

The Daily Nebraskan

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RECORDS BROKEN

NEW MARKS SET FOR UNI. IN THE HIGH KICKS AND SHOT PUT.

Exhibition Drill By the Pershing Rifles
—Medal Won by D. D. Plumb.

Friday afternoon a large crowd filled the Armory to watch the annual Charter Day athletic contest. The day was fine and clear and the result was a phenomenal attendance.

At two o'clock the Pershing Rifles appeared in uniform and gave an exhibition and competitive drill which was well executed and liberally applauded. The competitive contest was won by D. D. Plumb, who received the Pershing gold medal.

The athletic events in order were:

Twenty-five yard dash—R. H. Burruss, first; Harry Minor, second. Time, 3 1-5 seconds.

Eight men entered—Reed, Perry, Burruss, Campbell, E. G. Kroger, Hummell, Elliott, Minor. The race was run in three heats, Burruss, Campbell, Minor and Kroger being in the final heat. Burruss will receive a silver medal and Minor a bronze.

Vence Vault.

L. C. Hummell, first height, 6 feet 7 inches; E. G. Davis, second, height 6 feet, 5 inches.

The pole vault was won by G. B. McMasters, height 10 feet, 8 inches. R. Russell was second. Mr. McMasters came within 2 1/4 inches of the University record, which is held by M. A. Benedict, and E. H. Hagensick, of the class of 1906.

In the twelve-pound shot-put, C. C. Collins made a new record of 44 feet. The record was formerly 43 feet 5 inches and was held by Sid Collins. E. G. Kroger was second with a put of 40 feet 4 inches.

In the running high jump, L. C. Hummel was again first, with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches. Burruss was second with 5 feet 4 inches. The University record in this event is 5 feet 11 inches, held by Paul Anthes and J. C. Knode, class '07.

The running high kick was one of the most spectacular events as the contestants were obliged to fall full length, often alighting on the back of the neck. This combination of skill and nerve was won by G. C. Long, who set a new record of 9 feet 4 inches. W. A. Fleming was second with 9 feet 2 inches. The former record of 9 feet 1 inch was held by I. P. Hewitt.

John Parcell won the rope climb in 73-5 seconds. This event was also spectacular, as the winner made several frantic "dabs" at the bell, while the audience held its breath.

The final event and probably the most exciting part of the contest was the interfraternity relay race. This was won by Phi Kappa Psi, who will receive the pennant. Alpha Theta Chi was a close second, with Delta Upsilon third and Delta Tau Delta fourth.

In all the individual contests, the winners receive a silver medal, and

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LINCOLN HOTEL

FEBRUARY 21

JUNIOR PROM

FORMAL

TICKETS 3 DOLLARS

NEW MUSEUM OPENS.

Interesting Exhibits—Nebraska's Opportunity.

The new museum which Professor Barbour and assistants have been busy arranging for several months was opened to the public yesterday. Many do not realize the rarity of a number of the specimens which we have in our own museum and the great pains which Professor Barbour and his assistants have expended on this work.

One of the interesting exhibits is the "Nebraska loess man," which was found near Omaha by Robt. W. Gilder. This skull, with others, was found in a formation of undisturbed loess which geologists say plainly locates him in a pre-glacial period. The formation of the skull also indicates a very early man, probably earlier than the mound-builders. The skull is narrow through the temples, the forehead low and retreating and the brows projecting. On the occipital or rear region of the skull are deep scars and marked protuberances for the attachment of muscles which must have given him a very powerful neck. The mound-builders do not show this so clearly. His extremely heavy jaw and worn back teeth show that he ate hard food such as nuts and roots, which required grinding. A moderate estimate of this man's age is 50,000 years, which gives him the title of the first inhabitant of Omaha, and at least puts him in the contest as the oldest known human skeleton.

A quarry that is producing innumerable new and invaluable fossils is that on the ranch of James Cook at Agate, Sioux county, Nebraska. A peculiarity of these deposits is that they are of an age of which very little has been known before and form a geological "missing link," as it were. Thus many species found are new and fill many discrepancies in the evolution of different types of animals.

The *Syndyoceras Cooki*, or ancestral Four-Horned antelope, is the only skull of its kind in the world, and was discovered by a Nebraska student, Harold Cook, 10, on his father's ranch at Agate. Mr. Cook has also found many other new species of animals.

