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MINNESOTA EXCURSION.

It has been three years since Nebraska sent a special train of rooters to Minneapolis to see the Cornhuskers in action against the mighty Gophers, and the announcement of an excursion to invade Gopherland this week is pleasing news to a large majority of the students, and many of them will take advantage of the opportunity offered for a journey north, Friday night. From present indications there should be a large contingent of Cornhusker rooters in Minneapolis Saturday, and they ought to be a good aid to the team in what is certain to be a hard struggle. It is to be hoped that they will not conduct themselves after the manner of the last crowd sent from Lincoln. If they do Nebraska's chances of winning are going to be minimized.

The rooters who went to Minneapolis in 1905, were the poorest bunch of supporters that ever accompanied a Cornhusker football team. They were "quitters" and then they did not give the team an encouragement at all. When the contest started it will be remembered that the score was 34 to 0, the Nebraska crowd tuned up their larynxes and gave a few cheers for the eleven. But as soon as the Gophers began a steady march up

HOKE SMITH SPEAKS

GEORGIA'S FAMOUS GOVERNOR AT CHAPEL YESTERDAY.

DISCUSSES POLITICAL ISSUES

Eulogizes Mr. Bryan and Declares Great Commoner and His Party Are Championing the Rights of the People.

At chapel yesterday morning the students were given another opportunity to hear a man of national reputation. Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia addressed the students for an hour, talking mainly on political questions. His address was interrupted frequently by applause, especially loud when he eulogized Mr. Bryan. Governor Smith spoke in part as follows:

It is a very great pleasure for me to meet for the first time a gathering in your state. I live far from here, but we all have the same problems to meet, and I like to feel that we are getting closer together. I believe that the highest ideal of government will only come to our country when a great body of people is found ready to support the right no matter what party advocates it, and also equally ready to condemn the wrong by whomsoever advanced.

Difference Between Candidates.

I believe that there is a vast difference between the two candidates now before the people, which vitally affects the best interests of the people. In the early part of our history we had a man who favored the rights of the people, and that man was Mr. Jefferson. Later, when the crisis came, another great man, representing the people, stepped into the presidency. I refer to Abraham Lincoln. It has remained for the state of Nebraska, and for your own city, to furnish the third of these great men.

During the past twelve years methods of legislation have grown up which are opposed to the best interests of the whole people, and which tend to give privileges to the few. I am not opposed to fairly accumulated wealth, although the highest conception of life is not found in the accumulation of wealth. When I see twenty-three men around a directors' table in New York city controlling billions of dollars I cannot help wondering whether it is due to great mental superiority, or whether it is due to

now gives national banks or go the whole way and make deposits safe.

Side-steps Issues.

Mr. Hughes attempted to side-step the issues of this campaign by declaring that such problems were not presidential questions. This position is nothing more than absurd. How are such questions that vitally affect the people to be submitted for the action of the people if political parties do not take them up?

The distinguished governor has referred to Mr. Bryan as "Doctor Bryan" and declares that his election would bring a panic. I now refer to Mr. Hughes as "Doctor Hughes," and would like to ask him for his receipt to guarantee the permanent maintenance of prosperity. And then I would ask him where his receipt was last fall, when the streets of his own city were filled with men who had no bread to feed their starving children.

Position on Tariff.

Finally, Governor Hughes declared that the real issues in this campaign were the tariff and the trusts and declared that Mr. Bryan favored free trade. Mr. Bryan does not favor free trade, but he attacks the present export tariff. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Taft admit that the tariff is bad, and if it is bad and has put in the hands of a few power to injure the many, then why has it been continued in power for the last twelve years?

Mr. Hughes said that Mr. Bryan's plan of restricting the trusts was the policy of a dreamer, a man too good for politics, a man who ought to be in the pulpit. I would like to see more men in politics who are fit to be in the pulpit. There are some men who, whenever they think anything high or noble, or dream of anything better than it is now, think it to themselves and do not dare to think it out loud. It is a consolation to at least know that such men sometimes dream right.

Not Sound Argument.

With the trained ingenuity of a corporation lawyer, Mr. Hughes has attacked the democratic position in regard to trusts. He said that if anyone created a business he would have to stop work until somebody had as large a business as he, and that if a man got a patent he would have to divide it with somebody else. It was a clever satirical argument such as should be presented to people who can't think. Governor Hughes knew that the plank in the democratic platform which he was discussing, did not and was not intended to cover such a proposition. That plank is intended simply to prevent great consolidations. It says nothing to prevent any man

MAXEY IN THE ARENA

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR CONTRIBUTED AN ARTICLE.

TELLS OF DENVER CONVENTION

Non-Partisan Description of Democratic Gathering by Nebraska Man Appears in Popular Magazine.

"The special attention of our readers is called to the extremely able non-partisan report of the democratic convention," says the September Arena, "prepared expressly for the Arena by the staff correspondent, Professor Edwin Maxey, L. L. D., M. Dip. Professor Maxey, besides being a member of the faculty of the University of Nebraska, is an author of distinction. His published works and his numerous contributions to leading magazines on political and diplomatic subjects have justly commanded the attention not only of this country, but of other English-speaking lands."

