

The Daily Nebraskan

Vol. IX. No. 105.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1910.

Price 5 Cents.

STATE CONSERVATION CONGRESS SOON

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES AND STATE DEVELOPMENT.

GOVERNOR ISSUES PROCLAMATION

Delegates from All Over the State Will Convene in Lincoln March 29 and 30—Will Discuss Topics of Interest to State.

The Nebraska State Conservation Congress will convene in Lincoln March 29 and 30. The question that will be discussed will all deal with the natural resources of the state and the discussions will be led by men who are well qualified to talk on their subject and who have had experience in dealing with the problems of the state. The questions are live ones and are of vital interest to everyone in the state.

One session of the congress will be devoted to a discussion of the subject of good roads. Road overseers and county commissioners from all over the state will be in attendance and the automobile clubs will also send delegates. The proposition of making good roads for less money will be discussed. The idea will be advanced that good earth roads could be made with half of the money that is now spent if that money was well spent. Professor George R. Chatburn is president of the good roads committee and will preside at this session.

Discuss Water Supplies.

Another session of the congress will be devoted to a discussion of healthful water supplies. In a recent tour of investigation it was found that the water supply of a large number of Nebraska towns was very unhealthful. The investigation disclosed the fact that a large percentage of the disease in the state was caused by the poor quality of water consumed. The question will be discussed by experts and different remedies proposed. This question is of the utmost importance to the citizens of the state and the discussion of this session of the congress will be noted with interest all over the state.

The development of northwestern Nebraska will be the subject under discussion at another session of the congress. The utilization and reclamation of the sandhill land will be one of the most important topics discussed. The dried-up lands, the rough lands, and the alkali lands of the northwestern part of the state will come up for discussion. In this connection talks will be made on dry farming. It will be shown that this method is destined to be of great importance to the farmers of Nebraska.

The contrast between grazing and agricultural interests will be brought out. The increasing importance of agriculture will be discussed by prominent western farmers. They will tell of the decrease in the amount of land used for grazing and the reasons for this decrease.

The maintenance of soil fertility in the rich agricultural lands of the state will also be discussed. In connection with this subject the subject of crop rotation will be discussed by some of the leading agriculturists of the state. Professor Pugsley will lead the addresses on this subject. Regent George Coupland will preside at this session.

Seed Corn Problem.

One session of the congress will be devoted to the seed corn problem. The state finds itself without good seed corn. This is mostly due to the fact that Nebraska farmers have been careless in testing out the corn they have used for seed. The principal discussion in this section will be by Professor Montgomery. This lecture

will be fully illustrated. Dean Burnett of the agricultural college will preside at this discussion.

Professor G. E. Condra will lecture on Nebraska conservation problems. The lecture will be outlined by lantern slides. Professor Condra has a fine collection of pictures illustrating the different problems in Nebraska, and his lectures will prove highly interesting. The congress will in no way consider the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

The official call for this congress was contained in a proclamation issued by Governor Shallenberger on the 5th day of March. The following will be delegates:

All elected state officers and heads of departments.

All elected county or township officers.

All elected city or village officers.

All officers of state organizations.

All editors and publishers.

All officers of banks, mills, elevators, creameries, farmers' institutes, county fairs, colleges and high schools.

Together with appointed delegates as follows:

100 by the governor.

50 by the state board of agriculture.

50 by the state conservation commission.

50 by the chancellor of the University of Nebraska.

10 by each mayor of city or village.

10 by each commercial club, board of trade or grain exchange.

10 by each railroad operating within the state.

10 by the South Omaha Stock Yards company.

5 from each township by the county clerk.

Inasmuch as there will be fifty university students appointed as delegates to this congress, it should be of great interest to the student body.

The students of the university come from all parts of the state and this congress will deal with the problems that concern all parts of the state.

NO MORE "SNEAK DAY"

"Senior Outing" Title of Reformed Class Affair.

"Sneak Day" is now a part of dim, misty past. At a class meeting held yesterday noon Chancellor Avery addressed the class on the subject of "Sneak Day." He advised that the name be changed to "Senior Outing," owing to some criticism which has been aroused by the former name.