Probably the most remarkable exhibit in the museum is a slab of solid rock about four feet by eight and one foot thick which is literally filled with all kinds of bones of numerous animals, some of them heretofore unknown. Each side is chiselled flat so that the bones project, showing exactly how fossils are found and what a difficult task it is to extract them uninjured. Some of the bones extend

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LECTURE ON MATH.

Cassius J. Keyser of Columbia at the Temple.

Cassius Jackson Keyser, Ph. D., Adrian professor of mathematics at Columbia University, lectured on "Mathematics" in the Temple at 5:00 p. m. yesterday.

Modern mathematics dates from 1758 when analytical geometry and calculus were only a hundred years old. Ours is the golden age of mathematics for "Euclid" is as small a part of mathematics as the Iliad is of literature.

Professor Keyser developed the significance and purpose of mathematics and its relation to the other sciences. Mathematics was regarded merely as the science of magnitude, measurement increase and decrease, but with the theory of limits this definition falls. Then we have indirect measurements of planets, growth of cells, etc., which necessitate still broader definitions of mathematics. With projective geometry, metric facts are ignored and the enchanted realm of that that is doubled. Then the idea of position (as two points determining a straight line) was added and mathematics became the science of measurement and position. Then mathematics developed farther and farther and is still developing and broadening its sphere.

Mathematics is the exact science par excellence and deals with necessary and correct conclusions. It is indeed one with symbolic logic. The mathematician must include all necessary propositions and exclude all unnecessary ones and the latter is a task which taxes the powers of both analytical and constructive criticism.

At first mathematics was regarded as a tool or instrument but now it is a science of doctrines and principles.

Prof. Keyser combated the prevalent idea that mathematics narrows and impoverishes the mind and ignores induction, observation and reason. The great instigators of this fallacy, he said, were Sir William Hamilton and Shopenhauer, both now convicted of falsifying the opinions of others, in establishing this idea.

Observation in mathematics is not sensuous but sensetranscending. In fact only in mathematics do we find pure thought, not dependent on any material sense. The sphere of the mathematician has come to be to think logically anything that is logical and thinkable.

Professor Keyser closed with an earnest statement of the spirit of science as both the child and the parent of

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COMMENCEMENT

MID-WINTER EXERCISES HELD LAST EVENING.

Charter Day Address by Dr. Lucius A. Sherman, Dean of the Graduate School—Degrees Conferred.

The mid-winter commencement exercises were held before a large crowd in the Temple last evening at 8:00 o'clock. The following program was given:

"On the Sea"..... Dudley Buck

... The University Glee Club.
Invocation—Rev. S. Mills Hayes,
Chaplain of the Evening.

Soprano Solo—"Spring Song"..... Becker
Miss Vera Upton.

Charter Day Address—"Commercialism and Higher Education," Dr. Lucius A. Sherman, Dean of the Graduate School of the University. Conferring of Degrees.

Benediction.

Dr. Sherman delivered a scholarly address on the subject, "Commercialism and Higher Education." He first made a comparison between modern scholarship and learning and the old learning down to the beginning of the Nineteenth century.

In 1800 a student rose at five o'clock and attended his first class by candle light. The whole aim of the old education was acquisition, while that of the new is power. Formerly the eye was turned backward, but now it is turned on the forces and tendencies which make our own time. The spirit of 1800 was one of skepticism and negative beliefs. The individual loomed high and selfishness was dominant. Today there is a public consciousness. The spirit is one of service and altruism; of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Men go to college not to make themselves great, but to prepare to do a great work. It is no longer "letters for letters' sake," but letters and learning as a means of service.

Has the spirit which has made learning healthful, destroyed the taste for literature? It is true we do not read for reading's sake and that expression is not so studied, but our literature has power and serves a purpose. Individuals read less, but the masses read more.

Neither is poetry a lost art. Manufactured sentiment and feticism are gone, but poetry is still in the blood of the race and love of the sublime still lives.

The young man from college who goes out into business is forced to conform to the ideals of the business world. The watchword is "Get the business," and little questions of ethics must be overlooked. Commercialism knows not the joy of living and does not wish its workers to do so. This is a result of democracy in its desire to use and create power. We need cultivated men with the scholar's poise.

What are the remedies for the low tastes of this commercial spirit and its disregard of the rights of others? The

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