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FLING'S ADDRESS

DELIVERS EXCELLENT TALK AT CONVOCATION.

Compares Russian and French Revolutions as to Motive and Progress.

Professor Fling gave an instructive talk on the "French and Russian Revolutions" at Convocation yesterday morning. By way of introduction, he quoted the old Greek saying: "I am a man, and nothing which concerns humanity can be of indifference to me."

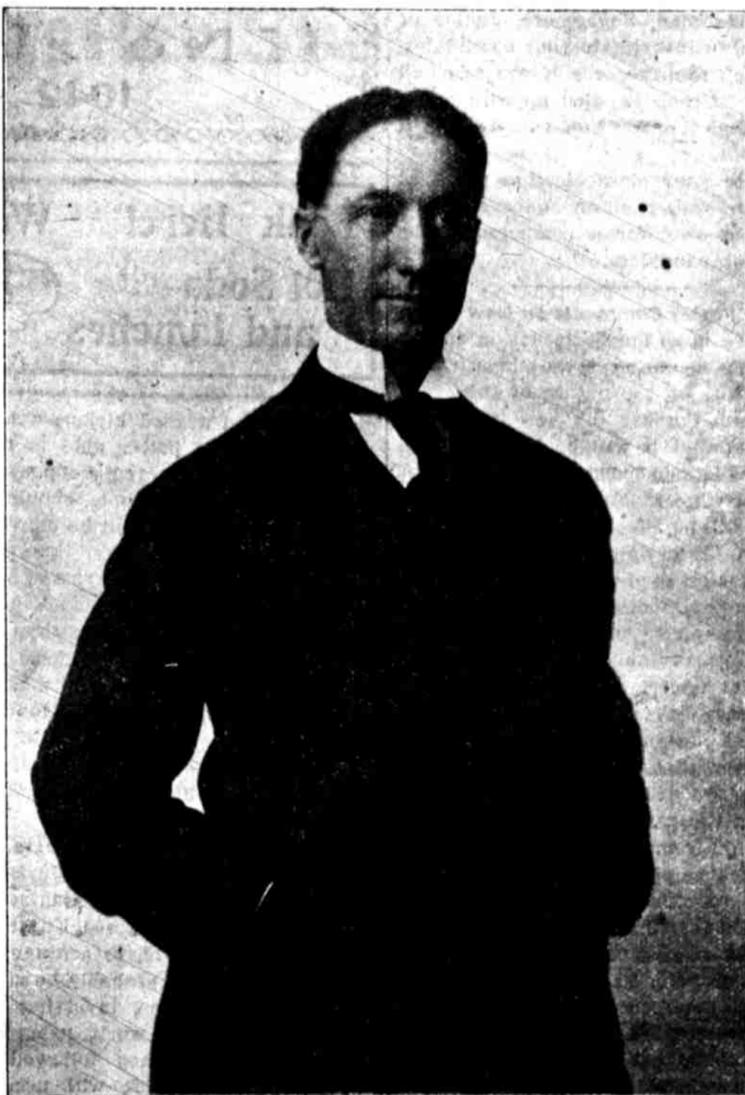
The movement in Russia is part of a movement as old as society itself, as was the one in France many years before, both emphasizing the political side. These movements in Russia and France are parts of one political movement lasting for several centuries. It began in England, followed later in American colonies, then crossed to the continent, culminating in France. In 1870 constitutional government was established thruout Europe, except in Russia. In Asia Japan took it up, and even China may be ahead of Russia in its adoption, thus making Russia, with the exception of Turkey, the last country in the civilized world to have this form of government.

One hundred years ago the French turned to Greece and Rome for models, referring to Brutus and the Greek heroes. References in Russia are now constantly made to France, for the French Revolution influenced Russia directly. Much study and writing has been done in Russia, valuable literature being in possession of the Russian universities, but in one sense the French Revolution has been studied as a model.

A comparison of the two revolutions must be rapid and superficial. The Russian revolution has just begun, yet the conditions are similar to those which prevailed in France. There is central arbitrary government, abundance of graft, and taxations oppressive to the peasants, who are mostly ignorant. There exists a lack of liberty of speech and of person and an ignorance of privileges. A long period of agitation has led to a similar course of events. Foreign wars in both cases have incurred great debt, and these wars have caused also the calling of assemblies. The rulers, Louis XVI and Nicholas I, have both been inefficient but well-meaning men.

