

# The Daily Nebraskan

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## TELL OF WORLD PEACE

JUDGE FROST AND HON. JOHN L. WEBSTER AT CHAPEL.

## DISCUSS THE MONROE DOCTRINE

HAGUE TRIBUNAL RECOGNIZES ITS BINDING FORCE.

A Large Navy is Necessary to Make the United States Able to Enforce the Demand for Peace.

Yesterday morning, the hour from 11:00 until 12:00 was devoted to the second annual peace program to be given at the University of Nebraska. In the interest of universal peace, the hour was set aside for the discussion of the problems that confront those who hope to see universal peace soon an accomplished fact. Governor Shallenberger presided over the meeting and the speakers of the day were Judge Lincoln Frost of Lincoln and Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha. Judge Frost gave a dignified and scholarly address, while Mr. Webster, who is widely known for his ability as a speaker, was at times brilliant in his characterization of times and events.

Judge Frost dwelt principally upon the relation of the United States to the South American republics. He said in part:

"The world is coming to recognize the necessity for peace. The broad principles of justice and morality demand it. For this reason the world has felt that international law could and would not meet the demands made upon it. To assist it in effecting and solving the great questions that constantly arise, there was called about ten years ago, at The Hague, a tribunal to weigh these matters and seek to put itself upon a substantial basis; and it succeeded in establishing this end, for it set a precedent that was again carried out at the same place some years later.

### Were Not Represented.

"In the first Peace Conference, ten years ago, not one of the South American republics were invited to send representatives, but in the last one all received invitations. In the first one, and to some degree in the second, the nations were not willing to go to the length they should go in order to achieve the greatest results. In the case of the United States there has always existed a close relation with the South American republics. Our growth and prosperity has always been greatly accelerated because of our republican form of government. In all the international questions which have arisen we have always been square. The first peace conference failed in accomplishing anything except setting the example for latter conferences of the same kind.

"Our foreign policy is dominated by the Monroe Doctrine. Our representatives at The Hague would not agree to anything which might be construed as opposed to it. From Washington's time on, our policy has been to not meddle in the affairs of any other nation nor to allow any foreign colonization in America. This has been in itself a most effectual factor in our political progress, and we must not deviate from this doctrine.

"There have been many divergent opinions as to the usefulness and character of the Monroe Doctrine, but it must be remembered that under the policy therein outlined the development of this nation has continued. It has made our foreign pol-

icy always conservative and dignified. "In the history of our nation this policy has been frequently enforced and it has become so much a part of our political life that, while it was at first a right, now it is our duty to maintain it. President Roosevelt has said: 'Our duty required us to resist the territorial acquisition by any European power.'

"The results of the doctrine are evident. It has kept the nation free and unhampered and greatly promoted our development. The Monroe Doctrine must not be abandoned. We still need the benefits of its protection and the republics of the South require it yet. This is a great monument to President Monroe. May his work continue to promote our welfare, and as it does and as the influence and respect of this nation's increase may it be a potent cause for the ultimate universal brotherhood of man."

### Mr. Webster Introduced.

Mr. Webster was not introduced to the audience until the allotted time was nearly two-thirds over, and so he was forced to speak very rapidly in order to finish his talk in time. Mr. Webster has a very pleasing delivery and was given the closest attention by those who heard him. He spoke in part as follows:

"Universal peace is sure to come. Through all history thinkers and dreamers have delighted to look forward to the time when wars should cease. The only question to be considered is how soon is all this to happen.

"In 1899 the first steps were taken looking toward universal peace, in answer to the general desire for it which had been in existence so long. There have been great wars since then. This movement came just at the close of the Spanish-American war; a little later came the Boer war, and still later the Russian-Japanese war, which was the greatest war of modern times. Still, in the face of all this, we talk of universal peace and are confident that it will come.

"Mr. McDowell, of New York City, has recently promulgated a constitution which he advocates for all the people of the world. It has been said that such a constitution to be successful must embody all the best thought of the ages from Mohammed and Socrates and Plato to Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln. The question is whether or not the time has come for such a movement as this.

### Grows Closer Together.

"The world is growing closer together and things point to a final consummation of the hope of those who pray for universal peace. The world is becoming a great human family, thinking of the same things, talking of the same things and eating the same things.

