

# The Daily Nebraskan

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## WAR! BLOODY WAR RAGES WAR!

### THREE BLOODY BATTLES IN THE WAR OF THE COW BELLS

### UNDERCLASSES CLASH WITH AW- FUL CARNAGE YESTERDAY

### FIGHT RAGES ABOUT COW BELLS--MASSACRE OF SHIRTS AND JEWELRY STOPPED BY CHANCELLOR--LIST OF SLAIN NOT PUBLISHED

Gore ankle deep! Blood running in streams! War in all its glaring, brutal reality, a war of cow-bells, occurred on the campus yesterday.

Heavy fighting occurred between forces of the freshmen and sophomores. Three distinct engagements are reported and the extent of the losses has as yet not been fully ascertained. The heat was intense.

Heavy clouds of dust hung over the field of battle in front of Library hall at 11 o'clock yesterday. About two hundred men were engaged during the first fifteen minutes, but with reinforcements arriving every moment the number in the struggle was rapidly increased to over three hundred. On the outskirts of the main battle which occurred before Library hall, skirmishes took place between detached parties. The fighting was furious and the heat intense.

**Fighting Increased.**  
As the battle progressed, the intermittent skirmishing of small parties developed into two heavy engagements, one at the southeast gate of the campus, and one before the museum on S street. Heavy losses in shirts, cuff links, frat pins and wind were sustained by both sides and great quantities of grass seed was trampled into the earth. The heat was intense.

The carnage was awful. Co-eds witnessing the fray were seen to reel and faint away at the sight of the manly fraternity pins. One brave sophomore girl lost her breath at the sight of President Hawley's cap torn into shreds. At the close of the battle the field was covered with the had-been belligerents searching for their dead (aforesaid collar buttons, etc., etc.). The heat was intense.

**Details of Battle.**  
The fighting was brought about by what the sophomores took to be offensive advertising on the part of the freshmen. A rally which was held in the Temple was advertised by the freshmen with a large green sign on a small but brave boy who propelled himself about the campus ringing a cow-bell. Some "horrid, rude" sophomore (quoting a freshman co-ed) took the bell away from the boy. Co-eds gathered on the library steps—the freshmen saw them—and the war which will go down in history as the "War of the Cow-Bells" began. The heat was intense.

Joseph Pomerene, a freshman, escaped with one bell. The other one was retained by the freshmen on the campus. During a lull in hostilities another bell was purchased and both sides gathered forces for the fray. The heat was intense.

The ringing of this bell reached the ears of the sophomores gathered around the fountain at 11 o'clock. Throwing off their hats and coats, the second-year classmen made a flank movement towards the freshman regiment, and sweeping down on them, across the green lawn and the spaded flower beds, the battle commenced again. The heat was intense.

One large battle commenced. Coats,

hats, pieces of shirts, collars and neckties began to fill the air. A skirmishing party of freshmen made a flank movement to the east, and here they were attacked by sophomore outposts. A sophomore squad led by a valiant corporal started north, but here they were pushed back by a guard of freshmen. These two small frays were left alone. The main battle waged merrily onward. The heat was intense.

**Bells Move.**  
Bells were heard on every hand. Wherever the tinkle of the cow-bell was heard there the fight centered. Clothes were a matter of no consideration. One bell moved from the fountain to the walk in front of the library and then back to the big rock. The bell was always in the center. But this was not the only bell. At least four well-toned cow-bells were innocent victims in this scrap, but the heat was intense.

While the battle raged around the rock the smoke of wearing apparel cleared for a minute and one of the freshmen captured a bell and set out full sail for town. He ran down R street to Twelfth, where some of the sophomores caught up with him. About thirty students became detached from the main battle by this event, and they went at it hot and heavy and kept at it until after the campus scrap had been quelled by the chancellor. The heat was intense.

**Dive from Fence.**  
The nearness of the fence made a good place to charge from, and when a fighter found himself out of the scrap for a moment he mounted the fence and dived for the center of the mass of struggling humanity below him. No one had to be carried from the field, the casualties being only minor matters, not to be heeded by brave fighters struggling for the honor of their class. However, one sophomore did lose what few clothes he had left, scarcely a man but had some mark to which he could point with pride and tell his descendants about when he is old and gray. The heat was intense.

One part of the battle took part over on T street. Leslie Hyde succeeded in capturing one of the cow-bells, from the freshmen and started for the northeast corner of the campus, ringing it. The heat was intense. This, of course, was a challenge which the freshmen could not ignore. Several of them started in pursuit. Two or three sophomores also joined in the race to aid Hyde in the fight which they knew would be sure to ensue. Bill Letton stumbled over a wire. The rest of the sophomores stopped to take care of him. In the meantime the freshmen overtook Hyde and captured the bell. Letton recovered in a short time. The heat was intense.