The details of the "Senior Outing," as the day will henceforth be called, are practically the same as those of the former "sneak day," with the exception that the faculty will all be notified of the day and the seniors will be excused from classes on that day. The underclasses will not have any knowledge of the date of the outing. The chancellor in his address to the class expressed himself as in sympathy with the outing, and wished the class to make it a thoroughly successful affair.

CHICAGO GLEE CLUB AT TEMPLE.

Were Forced to Answer to Numerous Encores.

The University of Chicago Glee Club appeared at the Temple Saturday night under the auspices of the University of Nebraska Glee Club. A full house greeted the club and were excellently entertained with song and instrumental music. The club contained about twenty members. Mr. Johnson was very well received with his violin solo, and Mr. Stark proved himself an artist on the cello.

The club was always forced to answer to at least two encores. A pleasing feature was the University of Chicago songs they sang. They also rendered the "Cornhusker" as their opening number.

PHI BETA KAPPA DAY EXERCISES YESTERDAY

FRESHMAN-JUNIOR DEBATE—THE JUNIORS WINNERS.

A LARGE CROWD IN THE CHAPEL

Elections to Three Honorary Fraternities Announced—One-sixth of This Year's Class Elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Phi Beta Kappa Day was celebrated yesterday with appropriate exercises in the chapel. Announcements were made of the new members of the honorary fraternities Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Kappa Nu and Delta Sigma Rho. Preceding this the juniors and freshmen participated in the final struggle for the interclass debating championship.

Chancellor Avery presided at the exercises. Miss Hazel Kinsella of the senior class rendered a piano solo, Chopin's Polonaise in A flat. Chancellor Avery then introduced the first debater. The junior team was composed of W. M. Wolvington, A. R. Raymond and A. M. Oberfelder. The freshman debaters were Bruce Johnson, T. B. Andrews and Horace English. The question was, "Resolved, That the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution should be repealed."

Professors Caldwell, French and Judge Hastings acted as judges. S. P. Dobbs served as timekeeper. The judges' ballots were unanimous in favor of the negative side, which was upheld by the juniors. Each debater had two speeches, the first consisting of five minutes direct argument, the second of two minutes rebuttal.

The Debate.

The opening speaker of the freshmen, upholding the affirmative side of the resolution, was Bruce Johnson. Briefly he summarized the provisions of the fifteenth amendment. He cited the reasons for the adoption of such an amendment as being an outspoken desire of northern people to punish and thereby humiliate the southerners. In a conciliatory statement, he granted that some few negroes have struggled to the front; that there are seventy or eighty remarkably intelligent negroes, but added that of these few he was not speaking, but rather of the 40 per cent of the entire United States negro population that are absolutely illiterate. In no uncertain tones he said that the right to vote is not an inalienable right but a granted privilege, the exercise of which was denied to all those persons who have not sufficient ability to comprehend the true value of American citizenship.

The opening speaker for the juniors in behalf of the negative side of the issue was W. T. Wolverton. He conceded the right of the states to regulate voting, but hotly objected to the contention that the fifteenth amendment forced the people to permit of negro suffrage. He argued that people were not crying for any repeal of the settled amendment and consequently did not advocate the revocation of the fifteenth amendment because this amendment is a constituent part of the negro's freedom. It established a precedent by declaring that no person shall be denied suffrage because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. In quotations from a decision handed down by Justice Miller of the supreme court, he secured authority for his assertion that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States are united and inseparable.

Mr. Andrews was the second speaker for the affirmative. The main contention advanced by him was the fact

that the negro is not capable of voting intelligently. He aired a belief to the effect that the question of suffrage and the question of freedom are two entirely different issues not dependent upon each other. In conclusion, Mr. Andrews argued that the negro has done nothing for the cause of freedom. To substantiate this allegation he cited the reconstruction period in which the negro was his own political boss, also the actual operation of the governments of several of the negro republics. He asserted that the disfranchisement of the negro is expedient for two reasons: First, it would remove all sectional feeling now existing, and, second, it would obviate the now apparent necessity of violating the constitution of the United States by throwing out all negro votes at the election polls.

Mr. Raymond, the second speaker for the negative, based his entire argument on one contention, that because of the educational and property qualifications the negro is a competent voter. He also gave a brief history of the negro's educational career, incidentally proving the marked advance of the negro since the enactment of the fifteenth amendment. Because of the stipulations in the fifteenth amendment, he accused the advocates of the affirmative side of the proposition of a deliberate attempt to discriminate between the negro and white man because of a mere color qualification.

