

The Daily Nebraskan

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UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN; TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1906.

Price 5 Cents.

CYCLONES WIN

NEBRASKA LOSES HARD-FOUGHT GAME TO STURDY FARMERS.

First Home Defeat in Six Years—Cornhuskers Make Game Fight—Visitors Much Heavier.

Nebraska went down before Ames in defeat last Saturday to the score of 14-2. Outweighed, facing men of greater experience, and handicapped by injuries, the Cornhuskers showed that they knew how to play the nerviest kind of a losing game, fighting bitterly to the very end.

The game emphasized the prediction of our own coach that the new rules put a premium on flukes. With all due respect for the strength of the Ames team, it may be safely said that the score does not justly measure the respective strength of the two teams. Eliminating the lucky chances which gave Ames her first field goal and only touchdown, the score would have been 4-2, and under the old rules, who knows.

One thing was very evident, that neither team could gain ten yards in three downs consistently. At no time before have the new rules had so thoro a test and on no occasion have they proved so flat a failure. Both teams were well schooled in the new style of game, but neither by trick nor by straight play was either able to retain the ball, and the game largely resolved itself into a punting duel, in which a fluke might turn the score one way or the other. That the new rules have good points is very evident; perhaps but few will deny that football is a more varied and interesting game, but to say the least ten yards seems too far to carry the ball in three downs.

With two weeks for preparation, the team should be in excellent shape to meet Minnesota, and they will play as good or better game than if they had beaten Ames. One thing is sure, they will play their very best game whether beating or beaten. One thing is sure, they will play. After its most plucky showing in the face of defeat the team deserves and needs the support of the students, and it is up to them to help make the season yet be a glorious one for Nebraska.

The game in detail follows:

Bill Johnson kicked off at 3:50 p. m. and Nebraska got the ball on a fumble near the Ames 50 yard line. Johnson made 8 yards around left end, but Denslow lost 4 trying the other end. Nebraska was forced to punt and Ames returned, after failing to make the required gain. After more punting, a fumble gave Ames the ball on Nebraska's 40 yard line. Nebraska held and another exchange of punts left the ball on her 50 yard line in Ames' possession. A blocked punt on the part of the visitors lost them 15 yards. Ames was forced to punt, and Nebraska took a brace. Cook made 9 yards on a quarterback play and (?) Then the Ames line held and Nebraska was forced to punt. Starting at the 30 yard line, Ames pushed McElhenney around for 7 yards, and Brugger thru for 4 more. After being

penalized for offside play, the visitors made 30 yards on a beautiful forward pass. Then they punted to our 20 yard line and Cook tried a quarterback play with a loss of 10 yards. On the next kick Jensen was interfered with while trying for a fair catch and was allowed to place kick for goal from the 25 yards line. He booted the ball squarely between the posts and the score was Ames 4, Nebraska 0.

Jaensen kicked off, and Schmidt returned the punt on the first play. Jaensen again signalled for a fair catch on the 43 yard line. This time, however, he failed and Schmidt kicked out from the 25 yard line. After a few ineffectual plays the half ended, with the ball on Ames' 30 yard line in her possession.

Second Half.

Jaensen kicked off and a fumble on Nebraska gave Ames the ball on the 15 yard line. Jaensen tried for goal, but failed and Nebraska kicked out from the 25 yard line. Chaloupka was injured and taken out of the game, Carroll taking his place at guard. Reppert, Ames' heavy fullback, tore thru the line for 20 yards before being stopped. From now on the game was a series of punts, the ball being in Ames territory most of the time. Nebraska netted 15 yards on a forward pass and Gil McDonald went in to try a drop-kick for goal. Ames broke thru the line and blocked the kick, however. A second attempt met with a similar failure. Gil tried to kick and again he was blocked, Ames getting the ball. Ames lost 13 yards on a quarterback play and punted to the center of the field. Nebraska tried a forward pass that dropped into the arms of McElhinney, who ran 40 yards for a touchdown. Jensen kicked goal. Score, 10-0.

Johnson kicked off and sent the ball over the line. Ames kicked out from the 25 yard line, but Wilkie blocked the ball, falling on it on Ames' 20 yard line. Ames held for downs and punted out of danger to Schmidt on the 50 yard line. Both sides tried forward passes and lost the ball. Ames punted to Cook, who dropped the ball on the 30 yard line. Jones got the ball and carried it 5 yards on the next play. Following this Ames made 8 yards more thru guard. Shortly after this Jaensen drop-kicked another goal. Score, 14-0.

Johnson again kicked over goal and Ames tried to kick out from the 25 yard line. Wilkie again blocked the ball, an Ames man falling on it behind his own goal line for a safety. Score, 14-2.

