohio company sought to move settlers to its land west of the Monongahela. Washington traveled it on his expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and so did poor old Braddock, when he marched to ambush and dire defeat four years later. This route was always popular, though it was long, and hostile Indians beset it for many years.

Another route much more convenient for emigrants from Virginia was surveyed by Daniel Boone in 1769. This road led from the Cumberland Gap in the western mountains of Virginia for 200 miles through the wilderness to the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. Adventurous emigrants followed it on their way to Tennessee also, but the North Carolina men went to Tennessee along the course of the French Broad and Watauga Rivers. Great hardships were endured by the pioneers in both these sections. The Indians were fierce and implacable. The forests were difficult to clear, and there were no easily accessible markets for their produce, so that the extremely fertile soil was not much of a benefit to them financially at first.

The only practicable outlet from Tennessee and Kentucky at that time was to the southward by way of the Mississippi, which was in possession of Spain. This fact led to numerous complications and intrigues. The Spaniards sought to use their control of the river to sever the West from the Union, while unscrupulous adventurers like Wilkinson trafficked in their influence, selling it to anybody who cared to pay them. The statesmen of the eastern coast subordinated the affairs of the West in order to gain commercial concessions from Spain. Washington himself seems to have appreciated only in part the importance of prompt action. It was his policy to do nothing until the West should have filled up with people. He expected that the settlers would then wrest the river from Spain and bring the long contention to an end. There is much likelihood that they would have done this if they had been left to themselves, but they would not have brought their conquest into the Union. For many years the chances seemed altogether in favor of the erection of an independent empire in the valley of the Mississippi.

Settlers in Kentucky and Tennessee were not particularly loyal to their parent commonwealths, nor is there much ground for believing that they were dearly loved by those they had left behind when they adventured unto the wilderness. Both Virginia and North Carolina seem to have looked upon their turbulent offsprings in the West as a good deal of a nuisance. To send judges out to try their lawsuits was dangerous and expensive. To reconcile their perpetual feuds was impossible. To put down their incessant rebellions was a constant and arduous task. But the worst of all was the cost of protecting them from the Indians on the north and south. Neither Kentucky nor Tennessee brought any valuable returns to their parent states, while they cost great sums every year to protect and hold in subjection. We are not surprised, therefore, at the extraordinary promptitude with which both Virginia and North Carolina turned these territories over to the Federal Government at the first opportunity.

The settlers themselves did not object to joining the Union in the ca-

capacity of sovereign states, but many of them preferred independence or even Spanish dominion to the feeble protection of the states to which they belonged. This protection was merely formal. It deprived them of the power of self-government while it neither defended them from the Indians nor provided an outlet for their crops. We see, therefore, that the formation of Kentucky and Tennessee was not by any means in opposition to the wishes of Virginia and North Carolina. On the contrary those states ceded their colonies to the Union, not only voluntarily, but eagerly. The simple fact is that the parent states were glad to get rid of their children. The transaction forms no precedent for dividing a state against its wishes.—Portland Oregonian.

### Alvo.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Boyler spent Sunday and Monday in Lincoln with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ransom Cole, from Nassajou, Can. and Mrs. and Mr. Earl Cole of Mynard Nebr., were guests at the home of E. M. Stone and Mrs. Bema Ketzal this week.

Harry Vickers, John Vickers and Clyde Newkirk attended the dance at Waverly, Friday night.

Mrs. E. M. Stone visited friends in Omaha, Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. M. C. Keefer spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Lincoln.

R. A. Stone was in Omaha on business Monday and Tuesday.

A. H. Weichel of Elmwood was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Zella Foreman of Valpariso came to attend the 25th wedding anniversary of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Keefer.

Altha Rouse returned from Lincoln Tuesday where she has been visiting friends.

Mrs. Rouse and Mrs. Nickols, Mrs. W. E. Newkirk and Mrs. L. B. Appleman were passengers to Lincoln Wednesday to be in attendance at their cousins wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Mullen left Tuesday for Overton Nebraska to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig of Pentertin Nebraska were guests at the home of their aunt Mrs. Craig, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burkholder left, Monday evening on No 17 for Octavia, Nebraska where they intend to make their future home.

Harry Vickers was a passenger to Lincoln Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. Babbitt is visiting relatives in Lincoln this week.