Horace English concluded the arguments of the affirmative and laid paramount stress upon his contention that the south will not permit of equality between the black and white races. He acknowledged that the law allowed the negro suffrage, but held that in so far as practice would not tolerate of the same, the law was a mere dead letter and a disgrace to the states. He enumerated the effects of the negro's franchise as insolence, vanity and animosities. He advocated that the cause of all these evident effects be removed by withdrawing the privilege which the negro could not properly exercise until he attains a high state of real civilization.

Mr. Oberfelder, the last speaker for the juniors, held that the repeal of the aforesaid fifteenth amendment would be disastrous to the negro—would be disastrous to the south—would be fatal to the union now existing in the whole nation. He pointed out as the inevitable results of such a proposed measure, first, the revival of the old sectional feeling still smoldering in the breast of every true southerner, and second, the belief that the south would disfranchise the negro at the least provocation, but if such were the case they would never consent to recognize or exercise their old practice of accounting the negro population and apportioning them for political purposes according to this census.

After the decision of the judges had been announced, Chancellor Avery read the elections to Delta Sigma Rho, the honorary debating fraternity. Judge Hastings then read the names of those winning Beta Kappa Nu honors. He also announced the three highest standings in the freshman law class, winners of the "Pound" prizes.

The chancellor then introduced Professor M. M. Fogg, who in a short talk gave the history of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and the basis on which this year's elections were made. About one-sixth of this year's class had been elected. The highest average was a little over 94 per cent. None were below 85. This is grading an E at 95 per cent.

Professor Fogg then presented the vice-president of the fraternity, Professor Lawrence Fossler, who read the names in the absence of Secretary Stout.

Baked beans, baked on the premises and served hot with delicious brown bread, 10c. at The Boston Lunch.

SMALLPOX DISCOVERED ON CAMPUS YESTERDAY

H. A. WOOD, D. F. McDONALD AND G. H. HANSEN STRICKEN.

AUTHORITIES URGE VACCINATION

Chancellor and Dr. Clapp Desire All Students Who Have Been Exposed to Be Vaccinated at Once.

Owing to the fact that three cases of smallpox were discovered in the university yesterday, the chancellor and Dr. Clapp are requesting that all those who can possibly do so, or who have been exposed to the infected students, should be vaccinated at once. The three cases were discovered yesterday. One of these has been on the campus attending classes for a week.

H. A. Wood, D. F. McDonald and Geo. H. Hansen are the students who are now under quarantine at the present time. H. R. Wood has been on the campus for a week since contracting the smallpox. The other two students have been attending practically no classes since they were taken ill.

If the disease should spread or give any indications of doing so a general vaccination will have to be resorted to. At present, however, the chancellor and Dr. Clapp are requesting that all students who have been exposed to the disease and have not been vaccinated within the past two years, be vaccinated at once. This should be done before the Easter recess, as there is danger of carrying the infection over the state.

Every precaution is being taken to prevent further spread of the disease, and if the students will copy with the chancellor's request it is believed that all danger of the spreading of smallpox at Nebraska can be prevented.

SHOCKED CO-ED

Fancy Step in Gymnasium Caused Faculty Investigation.

Some trouble has recently been encountered by the instructors in the women's physical culture department. The course in fancy dancing is what caused the difficulty.

It seems that in the course of their gymnastic career the co-eds are supposed to take work consisting of a few fancy dancing steps. It so happened that a certain young lady had serious objections to any kind of dancing. Of course on entering the gymnastic classes she was not compelled to dance because of her objections. But she believed that what was wrong for her was wrong for her sisters.

Under this impression, she took the matter before the faculty. Now the idea of anything wrong in the instruction in the ladies' gymnasium does not seem to have entered the minds of the faculty up to the time of the complaint and consequently they had not investigated nor even seen the exact method of instruction pursued in the gymnasium for some time.

When the complaint of the co-ed reached their ears they at once took steps to see if it was justified. They appointed a committee to look into the matter. The committee consequently set a time for the investigation. When it arrived they lined themselves up in solemn array and requested the instructor to perform the alleged obnoxious dance before them. This the instructor willingly did. The investigating committee, after a moment's respectful silence, withdrew. The charges were groundless.