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THREE CENTS

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Professor Chatburn Speaks of Methods and Advantages of their Improvement.—An Interesting Talk.

A very interesting and profitable talk was given by Professor Chatburn at convocation Friday morning on the subject of highways. Professor Chatburn first discussed the movement for good roads, which developed in the nineties, and spoke at some length of the exaggerated statistics that were given out by the over-zealous advocates of the reform. One of the arguments advanced at that time was that if there were good stone roads throughout the country about one-third of the horses then needed could be dispensed with, and the absence of these horses would be a great saving to the farmers. The fact of the matter is that the number of horses used on the farm depends upon the number needed to take care of the crops. That land would increase materially in value was then used as an argument. Such would probably be the case, but the increase would not be so great as was stated. The main trouble with the arguments made by the early advocates of improved roads was that they were always overstretched, and thus did injury to the movement.

In '95 the government made an attempt to determine the annual cost of hauling crops to and from market. The exact sum was found to be \$946,314,665.54, which, said Professor Chatburn, is three times too large. It was also claimed that two-thirds of the total amount could have been saved if good roads had prevailed.

Such bulletins have created great distrust among the people, but nevertheless there are still many reasons why our roads should be improved. These reasons may be classified as financial and social.

Professor Chatburn gave the following as financial reasons:

1. Decrease in cost of transportation.
2. Wider choice in time of marketing crops.
3. Wider chance in market prices.
4. Decrease in cost of mis-traveling.
5. Permit sale of products otherwise going to waste.
6. Equalize rail-road traffic between different seasons of the year.
7. Tend to equalize produce market between different climatic conditions.
8. Permit cultivation of crops otherwise not marketable.
9. Would tend to promote intensive farming.

The social reasons for the improvement of roads are:

1. Increase of comfort and pleasure of travel.
2. Better intercourse among farmers and the urban population.
3. Facilitate consolidation of rural schools.
4. Facilitate rural mail delivery.
5. Improve sanitary conditions.
6. Improve appearance of highways.

Professor Chatburn, in enumerating his reasons, purposely omitted the rise in the price of farms, which is in reality a measure of these advantages.

Good roads would not increase the amount of corn raised, nor would they raise the price of farms in the general market, but men would be willing to pay more for farms approachable by good roads.

In Nebraska, said Professor Chatburn, it will be many years before the roads will be macadamized, but the soil is such that by proper working the best of dirt roads may be obtained.

ASSOCIATION MEN TO BANQUET.

The Y. M. C. A. annual banquet will be held tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock in the armory. A downtown caterer will provide an excellent feast of good things. From present indications, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men will be present.

A program of toasts and music will lend life to the occasion.

The toastmaster will be Dr. A. Ross Hill. Members of the board and cabinet will speak, also Chancellor Andrews and invited guests from out of town. The association glee club will furnish new music.

All young men who have not as yet made known their intention of attending should report their names at once to Secretary Howard Hubbel. As this is the most important affair of the association during the year, a big time is expected.

SENIOR PROM COMMITTEE MEETS.

The members of the senior prom committee met last Friday morning and held a very interesting session. The question of the promenade was taken up in detail and sub-committees appointed to take charge of these various details. The meeting of the committee was something of an innovation in class doings. Heretofore the junior and senior prom committees have been merely nominal affairs, with the exception of the chairman and master of ceremonies who have assumed to take complete charge of the hops. Their efforts have often been liberally rewarded by a snug sum from the proceeds of the dances.

The members of the senior committee this year felt that in order to make the senior prom a strictly university dance it was necessary that they have a voice in the arrangements for that event. Not only are they to do this, but it is very probable that whatever surplus may be found to exist after the expenses have been paid will be turned into the class treasury. The action of the members was taken out of a belief that inasmuch as this dance is to be a class dance, for the interest of the class, it was unjust to allow a few persons to reap the profits, but that rather it was right that any surplus which might remain after the expenses had been paid should be turned over to the class, which will have no small expense during commencement week.

WAS AN EASY FOE

Topeka Y. M. C. A. Basketball Team Succumbs to the Superior Playing of the 'Varsity.—Game Nearer in Doubt.