### Doings At Nehawka.

Henry Knabe and daughter departed for Omaha last Tuesday evening where they will visit for some days with friends, and where Henry will look after some business matters.

Dick Christweisser, and Zack Sehrader, of northwest of the city were in last evening with a load of hogs which they were shipping to the Omaha market.

Vilas P. Sheldon, loaded a car of wood Tuesday which he is shipping to Lincoln.

Frank Masse of southwest of the city was looking after some business matters in the city yesterday.

Sheriff C. D. Quinton, was down from Plattsmouth serving papers calling the jury for the next term of District Court which convenes in about two weeks.

Little Letha Porter, who has been ill for sometime past, is reported as getting along nicely, and hopes are entertained that she will soon be entirely well again.

Monday the upper quarries resumed work again after having been closed down for sometime during the cold weather. There were about a dozen men put to work, but more will be added and in a short time will be running full force.

### Murdock.

Miss Mary Barnett of Fairbury visited friends here over Sunday.

Mr. A. J. Tool made a business trip to the western part of the state this week.

W. T. Weddell made a business trip to Raymond Monday.

Mrs. Harry Waite of Ansley Nebr. is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Wirth.

J. H. Ruge was a Lincoln passenger Sunday evening.

Mrs. Pater Eycland is suffering with an attack of measles, however her condition is not serious.

East Lynne was played at the

opera house Saturday evening to a large and appreciative audience.

Merle McDonald visited at home over Sunday.

Mrs. H. E. Davis our postmistress is reported ill this week.

Mrs. Frank Guthman of Plattsmouth visited with H. P. Neitzel and family last week.

P. S. Crink cashier of the Union Bank made a business trip to Omaha Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo Mills spent Saturday in Omaha.

Paul Bornemier was in Lincoln over Sunday last week.

The lawsuit between Geo E. Vandenberg and Mr. Johnson of Wabash came up for hearing in Judge Gast's court last Friday. The Judge however ruled a postponement of the case until Wednesday of this week, when it will be settled by arbitration. Peter Eycland, Peter Rueter and Chas Ward of Wabash were appointed as arbitrators.

A large number of relatives and friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rosemond, Wednesday to witness the baptism of their infant son and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Rosemond and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Kuehn. An elaborate dinner was served to the guests.

Miss Bertha Goehry is staying with her sister Mrs. O. P. Stewart of Sterling Nebraska this week.

Mr. William Otte of Chicago is visiting friends here this week.

O. E. McDonald, rural mail carrier was unable to make his route several days this week on account of sickness.

Wm. Gehrts is installing a new engine in the elevator at South Bend this week.

H. A. Tool shipped a car load of potatoes to Omaha Tuesday.

### About Dr. Cook.

The Hiawatha World tries to poke fun at our neighbor The Tribune because it has not given up all hope that Dr. Cook really found the north pole and will be able to prove it some day. The Tribune should not be discouraged in its belief on account of such side thrusts; for from the beginning of recorded history it has been the fate of explorers to be doubted and often deformed by the people of their own time, only to be completely vindicated long after they were dead by a rediscovery of the facts. Herodotus the Greek historian, visited Egypt 400 years before Christ was born and was then told by the priests who kept the records that the Egyptian king Nekao who had reigned 300 years before had sent out an expedition that had circumnavigated Africa from the Red Sea south to the Cape thence north to Gibraltar and back to the mouth of the Nile proving that Africa was an island. Herodotus doubted this story and so did everybody else for 2000 years after the feat had been accomplished. Herodotus also found out from the Egyptians about the gorillas and pygmies of Central Africa. These were known at least 500 years B.C., but when Paul du Chailu is 1861 rediscovered them in Central Africa all the scientists laughed at him and even when Stanley about 25 years later came back and confirmed the story, there were those who were still unwilling to believe. In the 13th century Marco Polo travelled over most of the then known world, penetrating to equatorial Egypt, and travelled the whole length of Asia from east to west reaching even as far as Japan and the frozen shores of North Siberia, all of which was then a sealed book to Europe. After devoting 24 years to these travels mostly in thereto fore unknown regions. His story was disbelieved by his own generation and he was not fully vindicated until an examination of the 600 years old Chinese records made in recent years established his claims beyond question. So the Tribune is justified in refusing to give up Dr. Cook for at least 1000 years. Time may vindicate him.

