

# The Daily Nebraskan

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## JUNIORS CLAIM IT.

### Deny Freshmen Championship on Technicality.

Some serious complications have arisen over which team has the class basket ball championship for 1903. A game was played Tuesday night to decide this, resulting in a final score of 25 to 24 in favor of the freshmen. It was yesterday learned that instead of the second half being fifteen minutes in length, as agreed upon by the junior and freshmen captains, it was of twenty minutes' duration. The freshmen turned the score in their favor in the last two or three minutes of play. At the end of fifteen minutes the score stood 22 to 20 in the upper classmen's favor. This was the official end of the game, and the score as it stood then should be the official one. Fortunately one of the official time-keepers, who was uncertain whether this half should be fifteen or twenty minutes' long, noted the score at exactly the end of fifteen minutes' play, and it stood 22 to 20 in favor of the juniors. He endeavored to find out at this point in the game whether the half should be fifteen or twenty minutes long, but did not succeed in making himself heard, and so the game progressed.

Written statements have been secured by the juniors from those who officiated relative to this matter and are as follows:

Lincoln, Neb., March 25, 1903.

In regard to the class championship basket ball game of Tuesday night between junior class team and freshman class team, March 24, 1903, of which I was an umpire, it is alleged that there was an agreement to play but fifteen minutes in the second half; it is further alleged that twenty minutes were played through some error of the time-keeper. At the close of the game the score was 25 to 24 in favor of said freshman team, but up to two or three minutes of the close of said game, said junior team was in the lead from two to four points, and my opinion would be that in case the above allegations are true that said junior team is entitled to said game.

I. P. HEWETT.

Lincoln, Neb., March 25, 1903.

This is to certify that at the junior-freshman championship basket ball game, played in Uni armory March 24, I was an official time-keeper. Both halves of this game were of twenty minutes' duration. The juniors were several points ahead during the first part of the second half of this game, and led throughout this half until within two or three minutes of the close of the game. Not knowing whether this half was to be fifteen or twenty minutes in length, exactly at the end of the fifteen minutes I noted the score, which stood 22 to 20 in favor of the juniors. W. J. ELLIOTT.

#### To Whom It May Concern:

Owing to an oversight, the time-keeper in the junior-freshman basket ball game played Tuesday, March 24, was not informed that the second half was to be only a fifteen-minute half. Apparently at the expiration of that time the junior team had scored 22 points, the freshmen 20; at the expiration of the full twenty minutes the score stood 25 to 24 in favor of the freshmen.

As the easiest and fairest solution of the difficulty, I recommend that the game be replayed. R. G. CLAPP, Referee.

Mr. R. D. Andreson, who was the

other umpire, preferred not to furnish anything in writing in regard to the matter, giving as his reason his desire to stay out of the affair. He said, however, that he would take a verbal stand that if the second half had been only fifteen minutes in length the juniors would have won, and said: "There is no question but that the juniors were ahead at that stage of the game."

The Palace Barber Shop; 8 chairs.

Eat at Hendry's, 129 North Eleventh.

Lincoln Shining Parlor, cor. 11th & O.

Have C. A. Tucker, Jeweler, 1123 O. fix it.

Let the Lincoln Transfer Co. haul your trunks. 'Phone 176.

Pleasant Dale, a pleasant village between Lincoln and Milford, is being sorely afflicted. Last fall Prof. Charles Fordyce of Wesleyan lectured there, followed by Prof. Lawrence Fossler. Last Friday evening Prof. T. M. Hodgman barely escaped with his life from this long suffering community. What they will do to Prof. H. W. Caldwell a week from Friday evening can only be conjectured. Fortunately, the professor is a good sprinter, and the University people can only pray that he will be spared to his wife and children. One has more sympathy for the lynching parties of our own southern brethren when he sees what our small Nebraska towns are subjected to by these oratorical professors.

Fliegenbaum's Pharmacy, 13th and O.

## A Commercial Course for Nebraska?

University People Favor It as Soon as Finances Permit

### Commercial Courses Being Introduced into Other Schools.

Throughout the United States educators are at present seriously considering the advisability of introducing into universities and colleges commercial courses of study. Several universities have installed such courses, and the movement is rapidly gaining ground. Among those who have been instrumental in impressing educators and others with the need of commercial education is President James of Northwestern, who has delivered several addresses on the subject.