"The United States has announced that it will protect the South American republics. This protection and care will tend to make the rebellions and wars that have wracked the continent less frequent and we shall soon have in the two Americas two continents interested in peace and devoted to its preservation. Europe has become a family of nations. The telegraph and the telephone have rendered impossible such wars as Napoleon conducted on the continent. When we look to Africa we find there, too, a continent devoted to peace.

"When we come to Asia, however, we find entirely different conditions. There we find different races and different classes striving together. There we find a strong war spirit, for when barbarism is breaking up into civilization it is the time when the war spirit is the most ripe.

"International law recognizes the right of war and no nation will give

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## BASEBALL MEN OUT

LARGE SQUAD TRAINS IN CAGE OF GYMNASIUM.

## BASKET-BALL A MONEY MAKER

Report of Manager Eager Shows That Season Has Credit Balance of About \$72—The Games in Kansas City.

The baseball training season for 1909 was started in the "cage" of the gymnasium Monday afternoon with a squad of fully sixty men working out under the directions of Manager Eager and Captain "Buck" Beltzer of this season's nine. The men will be kept at the limbering up work until Coach Fox arrives, March 10, and takes charge of the candidates.

The squad this season is larger than that of last year, which was supposed to have been the biggest that had ever reported for indoor work at this school. It is expected that the next week will see many more aspirants added to the list, so that by the time out-of-doors work is started that the squad will number over 100 men.

At a meeting of the athletic board last night Manager Eager, in a report made on the basket-ball season which closed at home for the Cornhuskers Saturday night, showed that there was a credit balance of about \$72. This is the most money basket-ball has probably ever made for the Cornhuskers.

### Home Games Good.

This season's profit was due to the attractive list of home games which the Nebraska five played at the armory. Minnesota visited this city for the first time in several years and on Saturday night drew an attendance of 600 people, which was probably the largest crowd that ever witnessed a basket-ball game at this university.

During the season the Cornhuskers played eighteen games, and of this number were the victors in six. They won the opening contest of the year with Cotner and lost the second game of the season to the city Y. M. C. A. five. Three games were played with Kansas, two taking place at Lawrence and one at Lincoln. The trio went to the Jayhawkers, Minnesota was met in four games, two each at Lincoln and Minneapolis. The Gophers took the series. Four games were held with each Ames and Drake in the northern section of the Missouri Valley Conference league. Four of these games were played in Lincoln and two each at Des Moines and Ames. Both Ames and Drake were defeated in two contests apiece at Lincoln. At Ames the Cornhuskers divided the pair and at Drake lost the two games. Missouri was played a single game at Lincoln and was the victor by a narrow margin.

### Games in Kansas City.

The season for the Cornhuskers is not yet at a close. A series of three games for the championship of the Missouri valley will have to be played with Kansas university. These contests will take place in Convention hall at Kansas City, probably next week. The dates have not yet been set.

Manager Eager goes to Kansas City today to make definite arrangements for playing the three games. He will meet Manager Lanadon of the Jayhawk school, and the plans for the contest will be settled upon.

It was found advisable to arrange the games for Kansas City. At first it was considered best to play one game in each Lincoln and Lawrence and a third one, if necessary, in Kan-

sas City. The heavy expense of transportation for the teams between Lincoln and Kansas City and the cost of fitting up Convention hall for a single game would be so large that the playing of the three games on a neutral floor seemed the wisest thing to do.

One of the Lincoln afternoon dailies published a yellow story yesterday to the effect that Nebraska and Ames would not meet on the gridiron next fall. The story had little foundation and could hardly have come farther from the truth when it stated that the two teams would not hold their annual game this coming season. There has been a little matter of disagreement on dates which has kept the two schools from signing up a contract, but there is not the least reason to believe that they will not contest on the gridiron in 1909.

### And Other Instances.

The afternoon sheet that published the fake story yesterday afternoon has been an offender in a like manner on other occasions during the last two months. Among its notable yellow stories were two conveying the interesting, although not true, information, that Manager Eager and Coach Cole would not be connected with Nebraska athletics next season. The stories had absolutely no foundation and were simply written without any regard whatsoever for facts.