### Marriage Vacations.

Driven to desperation, evidently by the trivial charges preferred by tired married people who seek panacea in divorce for their weariness of each other, Justice Crane, of Brooklyn, and Judge Rieter, of Hammond, Ill., simultaneously and without previous conference hit upon the novel experiment of each granting a "marriage vacation" to dissatisfied couples who brought their babbings of discontent before the court, asking relief in divorce.

The Judge in the first instance expressed the opinion that the couple before him did not really want to end their married life permanently, and that all they needed was a rest from each other. Having been married eleven years and being without children, they had worn out their combined resources for amusing and entertaining each other. In short the only trouble was that they were tired. He therefore gave them a decree of

### POST OFFICE BUILDING

#### PLANS PROGRESSING.

In Six Weeks More Work Will be Begun.

C. F. Cramer, the Superintendent of construction of Washington D. C. departed for Council Bluffs this morning, where he says he will try to get caught up on his correspondence which has been accumulating for sometime. Mr. Cramer completed his report on the situation here, and the plans he says are under way now. The plans for the superstructure are made first then the foundation placed under it afterwards. He thinks that inside of six weeks the dirt will begin to move for the foundation. When asked about employing home labor, Mr. Cramer said that would rest with the contractor, but that it would be largely done by our own people.

### PRESIDENT, NOT PROXY.

Taft, and Not Roosevelt, Is President Now at Washington.

New York World.

No proxy-President ever gave the country a successful administration or ever will. A great President must be developed and execute his own policies and be guided by his own conscience in discharging the duties of his office. Jefferson was Jefferson, not Washington. Jackson was Jackson, not Jefferson. Lincoln was Lincoln, not Jackson. Cleveland was Cleveland, not Lincoln. Roosevelt, with all his faults was Roosevelt, and Taft must be Taft if he does not desire to go down in history with VanBuren.

For months Mr. Taft had been exhausting all the arts of diplomacy to placate a little band of Roosevelt worshippers who were trying to discredit his Administration. He tolerated them only because they were Mr. Roosevelt's personal followers. But when Mr. Taft's patience was finally exhausted and he asserted the dignity of his great office he found the country applauding his courage because he had done the thing that a self-respecting President ought to have done.

The American people do not like political imitations. In the long run National Administrations are judged separately and by their own achievements not by the fidelity with which they attempt to echo some previous Administration. Mr. Taft will succeed or fail by virtue of his own policies, not by virtue of Mr. Roosevelt's policies.

And of one thing Mr. Taft may always be sure—the American people will follow him further as President than as a proxy.

### The Pinchot Megalomania.

Springfield (Mass.) Republic. The doctrine Pinchot preached to his former clerks, when saying farewell to them, points straight to administrative anarchy. He is reported as telling them never to forget that they were "the servants of the people of the United States, responsible to them and to them alone." "Stay by the work," he admonished them. "Never allow yourselves to forget that you are serving a much greater master than the Department of Agriculture or even the Administration." In plain words this is the doctrine of insubordination. If it were followed consistently into practice by the thousands of bureau chiefs and clerks in Washington, it would be impossible to run the Government. Administrative efficiency would be ruined by the lack of administrative discipline and harmony; and there could be no worse chaos than 50,000 clerks "appealing to the country" over the heads of Cabinet Ministers and the Chief Magistrate himself, whenever any of them felt that the Government work was not being managed in accordance with correct principles. The truth is that only by a curious development of megalomania can a Government clerk maintain that he is responsible not to his superior officer in the bureau, but to the people of the United States.

### Died at Tilden.

A. C. Peterson yesterday received a message from friends at Tilden informing him of the death of Mrs. C. H. Peterson, his sister-in-law. Mrs. Peterson formerly resided here she being the wife of C. H. Peterson who died a year ago last November. Mrs. Peterson leaves three children two girls and a boy as the fruit of her union with Mr. Peterson. Both had been previously married and both left surviving children by the former marriage. Mrs. A. C. Peterson departed yesterday morning for Tilden to be present at the funeral. The message received by Mr. Peterson was very brief and the News hopes to have a more extended obituary notice later.