

THE ONLY
UNIVERSITY
PAPER
Daily and Saturday
50c for the Semester
Saturday alone
25c for the Semester

The Daily Nebraskan

TO-DAY'S
WEATHER
Fair and warmer.

TUESDAY

Vol. II.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1903.

No. 85.

NO UNI MEN

Small Chance to Profit by the Rhodes Scholarships.

DISCUSSED BY THE GRADUATE CLUB

Interesting Papers Presented at Saturday Evening's Session.

The graduate club met at the College club settlement house, on 20th and N streets, Saturday night, and enjoyed an extra good programme. The interesting features were two papers by Dr. Kuhlmann and C. W. Wallace on "Lamprecht's Historical Method," and "The Rhodes Scholarships." Mrs. Chas. Hagenow played a selection from Strauss, which was well received. After the programme was completed, the entire club sang college songs and entered into considerable old time enthusiasm.

Dr. Kuhlmann, in his discussion of Lamprecht's historical method, said that it includes under history all such subjects as sociology and political science, which Lamprecht considers the constant element in the evolution of society. The establishment of Lamprecht's method practically and theoretically denies the separation of such subjects and places them all in the category with history. It is a common and a wrong idea that Lamprecht tries to establish metaphysical laws. He makes the same generalizations that historians usually make of all the social sciences. If Lamprecht is to be attacked at all, it is not upon a wrong method, but along the line of a practical subdivision of labor. The position of Lamprecht represents the reaction of historians against the encroachment of other social sciences on the field of history.

In the absence of Mr. Wallace, A. E. Sheldon read the paper on the Rhodes scholarships. In substance, it was as follows: No will since Caesar's involves more interests and has more far-reaching designs than that of Cecil Rhodes. It provides for the distribution of approximately \$25,000,000 among the Teutonic nations in the form of scholarships at Oxford. Each state of the union receives two of these scholarships, each of which

amounts to a sum of \$1,500 annually. The matter that has been discussed most widely refers to the class of students that will be eligible and what will be the methods of appointment. It is commonly supposed that university students would receive those appointments, but evidently Mr. Rhodes' intention was to draw from other countries two hundred young men who would be on an equality, in every way, with those students who enter Oxford from English institutions. The qualifications are scholarship, fondness for sport, manhood and moral force. The first and last points are determined by school authorities and count for a total of six-tenths. The remaining two points are determined by school fellows and count for four-tenths. The final average shall be passed upon by the trustees or some one appointed for the purpose.

The fact that high schools do not usually give a course in Greek practically shuts out high school students, for Greek is one of the requirements for admission to Oxford. University students are as a rule barred by the provision that scholarships shall be granted only to those under twenty-one years of age. This seems to leave the benefits of the will to the small colleges.

The question that concerns us is with reference to the effect the Cecil Rhodes scholarships will have on higher learning. What influence will they have on our men who go to Germany for advanced degrees? Will it call them to England? Will it take graduates or undergraduates from our own institutions?

These questions, and especially the last, were discussed by the graduate club. Dr. Hill advanced the idea that students would go to Oxford from our universities in spite of the adverse provisions of the will. He said that there are always a few students who make college before they have attained their majority and such will have better preparation to meet the requirements than have students from either the small colleges or secondary schools. Such has been the case in Canada, where scholarships to English institutions are given.

The Sunday afternoon Y. W. C. A. meeting was devoted to a presentation of a desirability of a systematic study of the Bible. Mrs. Tuttle gave a very interesting and convincing argument for a wider acquaintance with the Bible, not only as literature, but as the word of God. Miss Griffin favored the meeting with a vocal solo. These Sunday afternoon meetings are growing in interest and attendance, and will amply repay any young woman for the time taken to attend them.

Professor Chatburn, secretary of the Nebraska Society of Civil Engineers, says he thinks there will be a meeting of that society called for the afternoon of March 5th, thus giving the engineers of the state a chance to attend the illustrated lecture on "Argentina," by Dr. E. L. Corthell, C. E.

The registration for the class in beginning French, which was started this semester, has exceeded all expectations. It has been found necessary to divide the class into two divisions, one of which will be under the charge of Miss Conklin and the other under Miss Korsemeier.

Fifteen men reported for track work Saturday afternoon. Dr. Clapp drilled the class in light preliminary work, consisting of setting-up exercises, mat work and short run.

Steckelberg-Hoover concert at the First Baptist church Thursday evening, February 12. Admission 50 cents, students' tickets 25 cents.

WILSHIRE WANTS DEBATE.

Chancellor Andrews Latest One to Receive a Challenge.

