

# The Daily Nebraskan

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THREE CENTS

## DEBATING ASSOCIATION.

### Fate of the New Constitution to be Decided. Membership Restriction Clause the only Objection.

The debating association will meet tonight to further consider the new constitution brought in by the committee some time ago. The entire instrument meets with general approval with the exception of the clause excluding women from membership in the association. It was the opposition to this exclusion clause that prevented the adoption of the proposed constitution at the meeting last Saturday morning.

W. F. Meier who is leading the movement against the discriminating clause in reply to a question regarding the probable action of the association tonight said:

"It is hard to foretell the outcome of the contest at this time. Those supporting the clause as it now stands seem determined to stand by it again. Those opposing seem equally determined to prevent the adoption of anything that will act to the detriment of one half the students of the University. I believe, however, that in the final outcome, the association will see that it is to their interest to leave membership in the association open to all."

"It seems in the consideration of this question that some are wholly influenced by the acts of a single individual last year. They are attempting to lay down a general principle by reasoning from an individual case. Because difficulty and hard feelings arose because of a lady contestant last year, it by no means follows that the association is justified in laying down general rules of discrimination. In a co educational institution as ours nothing ought to be done to hinder the enjoyment of university privileges by everyone."

"You will find that we have won as often when ladies participated, as we have lost, and the ratio of those won under such circumstances to the total number won will justify no one in saying that they have tended in any way to lower our record of successes. I do not personally advocate the entrance of women in the debates, but I am unalterably opposed to the principle of exclusion in our institution for it recognizes a doctrine which is contrary to the trend of modern thought and civilization."

## AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Nebraska section of the American Chemical society will be held in room 4 of the Chemical laboratory on Thursday evening, October 31, at 8 o'clock. The following papers will be presented:

The Enzymes of Green Sorghum—Henry B. Slade.

Chemical Problems in the Mountain and Pacific States—Dr. Samuel Avery.

## FRED B. SMITH TO ADDRESS STUDENTS.

Two weeks from today the University body will be favored by an address by one of best known of Y. M. C. A. workers, Fred B. Smith. Mr. Smith is working under the direction of the international committee and is International Secretary for the association. He will visit Lincoln and

spend several days among the associations and colleges in this part of the state.

The members of the association consider themselves extremely fortunate in securing Mr. Smith. He will be in the city for a day or two and his address before the University will in all likelihood be delivered a week from next Tuesday.

## CHANCELLOR ANDREWS TO REVISIT BROWN.

Chancellor Andrews who is to revisit Brown University the end of this week for several days is according to a recent issue of "The Brown Daily Herald," to be given a rousing reception on the occasion of his first appearance on the Brown campus since he laid down the presidency in 1897. Both faculty and students as well as the city, it appears, are planning for such a demonstration as shall show once more their admiration for the educator and their devotion to the man under whose nine years' administration Brown University had, as is well known, the most rapid growth of any American college, student body and faculty being quadrupled.

The Brown faculty, the Daily Herald states, is to give the chancellor a big reception and dinner at the University club and the students, most of whom have probably never seen him, are arranging evidently to take a vacation and yell for "Benny Andrews." The paper also says that the Chancellor will deliver addresses before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction and the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union.

## ENGINEERING ANNUAL BOARD.

In accordance with the instructions of the engineering society the editor in chief of the proposed annual and the executive board met yesterday morning to nominate two men from each of the three engineering departments who will compose the editorial board subject to the approval of the society. The board will later organize and elect business managers from among its members. Following are the nominations: A. M. Hull and Fred Hunt from the Electrical engineering department; Fred Dorman and C. S. Orton from the Mechanical engineering department, and J. A. Green and C. E. Reed from the Civil engineering department. The last named man is at present in Utah as an assistant engineer on the Mammoth Irrigation Reservoir, but is expected back the latter part of the semester.

C. L. Shear, '97, who specialized in Botany and who has been in the Division of Agrostology in the United States Department of Agriculture, has just been transferred to the Division of Plant Physiology and Pathology and assigned to the study of the Fungi. While a student in the University Mr. Shear gave particular attention to the Fungi, and is one of the best trained botanists in this line in the country.

Bert Gordon '01 arrived in Lincoln yesterday and will remain until Friday when he will return to his work in Wisconsin. He is traveling for a view firm.