Benedict replaced Cook at quarter and after the kick-off tried a drop-kick from the 40 yard line, but failed. Time was called with the ball on Ames' 10 yard line in her possession.

BAND INFORMAL

at

MEMORIAL HALL

Fri. Eve., Oct. 26.

Price, 50c

UNIVERSITY CHEMISTRY CLUB.

New Club Formed to Promote Interest in the Study of Chemistry.

Last night a meeting was held in the Chemistry lecture room to perfect the organization of a University Chemistry Club. A constitution was adopted and officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President—F. W. Upson.

Vice President—Ellison Ross.

Secretary-Treasurer—M. A. Klein.

The charter members of the society are: F. W. Upson, Ellison Ross, M. A. Klein, J. B. Whelan, W. S. Hadlock, "Ferdie" McDowell, H. E. McComb, S. S. Fay, and A. B. Drawbaugh.

English Club Elects.

The English Club met Saturday evening at the home of Miss Louise Pound, 1632 L street. A program was given and officers for the coming year were elected. Prof. Daniel Ford was elected president and Miss Stella Morrison, secretary. The program consisted of reviews of a recent story by Keene Abbott and a book of poems by Miss Birchill. Miss Ruby Jessen and Miss Leta Stetter, '06, read original verse.

Cross Country Men Meet.

Friday morning at chapel time the cross country men met in Dr. Clapp's office to discuss cross country work and plan for the season. About twenty-five were present and an enthusiastic meeting is reported. From now on until Thanksgiving, when the team goes to Chicago for the Western Intercollegiate Cross Country Championship Meet, the men will work regularly every day. Two squads start out at four o'clock, another at five. Prospects are very good for a winning team, two men of last year's team, Alden and Morgan, and two of the year before, Havens and Sampson, being in the squad. With this nucleus a strong team should be developed and Nebraska should stand an excellent chance of repeating her performance of two years ago when she took first place.

The German Department has received copies of the Ph. D. theses of John Van Zandt Cortelyou and J. L. Kind, both of the class of 1890. Mr. Kind received his degree at Columbia University last spring, where he held the Carl Schurz fellowship. His subject is "Edward Young in Germany." He is instructor of German at the University of Wisconsin at present. Mr. Cortelyou received his degree at Heidelberg last year. His thesis was a thoro study of old German insects. He is now professor of German at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan.

WARD ON ALASKA

DEAN WARD TALKS OF OUR NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Not a Region of Ice Alone—Its Vast Area—Variety of Climate—Commercial Resources.

Dean Ward of the College of Medicine gave a most interesting and instructive talk on "Alaska" at Convocation yesterday morning. It is a prevalent idea, he said, that Alaska is a cold Arctic province, inhabited by wild beasts, an undesirable and somewhat tragic place. This is a false idea, for altho a land full of hardships, Alaska is a very attractive country and has many opportunities.

Its size is far greater than we think, for this province of the United States extends in longitude from 130 degrees west to 173 degrees east, and in latitude from 51 degrees to 72 degrees north. Its situation is similar to that of Scandinavia, its northern and southern points corresponding respectively to the North Cape of Norway and Copenhagen in Denmark. Sitka, the capital, is the same latitude as Edinburgh, Scotland. Alaska makes the geographical center of our country not in the United States proper, but 400 miles west of San Francisco in the Pacific ocean. The area is one-fifth the total area of the whole country. If Alaska were projected upon the United States its northern point at the boundary line of Canada, its southern point would cross into old Mexico, and from east to west it would reach from South Carolina to Los Angeles, California.

The most important city in trade relations is Ketchikan, on the Revillagigedo Island, where there is found a mixture of Spanish, Russian and Chinese elements. The population numbers 1,100, but its one store carries a stock of one-fourth million, doing a business of \$30,000 per month. Ketchikan is 700 miles from Seattle, beyond the Portland canal which separates Alaska from British Columbia, and behind the Prince of Wales Island. To reach Ketchikan ships must pass thru very narrow channels hundreds of feet deep.

The climate ranges from that of Florida to that of Maine, the mean temperature being similar to Washington, D. C., even warmer in winter. The only ice in Ketchikan is artificial, so the fish trade is supplied from the ice plant or from a piece of iceberg from the north. The climate of southeast Alaska is very even, and in the Yukon Valley it is like that of North Dakota or Montana, but somewhat better for farming purposes. Rainy, cloudy weather is characteristic, yesterday being a typical Alaskan day. The highest temperature reached was 84 degrees.

In southeastern Alaska the land is broken, rocky and mountainous, with large ocean inlets. Strange to say, the forests and undergrowth are very thick, resembling a tropical jungle, thus making it difficult to travel by land. All roadways are made of planks built upon a trestle, so most of the transportation is by water. There

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