Although the news has been known to the town people for a week or so that Chancellor Andrews' recent address on Socialism had brought him a challenge to debate from the ever-ready "millionaire socialist," H. Gaylor Wilshire, University students may still find the following letter of readable interest. It is addressed to the chancellor, and was printed in a recent number of the Nebraska Independent:

New York, Jan. 29, 1903.
Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, Nebraska University, Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Sir: I have read with interest your address on socialism delivered before the state bar association of Nebraska on January 9. As you have misrepresented the socialist position so completely I think it is only fair for you to meet me or some other socialist on the public platform and defend your arraignment of socialism, which I contend is based upon a fallacy. I will agree to go from New York to Nebraska at my own expense, hire any hall you may think suitable and pay all the expenses connected with the debate, if you will agree to meet me any time within the next two months. I shall be indebted to you if you will wire your answer upon receipt of this. Faithfully yours,

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

Chancellor Andrews does not expect to avail himself of the opportunity for public discussion, and remarks that aside from some little modification of his outline of the Marxian theory he thinks the address referred to will do for a fair expression of his views upon the subject of socialism.

LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

Elections, Athletics, and Debates Occupy Law's Attention.

A very harmonious election was held in the Junior law class Saturday morning to fill the offices of president, secretary-treasurer, vice-president, sergeant-at-arms and senator, for the ensuing semester. The outgoing officers, President C. R. Craft and Secretary Jones presided. John T. Melick seemed to be the popular choice for president, and it only took a minute to elect him. After a spirited effusion of oratory Mr. Milek was installed in the chair. The nominees for secretary-treasurer were Fred K. Nielson, R. H. McReynolds and P. P. Duffy. The latter was elected. Louis Lightner was the favorite for vice-president, and was unanimously chosen. Samuel Rees was elected senator in the same manner; and Charles P. Craft sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Craft delivered a short pointed address in his usual effective way. Mr. Griggs, chairman of the hat committee, reported nothing doing, so the committee was reinforced by H. L. Smith and instructed to select the bonnet of dignity. The committee for policing the campus was reappointed.

H. L. Smith was also placed on the patrol, but protested on the ground that if he saw a friend smoking on the campus politeness would prevent his reprimanding him, and if the person was a stranger, especially a larger man, he would refrain from calling him down, for fear of coming out second best. He was excused from the arduous duties. Fred R. Nielson and Mr. McReynolds were appointed to confer with the senior laws for a debate between the two classes.

Last Wednesday the senior law class elected officers for the second semester, as follows: Ralph C. Roper, president; P. J. Donehue, vice president; O. E.

Johnson, secretary; L. H. McKillip, senator.

The seniors also discussed athletics for the spring season and decided to put a baseball team in the field. A manager will be chosen this week, and will soon be ready to give or receive challenges from any baseball team in the University. Some games will also be scheduled with teams from other schools.

Unions vs Orophilians.

The Orophilian Society Basket Ball team of Wesleyan defeated the Union team Saturday night by a score of 27 to 14. The game was a very hard fought one and reported by some to have been the roughest ever witnessed. Great enthusiasm was manifested. At times the cheering became so loud that the officials' whistle could not be heard. The Orophilians entertained the Unions with a splendid program just previous to the game. The losers complain of the field, which is very small and surrounded by hot water pipes, rendering it a very disagreeable place to play. The first half ended 9 to 6 in favor of the Unions, who were unable to hold their opponents down in the second half, when the Orophilians made 21 points and the Unions only 5. About thirty Unions attended the game. Those who represented this society in the contest were Noyes, Melick, Spafford and Brown.

Sunday Journal: Ralph C. Roper, a law student at the University and an employe in a law office in this city, has an article in the February number of "The Open Court." It is a complete review of the religious beliefs of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Roper not only thoroughly has searched the works of Lincoln, but has gone through twenty volumes on the life of Lincoln for evidence of his views on the subject of religion. The article is said to be one of the most complete statements of the beliefs of Lincoln that has yet been published in any of the magazines. He concludes that Lincoln believed in God, but not in the divinity of Christ; in salvation through works and not in deathbed repentances, and in the evolution under law of all things in creation. The article presents many extracts from Lincoln's works to support the conclusions drawn.

Full line Manufacturers' Sample Shoes at half price. Webster & Rogers.

**H. W. Brown
Drug & Book Co.**

Have all the new books
of fiction as soon as
issued. . . . They also
make a specialty of
Prescription work,
and in that line are
the oldest Druggists
in the city.

Phone 68-127 So. 11th

**SOMETHING
UNUSUAL**

Hand - Painted Valentines

We have them in many styles.
Just the proper thing.

Also a full line of all kinds of
Valentines ranging from
1 cent up to \$10.00.
SEE THEM.

THE CO-OP