

The Daily Nebraskan

Vol. IV, No. 36

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1904.

Price 5 Cents

ONE MORE DEFEAT

Redskins Were Too Much For Nebraska's Crippled Team.

Cornhuskers Weakened by Loss of Benedict.—Score 14 to 6.

With all their players in superb condition and trained to the minute for Nebraska the Haskell Indians succeeded in defeating us last Saturday in Kansas City by a score of 14-6. The score pretty fairly represents the strength of the two teams as they lined up for the game. To the spectator the advantage seemed greatly in our favor for Nebraska outweighed Haskell man for man. But we went into the game in a demoralized condition. The absence of Capt. Benedict alone, was enough to take the heart out of the men, and add to that the fact that for four Saturday's without a rest, they have had to go against teams powerful enough to almost defeat us; that the eleven men who went into the game Saturday had never played a game before together as an eleven, and results can be explained away to a certain extent. However, Nebraska's condition cannot be mentioned to the discredit of the game the Indians played. They were in the game, not individually as were the Cornhuskers too often, but as a team, fast, certain, playing low and always alert. Not an opportunity to gain was lost by the Redmen and time after time their lighter backs, with the rest of the team behind them, would go plunging through our heavier line for substantial gains.

In the absence of Benedict, Bender acted as field captain and did the punting. Johnnie held his own on exchange of punts remarkably well. The wind was, with one exception, always against him, but not as much ground was lost as we had expected. By kicking a pretty goal from placement on the thirty-five yard line, Bender accomplished what no other Nebraskan has done this year. He is also to be credited with some long quarterback runs. Owing to the alertness of the Indians these runs sometimes resulted in losses, but time and again Twister got away for fifteen to thirty yard gains. Glen Mason's line bucking was what opened the eyes of the Kansans. Only the unusual strength of Haskell's secondary line kept him from getting away any number of times. Birkner for his first game did well and should develop into a powerful fullback. Next to Bender's, Bill Johnson gains were the longest. Once, with a broken field Bill dodged for thirty-five yards before being stopped. The tackles were not used in advancing the ball as much as they might have been. The center trio of Nebraska's line were practically invulnerable. Borg at center, having no difficulty with his man, and often blocking the plays almost before they were started.

But despite individual merits we were defeated. The story is an old one; the team of eleven men playing as one proving superior to eleven individuals.

THE DETAILS.

The teams came on the field at the same time and were both greeted with cheering which seemed to favor the Indians no more than the Cornhuskers. The wind was quite strong from the South. Bender, acting as captain, lost the toss-up and Haskell chose the south goal and the wind at her back. Ground rules were made, on account of the shortness of the field. Cotton kicked off at 2:35 to Haskell. The ball was downed on Haskell's forty yard line. A fumble gave Nebraska the

ball, but it was given back to Haskell. Eight yards round right end, then three through the line, twelve on fake pass, placed the ball on Nebraska's forty yard line. Successive gains of four yards, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 5, 3, 3, then a penalty of fifteen yards against them placed the ball on Nebraska's forty yard line, and Pete Hauser dropped back for a trial at goal from placement. The ball sailed squarely between the goal posts and four scores were tallied against us. P. Hauser kicked off to Bender, who dropped the ball, but recovered and was downed on our fifteen yard line. Unable to gain, Bender punted and it was Haskell's ball on our forty yard line. A penalty against us, with a thirty yard run placed the ball on Nebraska's five yard line. Borg, by a beautiful tackle, stopped the Indian making this long run, but without avail, for three line plunges put the ball over and P. Hauser kicked goal. Score Haskell-10, Nebraska-0, after thirteen minutes of play.

Hauser kicked off for Haskell, and Glen Mason was downed on Nebraska's seven yard line. Six yards were made by Bender, three by Eager, and a loss by Robertson forced us to punt and Haskell got the ball on Nebraska's thirty yard line. A delayed pass was fumbled by Haskell, but they recovered the ball, and Pete Hauser again dropped back for a try at goal from field. A fake placement was formed, and the ball passed high, and Hauser kicked a goal from the forty yard line, the ball going two hundred feet, seemingly, over the cross bar, so much did the Indian kicker have to spare.

And this ended the scoring for Haskell, but too late. Hauser kicked off to Eager, who returned fifteen yards. Gains by Glen Mason, Eager, Birkner, and Glen, again brought the ball to Haskell's thirty yard line, but we fumbled and it was Haskell's ball. Haskell brought the ball back four yards and then fifteen round right end, where they fumbled and Nebraska recovered the ball. No gains for Nebraska forced Bender to punt. Haskell fumbled the punt, and it was Nebraska's ball. No gains forced us to punt again. Archquette returned the ball twenty yards. Three, then fifteen yards were added to Haskell's credit, then Borg broke through before the play got started, Haskell fumbled and Glen Mason fell on the ball. Bender gained nothing on quarter back run, but Bill Johnson got free for thirty yards, and Bender repeated the trick with a forty yard sprint, placing the ball on Haskell's three yard line. The crowd hooted so as to make signals almost inaudible. Three attempts failed to advance the ball over the goal line, and it was Haskell's ball on her own two yard line. Pete Hauser fell back for a punt, the ball went wild, but the Indian got it, again and was downed behind his own goal line for two points for Nebraska. The ball was kicked out from the twenty-five yard line, and Cy Mason returned fifteen yards to the middle of the field, where time was called for the first half, with the ball in Nebraska's possession.