The only basket-ball game of the season played on the home floor resulted, last Friday evening, in a score of 27 to 13 in favor of the home team. The visitors were outplayed from the very first, and at no period of the game did it seem possible that there could be any other outcome. Cortelyou did the star playing for Nebraska, throwing five out of eight goals that the team had to their credit. Raymond did fine work at guarding and every other man played his position with great ability.

The Topeka men threw two goals and seven fouls. Griggs, who played forward, did the playing for the visitors, scoring ten out of the thirteen points.

Nebraska's team work was excellent, and only in one respect was she excelled by the Kansas men. That was in the matter of fouling. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the Y. M. C. A. team did not get in the game as did the 'varsity boys, but the fact remains that Topeka made nine fouls and the 'varsity fifteen. It was a clean game all the way through, and no rough playing was indulged in. Previous to the big game, picked teams from the Delians and Palladians ran up a score of 19 to 21 in favor of the Delians. Line-up:

Topeka.	'Varsity.
Griggs.....	F.....Cortelyou
Stevens.....	F.....Hagensick
May.....	C.....Pillsbury
McCaughey.....	G.....Raymond
Fleishman.....	G.....Koehler

Fouls—Topeka 9, 'Varsity 15.
Umpires—Hulett, Augustus.
Referee—Condra.

FIRST PRACTICE GAME.

The first practice baseball game of the season was played on the campus Saturday between the last year's regulars and the subs. The game lasted for four innings, and resulted in a score of 14 to 0 in favor of the 'varsity. Although a very one-sided affair, the game furnished an opportunity for the new men to show their ability, and was very satisfactory in that respect. Mulliken and Thomson showed up especially well as battery.

The old men lined up as follows:
Hood, third base.
Rhodes, shortstop.
Gaines and Townsend, second base.
Raymond, first base.
Bell (captain), left field.
De Putron, center field.
Doane and Bender, catchers.
Bender and Gaines, right field.
Thomson and Gaines, pitchers.

The positions of the scrubs were subject to considerable change. Stephenson, Clum, Koehler, Roth, Stringer, Wright, Farley, Cortelyou, Sheimer, Davidson, Dierks, Burg, Myers and Mulliken were all tried.

MR. BRYAN ADDRESSES Y. M. C. A.

Between two and three hundred men attended the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon in the old chapel. Music was furnished by the University Y. M. C. A. Glee club. W. J. Bryan delivered a short address in which he discussed the student's life according to his own experience.

"College life is the period of self-reliance," said Mr. Bryan. "It is the time of the coming into possession of personal power and when a man perceives his power. It is a time when students are apt to stray from their home teaching." Mr. Bryan stated that he had once written to Ingersoll and asked him about his belief in God and eternal life.

"I do not say there is no God," replied Ingersoll, "I do not know; I do not say there is no eternal life; I do not know."

Mr. Bryan maintained that in the beginning there was a Creator, and that he had never become so intelligent as to desert the theory, if it was a theory, of an eternal life. "Immortality is as easily proven," said he, "as anything outside of a mathematical demonstration. The belief in immortality carries a strong influence in the daily life. If it is a delusion, can there be a dearer one?" he asked, "and what satisfaction be there in taking away the delusion, if it be such, and putting nothing in place of it?"

If the Father designs to take care of smaller things, will He not take care of man, who has been created in His own image? If nothing about us can ever be destroyed, it is an unanswerable reply that the soul will never perish. Often the experiences in life which seem hardest are looked back to later with greatest satisfaction. But many disappointments can be made blessings in disguise, and it is for us to make the best of things.

Mr. Bryan stated that he was continually convinced that the man who has in life no higher aim than his own interests will lose his life by making nothing of it. The man who is willing to lose himself in things considered more important than himself gets most out of life.

Love, he declared, is the great controlling force in the universe, and in proportion as love is in the heart, so will there be happiness in life and success. Education is all very well, but the development of the heart is more important than all.

How few men will ever be known after life by monuments at their resting places! If the heart is right and the man is anxious to do and give something to others, he will build for himself something greater than monuments of marble and granite. There is no limit to helpfulness. One finds his pay in the doing of things and not in hope for reward.

Mr. Bryan, in closing, urged that young men influence the world through love and not fear, by doing good and not wishing for reward. Happiness, he said, is not found by searching, but comes as a reward for duty done.