## EULOGIZES ALFRED THE GREAT.

### Exercises Commemorating the Millennium of His Death. Alfred's Work and Influence in History Reviewed.

Exercises commemorating the millennium of the death of King Alfred the Great were held yesterday afternoon in Memorial hall. The program was richly interspersed with music, both vocal and instrumental. Dr. Fling presided.

He said in opening that it was not a English affair though it was the celebration of King Alfred's death. America, he said, very fittingly took part in the celebration in England of the unveiling of a statue of King Alfred this summer.

Dr. Fling said that there were reasons for celebrating this day. It shows that English history is a parallel to American history. It shows that England and America are growing together. Those of German parentage may wonder why not celebrate the death of Prince Otto. He said that some time that might be done, but this celebration is of the unity of English speaking people. Sometime it may be possible to celebrate the unity of the whole human race. **ALFRED'S POLITICAL WORK.**

Dr. Jones spoke of Alfred's part in political work of his age. It was the start of political unity. England was a combination of different peoples. Dr. Jones traced the different steps toward the unity of the English people. England in Alfred's time was united only ecclesiastically. It was divided with into many hostile tribes.

The question was what nation was to predominate. The work of Alfred was to do away with these subnations. Alfred's work was also the defense of England from the Danish invaders. The task was difficult. The Danish were a very powerful people and were fierce fighters. The whole reign of Alfred was taken up in these wars. An interesting question is: How much was due to Alfred and how much to circumstances. Dr. Jones said that all was due to Alfred as much as any great work is due to one individual. The people were not ready to resist and needed a leader.

Alfred was the defender and restorer of England but was not a great genius in a political way. England's means for defense was universal military service. The King had very little means to give to a standing army. Alfred divided the people into two parts, one to go to war the other to stay at home.

Another device was the building of fortresses. It took much work to put up these fortresses. Alfred also rebuilt the English Navy. England had forgotten the art. Alfred revived it. He also got money and impressed pirates for sailors. This was the turning point in England's career. He raised money by a tax which he is supposed to have originated and which has since become permanent.

Alfred showed by his wars against the Danes that he was the defender of England. The rebuilding of the churches, schools and the introduction of foreign scholars into England shows his unselfishness. He was one of the most amiable and unselfish of men. He was not a great organizer

and innovator. None of his innovations ever formed gems for later great institutions but his work has stood for future generations.

## ALFRED IN LEGAL HISTORY.

Dr. Pound said he hesitated to speak of Arthur in legal history because such that could be said was of a destructive rather than constructive nature. Much, he said, must be torn down that is ascribed to Alfred. In earlier times law books were full of his name. Later books hardly mention it. Some of the earlier writers have given much traditional law which is good law but bad history. Later writers have thrown tradition to the winds and given good law divested of tradition.

The classical tradition is that England has been governed by some custom from time immemorial. Tradition makes Alfred the compiler of these customs. A glance at Alfred's compilation is enough to overturn this theory. It was simply local. His period was far removed from the legal period. What lawyers are bound to know, dates from the thirteenth century, later rather than earlier than that time. This is shown by the French terminology in law and in court names. The predominance of the French was strictly on the legal side.

This reaction against Alfred may have gone too far as all reactions are apt to do. Alfred ought to be accorded an honorable place in English law, but less than that given him by old writers. In Alfred's time the beginning of English legislation can be seen, because the little kingdoms were abolished. This necessitated a new body of laws compiled from customs. They did more than record, they said what should be the law. This has an important bearing on jurisprudence.

Roman law gradually became the law on all continental Europe. On the other hand this new system grew to be the law of England and finally of all the new world, settled by England. English law was not swept away by Roman law. Teutonic law was swept away because it was worn out while English law was vigorous. Teutonic law was merely a record of customs of the west Goths. Legislation soon died out.

Alfred did not merely record but legislated and transmitted the custom to later rulers.

This was the work of Alfred, the beginning of English legislation. It is fitting that those who live under English law should celebrate now the beginning of legislation.

## ALFRED AS AN EDUCATOR.

In speaking of Alfred's work from an educational standpoint Professor L. S. Tuckey said that very few people are very prominent in the history of their own time. Some are recognized in a very narrow line but Alfred is recognized in very many lines.

Instruction had been carried by Christian disciples down to Alfred's time. There had been a decline of imperial Roman schools and a rise of Christian schools ten came the Northern invasion almost blotting out civilization and then a revival on a little island by Alfred.

Alfred began by selecting great scholars in all parts of the Christian nations about him and putting them

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