SECOND HALF.

Hauser kicked off to Cotton, who returned ten yards. It was Nebraska's ball at center of field. Robertson made

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Thanksgiving Game

Tickets on Sale at Harley's Drug Store This Morning.

General Admission, \$1.00.

Reserved Seats, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75

GETS GOOD START.

Y. M. C. A. at State Farm Starts up in Good Shape.

Saturday evening at 8:00 at the state farm the Y. M. C. A. of the agricultural school was initiated. Mr. Herron has been made secretary of the new association and Ralph Searles has been appointed to take charge of the membership. The initiation of the Y. M. C. A. was in the form of a large stag reception in which about 300 men took part. About 50 men from the university went out to the farm in order to become acquainted with the new men and enjoy the fine entertainment which Mr. Ringer and the men at the state farm had prepared.

A unique opening for the entertainment was the introduction of the men to each other. The men lined up and then each had to step out and give name and address. In this way the ice was broken and things went off smoothly. The program of the evening came after an informal entertainment which consisted of games and tricks of different sorts performed by the different students. The program was as follows:

Readings Mr. Bates
Quartette, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Ringer, Mr. Wallace.

Dutch Comedy.

Following the program was a relay race between the first and second year men, the third year men and the men of the university Y. M. C. A. The third year men showed vast superiority in speed. The evening closed with refreshments and talks by Prof. Smith and Dean Ringer. Under the leadership of Mr. Herron and Mr. Searles a flourishing Y. M. C. A. is a thing of the near future. It is hoped that this may be one of the means of acquainting better the students of the two schools.

ON MOSQUITOS.

Dr. Ward Will Lecture Next Friday Evening in Chapel.

Next Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock in the chapel Dr. Henry B. Ward, dean of the Medical school will lecture upon "The Responsibility of the Mosquito in the Transmission of Disease." Dr. Ward is an authority of international repute upon this subject and the subject and the lecture will be both interesting and authoritative, a combination not always affected in lectures to the general public. This subject has become especially interesting within late years since the establishment of the fact that mosquitoes are the means of carrying the yellow fever germ from one person to another. Everyone whether particularly interested in medical subjects or not should come to the lecture for the facts of daily interest which will be brought out. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Nebraska chapter of the Sigma Xi.

Erie B. Woodward, M. D., diseases of eye, ear and throat. 207-8 Richards block. Phone 666.

If you got it at Armstrong's, it's right.

LABOR DISCUSSION

W. C. White, the Single Taxer, Gives Interesting Discourse.

Chapel Filled to Hear Famous Speaker on Basic Economic Problems.

The students who attended chapel exercises yesterday morning had an educational treat, unequaled as yet by any of the programs given this year. In the person of Mr. W. C. White of the Henry George Institute of Labor of Chicago. A good crowd was present and he spoke with emphasis revealing throughout the whole of his address, which was closely arraigned with his clearly hewn economic argument, that he was a trained master of his subject.

Mr. White said in substance:

"All human knowledge is very simple to us when we give it our close attention. The great field of mechanics which appears so intricate is based entirely upon two points. In like manner the whole study of economics is equally simple for it is based on land and labor.

The study of political economy is the same thing as, or is commonly termed, the art of making a living. The last term, however, is generally used most frequently and is more universally understood because of its definite understanding by the major part of the people. It appeals to more of the people and they feel more directly the force of it when they hear it in these, the more prosaic terms. Any individual, no matter how meager his education, understands what is meant by the art of making a living.

"Economics, then is based upon physical and moral facts, under this general assertion. Let us take up first, the physical. We all live on the earth and three fourths of it is water. The other fourth is composed of both land and sand. We live upon the land and are not nearly so crowded as some people might suppose; for, if all the people in the whole world were killed they could be buried in Cozy County, Ill., which contains 1,200 square miles; and still after the proper interment would have been made one third of the county would be left. Figures don't lie but liars do figure and if you don't believe what I say go home and sleep over it."

Continuing again along the economic view he said: "It is necessary that each individual shall have some thing to eat, something to wear and something to clothe himself with, besides a place of habitation. These necessities can only be secured by labor. Nothing, so far as we have been able to ascertain, on the face of the earth can be obtained without it. It is essential, then, we must labor in order to subsist."

The next basic proposition upon which economics was founded, according to Mr. White was the moral point of which he explained. "If every article can be obtained by labor, then to whom do the results of labor belong but the man who labors? What is the great question of economics that confronts us today. According to the institution of private property and the fundamental principles upon which it is based those who labor own the results. The best laborers we have cannot produce one single article unless the natural materials are provided them. All the ironworkers in the world cannot make a nail unless supplied with the proper kind of material. From this it is very evident that land and labor are the two fundamental layers upon which all laws of economics are grounded. The march toward civilization

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