Mr. Maxey's article is cleverly written, discussing first the scene of the Denver convention. The writer thinks that it is significant that the convention further west than any previous national conventions have ever been held. It is the recognition that the west has become the political battle ground, noticeable again in the selection of Mr. Bell as temporary chairman of the convention. It is the cleverness of the democratic leaders in recognizing this fact that may add many thousand of votes to the ticket this fall.

No Desire to Lose Bryan.

The idea that the democratic party desired to get rid of Mr. Bryan is not half nonsense—the idea that Bryan was monopolizing the democratic party is "humbbug." Ninety per cent of the delegates were for the great commoner and no one could be found to actively oppose him. To get rid of Bryan would be like the republican party ousting Theodore Roosevelt from the leadership, for there is no one who represents the thought and feeling of the rank and file of these two parties like these two men. And what of the chances of other democratic leaders to win without Bryan's support? Like the followers of Roosevelt, the Bryanites are not partisans but personal admirers such as cannot be controlled by party machinery and delivered to one another as some commodity.

It must be admitted that Bryan swayed the Denver convention as did Roosevelt the Chicago meeting, but Bryan carried out the entire program while Roosevelt left an uncompleted. "The progress of the campaign is making it increasingly clear that among the mistakes made at the Chicago convention, the most costly in its consequences is that of President Roosevelt in contenting himself to name the nominee for the major office and allowing the reactionary element to do the rest. In this respect the Denver convention shows greater consistency or in other words 'the steam roller can be better used in paying the way to election than to nomination.'"

The most noticeable feature of the convention was the unseating of the Guffy delegates by the credential committee. Deciding that the question was one of political expediency, the committee reported that Guffy and the corrupting influences of which he was a willing agent must be purged from the party. While involving serious questions of states rights, yet there was no doubt in the minds of a great majority of the delegates that Guffy's dismissal was necessary for the party's success.

Party Platforms.

Regarding the platform, the convention acted with sagacity. The trust plank is as clear and explicit as anyone could desire, the anti-injunction plank furnishes a good guide for legislative action and the direct election of United States senators was well-chosen. The plank regarding guarantee of bank deposits, will, on account of its newness be widely discussed, and probably will add strength to the platform. An unwise measure

(Continued on Page 4)

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and down the field for touchdowns the crowd quit its cheering, and commenced "roasting" the Cornhuskers. This was true of practically the entire Nebraska bunch of rooters excepting about ten boys and girls who were grouped together in the center of the grandstand. These kept up a continuous noise in support of the Scarlet and Cream until the game was at an end. The rest of the crowd, however, either scoffed and jeered at the team or sat in silence. A never-dying display of enthusiasm from the whole Nebraska contingent might have spurred the Cornhusker team on to fiercer fighting, and Minnesota's total score might have been kept down.

If the crowd of rooters which is intending to make the trip to Gopherland this week is going to act anything as the bunch of 1905 did, it would better never start. What the team needs behind it at Minnesota, Saturday is a bunch of supporters who will be supporters and not "quitters." With 300 live Nebraska students in the stands cheering throughout the entire game, the Cornhuskers are bound to do something. Should Minnesota get the better of the Nebraska players at the start of the game the rooters ought to be just as vociferous in showing their spirit as is Nebraska in the lead by a safe margin.

The Nebraska rooters at Minneapolis Saturday should remember that they are playing that game just as much as the team is. The team is going to do its part and with the rooters doing theirs there will be a repetition of what exhibition of 1908.

laws made in the interests of a few people.

Criticizes Mr. Hughes.

Recently I had the opportunity of having Governor Hughes speak in Chicago, and after I had listened to him I was more than ever convinced of the importance of the election of Mr. Bryan. He declared that Mr. Taft was the ideal man to fill places which may become vacant in the supreme court of the United States. Under the circumstances it seems that Mr. Taft could hardly hope to succeed better than has Mr. Roosevelt in the appointment of federal judges, but I have not been particularly impressed that the names of these tower above those previously appointed. It is impossible that Mr. Bryan should do worse than has Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Hughes ridiculed Mr. Bryan as a dreamer without knowledge of practical affairs, and declared that the declaration in favor of the government guarantee of bank deposits was merely another of Mr. Bryan's dreams. He seems to have forgotten that Mr. Fowler, chairman of the financial committee of the House of Representatives, recommended for passage by Congress a bill containing just the ideas now advocated by Mr. Bryan, and declared that the government should either withdraw the support it

from building up a great manufacturing business and building it up just as large as he can. It merely prevents business from being consolidated to such a point that it becomes dangerous to the people of the country.

The refusal of Mr. Taft to publish the contributions to the republican campaign fund until after the election reminds me of a man who has had his horse stolen and then goes out and buys a padlock and carefully locks up his stables after the horse has gone.

Not Opposed to Wealth.

My ideals of government are not founded on immense wealth in the hands of a few men. I have no objection to wealth if every man has an equal opportunity under the law. I do not believe, however, that the highest ideals are found in squandering great fortunes.

Ladies and gentlemen, I can arouse the same enthusiasm south of Mason's and Dixon's line when I mention Lincoln or Grant that I can north of it. We were glad of the Spanish-American war, for it gave us an opportunity to show that we love the union just as you of the north love it. In the great contest in which we are now engaged, we all have the same interests, though we come from different sections of the country.