Again, new elements have come in. Russia must contend with industrial problems, trade unions, strikes, socialism and anarchy. France wanted a republic, and the agitation was conducted by parliament and the educated people struggling against the government. In Russia the peasants are leading, thus making the aims different.

The course of events during the first year differs widely. In France the courts of justice called an assembly and forced the king to appeal to it. The king made general promises, then increased the revenues, while in Russia the ruler made concessions, but not those demanded by the people. Even when the crisis came in France, force was not applied, for the peasants organized a militia and the government passed to the people, breaking



Director Budd Gillespie.

Budd Gillespie, the popular and efficient director of the University Glee and Mandolin Clubs is too well known among the student body to require introduction. In 1897 he assisted Willard Kimball in organizing and training the Glee Club. He has always

the central power of the king, and destroying the feudal system. In Russia the revolution is bloodier, for the government remains firm and the troops loyal, so that there has been no advance. It is a question of world interest how constitutional government should be established in Russia.

Ineligible Candidates.

By an error in proof-reading the Nebraskan of last Saturday reported the following men as eligible for the football team this year: Miner, Evarts, Fleming, Wopat, Ferrel, and Patten.

These men will be debarred from the regular games of this season on account of the Freshman rule and the residence requirement applicable to all students coming from other institutions. By the latter ruling students

been prominent in local musical circles, a favorite in oratorio and concert work. For the last three years he has been a member of the quartet of St. Paul's M. E. Church. Mr. Gillespie's direction is mainly responsible for the splendid success which attended the Clubs last year.

coming from other colleges or universities must be in the University a year before participating in University games.

A Business Opportunity.

Any male student of the University desiring to work under salary for the managerial department of the Daily Nebraskan should apply to Business Manager Standeven at once. There is a good chance for the right man.

Girls' Mass Meeting.

There will be a mass meeting for all University girls this morning in Memorial Hall at 11:00 o'clock. Chancellor Andrews will speak.

Miss Kiesselbach, scholar in German last year, is instructor of German in the Lincoln High School.

UNI SETTLEMENT

PROSPECTS ARE FOR A GOOD YEAR.

Dr. Bolton Outlines Work—Finances in Good Condition—More Workers Wanted.

The College Settlement Board of the University of Nebraska is making preparations for an unusually vigorous campaign thruout the coming year. Already appeals for the funds necessary to carry on the work of the Settlement have been taken to the business men and other citizens of Lincoln and the response has been unusually gratifying to all friends of the enterprise.

An urgent appeal is now extended to the Faculty and to the student body to renew their interest in the Settlement and to give gladly and enthusiastically the assistance in the actual work of the enterprise that is necessary for an unqualified success. The Settlement Board urges that it is incumbent upon the University as a whole to make good at the Settlement house and so make the best of the financial assistance already rendered.

The Settlement has at its disposal two commodious houses, comfortably furnished and especially adapted for the work in hand. They are located at Twentieth and N streets, an admirable situation for drawing the boys and girls who would be most benefited by such instruction as the Settlement offers. In years past exceedingly large classes have rewarded the efforts of the workers and an increased enrollment is confidently expected this year.

In a general way the work of the Settlement is well known. The purpose behind it, of course, is to bring to the citizens of Lincoln the practical advantages of a higher school of education, such as the University is, and to show them that the University means something for the general social welfare.

The practical work of the Settlement is perhaps not so well known. During the past year clubs were formed for the purpose of bringing the boys and girls of the Settlement section together socially and they met with marked success. Besides this, classes were conducted in carpentry, cooking, and sewing under the direction of University students who were, in turn, under the supervision of University professors and other experts. It is planned to enlarge the work along these lines during the winter and what workers have already returned are entering into it with apparently unbounded enthusiasm. Any University students desiring to participate in this work should see Professor Bolton, or some other member of the Board, at once or all available positions will be filled. This offers students desiring to engage in Settlement work after graduation an excellent chance to get in touch with the elementary requirements of the field.

The present College Settlement Board consists of the following members: Professors Bolton and H. R. Smith of the University Faculty; E. H. Willisford, Mr. Pipal, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Seacrist, and Mrs. F. W. Field.

(Continued on Page 3.)

Foot Ball Saturday

Hastings College vs. Nebraska

University Campus 3:30

General Admission 25c