### Professor Taylor Favors Its Introduction

A meeting was held at Ann Arbor from the 5th to the 7th of February "in order to allow a comparison of views on the subject of the new movement." The meeting was well attended by educators and business men. Professor Taylor, who represented the University of Nebraska at this meeting, is heartily in favor of the commercial course. The following extract is taken from an article written by Professor Taylor and found in the "Evening News" for February 12:

"How shall the University of Nebraska put itself in line with this movement? The courses in agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, and domestic science, in education; in engineering—civil, electrical and mechanical—and in forestry are quite in this line. Of the other courses, those in meteorology and ethnology, general botany, chemistry, and physics, sugar analysis and assaying, many of the courses in different branches of engineering and modern languages, economic geology, diplomatic history, international law, introduction to common law, general American and European history, mathematical studies in statistical methods, military science, social and race psychology, elementary political economy, financial history, tariff history, economic problems, and municipal government, business crises, economic development, railroads, economic history of England and of the United States, statistics, money, the exchanges, banking and bimetalism,

seminary in economics, seminary in colonies, seminaries on cities, sociology and psychology of society, charities, criminology, labor problems—such courses as the above afford abundant material for the formation of a college of commerce.

"If the heads of the different departments of the University of Nebraska, including the law school, offering these courses, are impressed with the commercial movement on foot, they can doubtless give to them a turn which will make them more suited to commercial education than at present."

"The additional courses that would be given would be those descriptive of the great industries and especially of the great industry of insurance. Those treating of corporation finance and securities, of accounting, of business organization and management, and of agricultural industries."

### Chancellor Andrews Regrets that Poverty Prevents Introduction.

The views of Chancellor Andrews are expressed in the following communication:

"I heartily believe in the utility, propriety and desirableness of university departments equipped to teach the so-called commercial branches, viz.: commercial economics, geography and methods. It is a great pity that our poverty forbids the University of Nebraska from instituting such a department at once.

E. BENJ. ANDREWS, Chancellor.

### Dr. Ross Says Agriculture is Nebraska's Specialty.

Dr. Ross believes that there will naturally be greater demand for such a course of instruction near commercial centers than in this state, for example, where more attention is given to agricultural pursuits. He says: "The growing attention to systematic commercial education is connected with the development of our cities, the growth of our manufactures, and the expansion of our export trade. The problems in connection with commerce have been made the subject of special investigations and it is likely that universities will so multiply their courses

(Continued on page 2.)

## SAFE IN LOWER HOUSE.

### Uni Appropriation Bill Approved by Committee of the Whole.

The University appropriation bill came up in the legislature yesterday in the general appropriation bill for the state. The bill providing for the current expenses of the institution appropriates \$239,500, while the salaries bill, which is now being engrossed for third reading in the committee of the whole, appropriates \$300,000 more, making a total of \$539,500. The general appropriation bill was considered yesterday in committee of the whole and was passed without serious objection, especially to the part referring to the University. Last night, however, the house in its evening session did not see fit to push it through on the moment and left it till this morning for consideration. The motion not to concur with the action of the committee of the whole, it is claimed, was put at a very opportune moment and was therefore carried. The bill will come up this morning, when it will undoubtedly pass without much opposition.

The part of the bill relating to the University reads as follows:

"Payable from the temporary University fund for general current expenses for the biennium, \$80,000; for permanent improvements, repairs, maintenance, heating and lighting, as follows: Building for offices and recitation rooms, \$35,000; for physics building, \$75,000; for general repairs and maintenance, addition to heating apparatus and steam tunnels, reservoirs and fire protection, electric lighting apparatus and wiring, special repairs on chemical laboratory and Nebraska hall buildings, remodeling north wing of the central building for the law college, stokers, fans and appliances for four boilers, permanent roof for old coal areas, incidental expenses on all works of improvement, \$49,500. Total appropriation for the biennium, \$239,500."

That part of the salaries bill for executive and instruction purposes of the University reads:

"Payable from the (regents' fund) temporary University fund for salaries and wages of executive and instructional force and all employes, \$150,000."

This, however, is for one year only and will amount to \$300,000 for the biennium.

As soon as this bill has been read for the third time it will go to the senate and there be considered, but will probably suffer no change, for there is at present no indication of serious objection in that body of the legislature. Neither of these bills, it must be borne in mind, are yet on the statute books of the state and are, therefore, subject to change. The senate may see fit to make some alterations and the house can yet cause much trouble, especially with the salaries bill, which, however, is not very likely. It is felt that the fiercest part of the fight has already been won. At any rate, the outlook for the University for the next two years is now favorable.

Besides these appropriations, the legislature contemplates giving to the state historical society \$10,000 for the biennium "for day and hour labor, listing, cataloguing, traveling expenses, field work, St. Louis exposition, binding newspapers, books and pamphlets, purchasing books, newspapers, printing two volumes, engraving plates and printing, express, postage and freight, book cases, picture frames and pictures."

This appropriation also is incorporated in the general appropriation bill which will be acted on finally in the house this morning.

\$3.00 commutation ticket for \$2.70 at the Merchants' Cafe, 117 No. 12th St. Students are cordially invited.