There is a "yellowness" which pays, but it is the "yellowness" of truth and not of lies. The afternoon sheet which hands out pure fakes to its readers can hardly expect to be read as a reliable organ.

## SOPHS PLAY SENIORS TONIGHT

First Game of the Interclass Championship Series.

Tonight the seniors will play the sophomores in the initial game of the class championship series. The teams are closely matched and the game promises to be a good one. The doors will be open at 7:30 and a charge of fifteen cents admission will be made.

The sophomore squad is as follows: Guards, Guy Reed, N. R. Smith, Amberson and Hascall; centers, "Sid" Collins and C. R. Griffin; forwards, Bob Carroll and J. W. O'Conner. The senior team is composed of the following: Guards, J. B. Harvey, F. R. Kroger, H. S. Stevenson and J. R. Smith; centers, J. L. Ritchie and T. W. Hills; forwards, F. E. Waters, A. M. Wildish and F. A. Crites.

Tonight the interclass athletic board will meet in the Cornhusker office and arrange a new schedule to settle the interclass championship, as a number of protests have been raised. The trouble seems to be that the schedule only allows three games. Friday evening the sophomore team will meet the freshmen and Saturday the juniors will play the seniors.

## CHARACTERS WERE OMITTED.

Senior Play Cast Not Complete as Printed in Nebraskan.

In the cast of characters of "The Royal Family," printed in a recent issue of the Daily Nebraskan, several important characters were not included. These characters are the Queen Mother, the Comtesse, the Count, and the Duke. These parts will be taken by Helen Day, Ethel Gedd, Sheldon Coon and J. C. Ketrledge.

The Philippine constabulary band, which was here Monday contained several relatives of local Filipinos. This band will make a few more stops before they reach Washington, where they will form an eighty piece orchestra for the inaugural ball. Following this event they will tour the New England states, going from there to Europe, where they will visit London, Paris and Berlin. They will return to the United States September 1st.

## GET \$1,000 A MONTH

STATE FARM MILK SALES NOW PAYING GOOD SUM.

## LIMIT OF EXTENSION REACHED

UNLIKELY THAT DAIRY WILL BE FURTHER INCREASED.

Forty Cows, Half of Them Milked by Vacuum Machines, Supply Basis for Experiments for Benefit of Students.

Growing by a gradual and steady increase for the past several months, the dairy department of the state farm has now about reached the limit of efficiency. Forty cows are being cared for in the farm stables and the milk sales to patrons in the city aggregate nearly \$1,000 a month.

The dairy department is one of the important divisions of the state farm work. Under the direction of Professor Haecker, the students are familiarized with the different methods of milking by machine, separating, testing and with the caring for the cows. The commodious dairy building offers excellent facilities for experiments and the barns are conducted as models of their kind.

### Machines in Use.

About half of the forty cows on the farm are milked by machine. This process, invented only a few years ago and first tried in New York, enables the speedy and convenient milking of a large number of cows. The machine is operated by electric motors, which run a vacuum pump. The milk is drawn through flexible rubber tubes by the air-suction and deposited in metal pails specially cleaned.

Since the marketing of the first machine there have been several different kinds invented by different investigators. The principle in all is more or less similar but the method of application is widely different in the varying methods. At the present time the students at the farm are experimenting with several different machines and these are being submitted to an elaborate system of tests. Several new devices are expected to arrive shortly to be tried out. This work will probably be finished this spring and it will not be again taken up in all probability unless some radical changes are made in the machines on the market.

### Demand for Milk.

There is no lack of demand for the milk from the state farm. The citizens of Lincoln are only too glad to be able to procure milk which is assuredly pure as is the milk from the state dairy. The competition for a place on the "state line" is keen and the entire product is used on Lincoln tables, save a small part reserved at the farm for testing and other purposes. The farm milk wagons canvass the town as do any others from other dairies.

The sales for the two years ending November 30, 1908, this period making up the last university biennium for which there are complete figures, amounted to over \$12,000. It is expected that the sales for the next biennium will amount to more than \$20,000.

### Notice Dramatic Club.

The Dramatic club will hold a business meeting on Tuesday, March 2, in U. 106, at 11 a. m. All the members of the club are urged to come out, as several important matters will be presented for discussion.

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