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NEW FOOT BALL RULES

Alterations Made for Government of the Gridiron for 1902 —Notes About the Pigskin.

The official football rules of '02 differ greatly from those in effect last year in the matter of the exchange of goals and the penalty for offside playing. As before, the captains of the contesting teams will toss up a coin before the beginning of the game, the winner being permitted to have his choice of kicking off or choosing goal. The rules in force last year compelled a change of goals at the end of the first half. This year every try at goal following a touch down means a change of goals. Such a change will also be made after every goal from the field. The team losing the point will make the next kickoff.

The penalty for offside play has been made much lighter, the offending team being subjected to a loss of five yards, instead of the loss of the ball as heretofore.

Just whether or not the changes made will be a benefit to the game is hard to determine until they are put in force. The change in the matter of goals seems to have been made because of the changeability of the wind, which often gives one team the benefit when sides are changed but once during the game.

Foot Ball Notes.

Minnesota did her first reseret practice work a week ago today. It looks as though they intended to play football.

The teams lined up last night for the first practice scrimmage in spite of the rain. Some good playing was done and the men showed up well.

The football squad was strengthened last evening by the addition of the Englehart brothers, who played on the Omaha team last year. Both are strong players.

In Minnesota the old veterans get out and show the new men how to play ball. So far Drain seems to be the only old man in Nebraska willing to help push the new team along.

Reports from Madison indicate that eight of last year's versity will return while a large number of new men are available. Th old men are Juneau, capt.; Abbott, Skow, Driver, Lerum, Haumerson, Holstein and Fogg. All of these men are reliable players, while Long, sub. fullback and Moffatt, sub. halfback, are fully up to varsity standard.

With these men back King should be able to put up a great team, quite the equal of last year's.

Driver, the fullback, was injured by a fall and was laid up for many weeks but it is expected that he will be able to get into the game before many days have passed.—Exchange.

Battalion Falls In.

The cadet battalion formed last evening for the first time this year under the command of Major Burke Hall. The old men were assembled in their companies of last year and the new recruits were lined up around the armory for sizing up. The men were apportioned off then to the various companies according to size, following the general custom. The rosters of the companies were made up. Some hundred and thirty new men appeared at battalion formation. The number will undoubtedly be increased because many were unaware of the organization of the cadets at so early a date. The impression has generally received credence that cadet organization would be postponed for a few days. Special orders were read and a part of the book of cadet instructions. Adjutant Crooks acted in this capacity for the first time. The battalion will be put to active work in the setting up exercises as soon as the weather will allow.

First Chapel Exercises.

Memorial Hall was comfortably filled yesterday by enthusiastic students when the first chapel exercise of the school year was held. At the beginning the Chancellor asked Mr. Bender and Mr. d'Allmand to act as ushers and the large crowd was soon seated. Director Kimball was at the organ. Mr. Starr led the singing and also rendered a vocal solo. The Chancellor, in speaking to the students referred to the success which had attended the exercises last year. He said it would be the aim of the authorities to make them more successful in the future. Today's period will be taken up with a talk on the advantages of attending convocation, new students especially, were urged to be present today and hear some of the benefits to be enjoyed by those who attend chapel exercises.

Glee Singers Notice.

Every man in the university who wishes to be a member of the college glee chorus should be on hand tonight at 7:30 in the university hall. The coming year's work will be outlined, the organization perfected and voices tested. Prof. Starr will be present.

The Union Boys Debating club met last Saturday night for organization and parliamentary practice.

The following officers were elected:
President: J. S. Millek.

Vice-president: Val Keiser.

Secretary: W. Dwight Pierce.

Atty's: Charles Sawyer, Arthur Luden.

Sgt.-at-Arms: O. E. Buckley.

