

# The Daily Nebraskan

Vol. VII. No. 10.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907

Price 5 Cents.

## HARD AT PRACTICE

CORNHUSKERS ARE BEING PUT THRU STIFF WORK.

Encouraging Additions Made to the Squad—a Shake-up in the Back Field—South Dakota Line-Up.

Pigskin practice in preparation for clash with South Dakota Coyotes, next Saturday has been backward this week due to the unfavorable weather. Continued rains converted the grid-iron into more or less of a mud puddle, forcing Coach Cole to abandon it and leaving the state farm lawn as the only available place for practice. For the past two nights the Cornhuskers have been going through stiff practice at the farm, and although the atmospheric conditions have somewhat hampered play, the practice has been quite satisfactory to the coaches.

The work of the 'Varsity players has been ragged in spots and Coach Cole is pushing his pupils at a stiffer pace than ever in preparation for the bout with the Coyotes. Every member of the squad is finding out that loafing is not permitted for a moment, and Coach Cole's "hurry up" policy is fast being infused into the minds of the players. Special attention is being given to the strengthening of the 'Varsity defence. To accomplish this the second team for the last few days has been made up chiefly of 'Varsity substitutes, with the result that the teams have been more evenly matched. This system put snap and ginger into the play, for subs were pitted against the regulars each fighting for a position on the first team.

Recent additions to the squad are encouraging to the Cornhusker supporters. In Beekley and Perrin the squad has acquired two strong players and their presence should greatly add to the strength of the team. The fact that Beekley is a very fair punter gladdens Coach Cole as he can substitute for Captain Weller in case of the latter's injury.

Perrin, a sub last year, is a husky candidate for a place in the back field. Johnson, who previously has been playing as sub in the line has been transferred to the backfield on the second team and has shown his ability to plough through the 'Varsity for substantial gains. Beekley and Perrin tip the beam at 175, while Johnson balances the scale at 180. The addition of this trio to the squad of back-field material makes the outlook much brighter.

The team is still short on ends and various men are being tried out daily in this position, including Cooke, Beltzer, Craig, Patton, Bentley and Burleigh. It is hoped "Mike" Denslow will return, which would probably solve the end situation.

The line-up for tomorrow's game has not been decided upon as yet, but will probably be much the same as that of the Peru game.

The South Dakota line-up for the (Continued on page 4.)

## FOOTBALL

### South Dakota vs. Nebraska SATURDAY, OCTOBER FIVE

3:30 p. m. :: Admission, any place 50c

#### WHITMORE WRITES.

S. D. Coach Tells About Situation at Vermillion.

Coach Whitmore of the South Dakota football team writes as follows regarding the football situation at his school:

"The men all have good spirits and will fight hard Saturday when they meet the Cornhuskers. They hardly expect to win but do hope to play Nebraska as hard a game as last year.

"Our field is wet and heavy after the bad rain but we have worked out of doors every day and the men are in fine condition.

"We defeated Yankton 39 to 0 Saturday. Last year the score against that team was 33 to 4 in our favor.

"The make-up for our team is undetermined for several positions. Kolb, center; Brisbane, right guard; Latin, right tackle and Brown left tackle, are all old men and will occupy those positions in Saturday's game. Either Coffey or Cove, both old men will be at quarter. Hare and Simpson will play at full and half back respectively. Both of these men are old players. All of the men mentioned above have won letters at this University. Cuppet will be at left guard. He is an old player who was ineligible last year. Olivera, a high school man will play right half. The end positions will be filled by Thompson, Lynch or Brown.

"Our men average one hundred and sixty pounds."

#### Palladian Reception.

The Palladian Literary Society will be at home to all University students Friday evening, October 4, in U. 106. A short musical program will be rendered. All Palladians, including present members and faculty alumnae, will be there to show you a good time.

Miss Grace MacMillan, 1889, is teaching in the high school at Pocatello, Idaho.

#### IN THE WEST.

Attendance at the Leading Universities.

While Harvard maintains its position as the largest American university, many people will be surprised, says the Chicago Journal, to learn that the second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh and ninth largest are situated in Chicago territory.

The University of Valparaiso is next to Harvard with 5,451 students. Valparaiso is in Indiana, not far from this city. The University of Chicago is third, with 5,079 students. Next comes the University of Michigan, with 4,800, and Columbia only is ahead of the University of Illinois, with 4,300, and the University of Minnesota with 4,025. Then comes the College of the City of New York, and directly after it is Northwestern University, with 3,863.

Valparaiso University, which is the second largest college in the United States, is not much heard of. It is a non-sectarian and co-educational institution founded in 1873, has 155 instructors and a library of 12,000 volumes. The other great western universities are well known. They are all growing rapidly and the probability is that within a few years several of them will have to pass Harvard.

These figures will astonish persons who think that the east is still the center of American education. They show the enormous growth of not merely the population of the central west, but also of the desire for knowledge that possesses it. When to the list given above are added the University of Wisconsin, which has 3,166 students, the University of Nebraska, which has 3,130, and the University of California, with 3,005, it is seen that the west is at the forefront of the country's educational advance.

Your car fare would pay for a nice lunch at The Boston Lunch. Why go home?

## ITS FORMATION

THE "EARTH-MOON CATASTROPHE" EXPLAINED.

Professor Swezey Tells In Interesting Manner How the Moon Was Separated From Earth.

Professor Swezey, yesterday morning gave a large crowd of students a picture of the possible formation of the moon and the relation of this event to many phenomena observed upon the earth. With the use of lantern slides and careful explanation he made perfectly clear a subject which is usually considered very difficult.

First explaining Darwin's theory of the formation of the moon, Professor Swezey declared that at the time when this event occurred the moon would probably be rotating at the rate of once in every three or four hours.

The crust of the earth, at that time, was not as thick as it is today, but probably existed on the liquid center much as cream lies on milk. The rapid rotation might produce a protuberance on one side which would become pear shaped, then dumbbell shaped, and finally leave the earth's surface altogether. The orbit of this mass at first would, of course, not be as large as it is today, and this would result in much larger tides. These would act as a break on the rotation of the earth which would gradually grow slower. The final result would be conditions as we find them today—the orbit of the moon increasing in size as the rapidity of the rotation of the earth decreased.

Professor Swezey then considered the question of a scar remaining upon the earth's surface as a result of the formation of the moon. He showed pictures of the outlines of both the moon and Mars, and the showed a section of the earth's surface. The contrast was very striking. The surface of the earth was very uneven, showing a great depression where the Pacific Ocean is, and great continental plateaus. The surface of the moon and Mars were seen to be remarkably level. It has been computed that the volume of the moon would fill an area the size of the Pacific Ocean and thirty miles deep, while the Pacific Ocean is only a few miles deep. However, if the interior of the earth were in a molten state the great hole would naturally partly fill up.

The formation of the Atlantic ocean was not discussed, and Professor Swezey advanced an intensely interesting theory for this. In the case of a great disturbance such as the forming of the moon, it would be natural for the earth's crust to split apart in some places. By a picture of the continents as they exist today the Professor showed that, when pushed together, they so nearly fitted that it seems impossible that this could have happened by chance.

In concluding his talk, Professor Swezey declared that if these theories (Continued on page 4.)

## BAND INFORMAL

### SATURDAY EVENING

—OCTOBER 5—

Memorial Hall.

Tickets 50 Cents