In conversation with C. E. Hewitt, city manager of the "Mercantile" Mutual Insurance Co., the other day, he stated that the company would pay a reasonable commission for any business solicited and turned in by the university students who desire to look after insurance work.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Dr. Gifford Speaks to Medical Students—Chancellor Welcomes the New Department.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday the student attendance at the opening exercises of the College of Medicine was small. Dr. Gifford of Omaha, dean of the college, addressed the meeting. The train on which the doctor came from Omaha was late and Chancellor Andrews filled in the time with an appreciated talk.

Dr. Andrews insisted that the establishing of the new department of the university means more than we may suppose. It means a wider field for the university and greater interest in science. It was the intention from the first to establish a department of medicine in the university, but for some cause the matter was dropped, and, even at this late date, the undertaking would have been out of the question had it not been for the co-operation of the Omaha Medical College.

Besides being an advantage to the university the new college represents the growing interest in science. Medical science has advanced more in the past twenty-five years than any other branch of science, and, although the record of the university has been noble in science, that department will now be greatly enlarged.

Dr. Gifford, when he arrived, spoke chiefly of things of interest to those beginning the study of medicine. Beginners were asked to not become discouraged because the end of the course might seem distant. The doctor advised the students to associate with medical men during the long vacations.

In speaking of the kind of men who are naturally adapted to the profession of medicine Dr. Gifford said that the most brilliant doctors are often failures as physicians because they have not the heart that ought to attend the science. The physician, he declared, must have the confidence of the patient in order to attain success.

The speaker advised beginners not to contemplate sticking to any one "pathy," because osteopathy, homeopathy and other schools have their good points. The physician should use what he finds to be an effective remedy.

Dr. Gifford discouraged the idea of attending large medical colleges in preference to smaller ones. The latter have many advantages. The classes are smaller, which enables the students and professors to come into closer contact and fellowship. Consequently, graduates of smaller colleges often have greater success than do those who come from the eastern cities.

Deans Ward and Bessey were called upon and spoke briefly of the efficiency of the Omaha Medical College and especially commended the faculty.

Chancellor's Address.

Chancellor Andrews delivered his opening address to the students of the university Saturday morning. He reviewed the political situation as regards trusts and imperialism and severely arraigned the pessimist for his views on the subject of these evils. He feels confident that the republic is destined to a glorious future in spite of the influence of these two "arch dragons."

In calling Cassandra down Dr. Andrews says: "Conditions may be quite as forbidding as the most despairing of you allege, and yet not preclude joyous hope. If the republic's burdens are not lightened the republic will go down, but they will be lightened. If patriotism, courage, and common sense have left the American people, our government can not remain free, but these qualities have not left us." The Chancellor cited eight maxims which the pessimist forgets, chief among which are: (1) Do not expect too much of life, this world is not heaven. (2) The fundamental realities of the universe; God, force, nature, including human nature, do not substantially change. (3) Evils often appear to exist, but in reality do not exist. (4) Actual evils often exist but are not so grave as they seem.

Dr. Andrews, in accordance with public opinion, deems imperialism and the trusts the two blackest thunder clouds in the sky. Of imperialism he takes a hopeful view. He admits that grave problems confront the United States in the government of her new possessions, but pointing to Cuba and Hawaii as examples, prophesies that every community under United States sovereignty "as soon as it comes to possess a reasonable measure of civic ability, may be sure of governmental autonomy perfectly satisfactory to itself, either like Hawaii, under our flag, or like Cuba, out from under our flag." It were better if all the new possessions were incorporated into the union and especially if this is done with the will of these territories. The objection urged against such expansion is that undesirable foreigners will be given a chance to compete with the American workingman. Chancellor Andrews believes that the fear is groundless. England has not suffered so, he says. Millions of negroes and Malays are barred by nothing but the expense of steerage from flocking to England to displace British labor, but they do not do so. It is possible that some Chinese and Japanese already resident of the Philippines would come to the states, but further immigration could be prevented by the same law that keeps the Chinese out of California.

If republics are to multiply, we must be missionaries in these new lands. Old world monarchies will not keep out of Oceania because we do. It is our duty to get into the work and make the world republican.

In the trusts Chancellor Andrews sees three serious dangers, monopolies may raise the selling price of their

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