When the battle had raged for about thirty minutes, the chancellor became aware of what was taking place on the campus. Without waiting to even get his hat, he and Registrar Harrison and Assistant Regis-

trar Rutledge and Prof. A. A. Reen came hurriedly towards the scene of conflict. Chancellor Avery did not hesitate. He went at once for the bell. He pushed aside those near and pulled off those who were on the top of the pile. He told the men that such conduct was disgraceful and would not be tolerated. He said he would suspend one hundred men if necessary to keep order on the campus. He evidently meant business, for Professor Reed stepped forward with pencil and paper, ready to take the names of those who refused to desist. The heat was intense.

**Cease Hostilities.**  
But none refused. Everyone was tired, some did not know whether they were still all together, so they quit fighting and went to searching for possessions lost in the struggle. The chancellor's action was greeted with some applause by the assembled on-lookers, but the majority of the spectators were enjoying it immensely. Every member of the lower classes who was within distance and who was in good health was in the struggle. ex-  
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### GUY REED ELECTED EDITOR OF ANNUAL

### JUNIOR CLASS MET AND AWARDED MEDALS TO TEAM.

### TO HAVE A HAYRACK PARTY

Will Go Out for Ozone—Dance Barn Dance in Old Style—Return Through Ten O'clock Gloomings.

Guy Reed will be the editor-in-chief of the 1911 Cornhusker. He was elected at a meeting of the junior class held at 11:30 yesterday morning in Memorial hall.

Reed is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and has been junior managing editor of this year's annual. No opposition to Reed for the position of editor-in-chief developed and the election was one of the quietest held in several years. This, it is believed, was in a large part due to Reed's efficiency in his present capacity as managing editor, which made him the strongest possible candidate for the position.

**New Feature.**  
Propositions for a hayrack party to be held about May 1st occupied some time at the meeting. The expedition, as planned, will leave the university at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After a drive through the country the class will have an open air barbecue supper, after which they will hold a regular country barn dance, returning at about 10 o'clock. It is hoped that the class will be able to secure the penitentiary barn for this purpose.

The class voted medals for the debating team and coach and heard the report of the junior prom committee. A balance of \$34.01 remains after paying all expenses of the dance.

The bill of \$10 from the Melick stables, which has been haunting the class since its freshman year, was again brought up and discussed. A large part of the bill, an ingenious member of the class asserted, should be paid by the senior class owing to the fact that it was incurred through the breakage of a cab window in ex-President Weaverling's attempt to escape from the seniors.

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

### THE SUPREME COURT GIVES A STUDENT A SQUARE DEAL

### STUDENT VOTE DISCUSSED BY SUPERINTENDENT MCBRIEN

### TAKES UP FORMER DECISIONS OF COURTS OF NEBRASKA AND OTHER STATES

Supt. J. L. McBrien, in a statement given to the press last night took up the question of the student vote, which is a topic of live interest at present. He said:

"We have heard considerable discussion in the last few days relative to the voting place of university students. The great number of students who registered last Saturday for the purpose of voting in the city election on Monday, April 11th, and the great student rally at the city auditorium Tuesday evening have called forth objections from some who do not seem to clearly understand the law governing such cases. Some of the saloon advocates and agents of the brewers threatened to make a test case on this question by taking it to the courts. The supreme court of Nebraska gives students a square deal on this question. As far back as 1895, in the case of Berry vs. Wilcox, 44 Neb., 82, our supreme court held that a student may vote at the seat of a university if he has his residence there and is otherwise qualified.

**Against Wesleyan.**

This case was brought against Wesleyan students voting at University Place. The supreme court of Nebraska in expounding the constitution and the law governing the question of student voting says: 'The fact that one is a student in a university does not of itself entitle him to vote where the university is situated, nor does it prevent his voting there. He resides where he has his established home, the place where he is habitually present and to which when he departs he intends to return. The fact that he may at a future time intend to remove will not necessarily defeat his residence before he actually does remove. It is not necessary that he should have the intention of always remaining, but there must co-exist the fact and the intention of making it his present abiding place, and there must be no intention of presently removing. Now in the case before us these students came to University Place, their main purpose being to attend the university. They were emancipated from their parents, apparently with no intention of returning to the home of their parents; they regarded University Place as their home, leaving it during vacation and going wherever they could obtain employment, with the intention of returning to University Place at the close of the vacation. They were uncertain as to their course upon graduation and therefore had no particular future residence in view. There can be no doubt that they had lost their residence at the homes of their parents, and they were men without a country, if they had not acquired one in University Place. We think the county and district courts reached the correct conclusion on these facts in holding that these students had acquired a residence in University Place.'

"The terms 'a permanent abode' and 'his established home' raises the question as to the right of students' voting in the minds of some. The supreme court of Illinois has given a

very clear exposition on this point: In *Lale vs. Irwin*, 78 Ill., 170, the court said: "What is 'a permanent abode'? Must it be held to be an abode which the party does not intend to abandon at any future time? This, it seems to us, would be a definition too stringent for a country whose people and characteristics are ever on the change. No man in active life in this state can say, wherever he may be placed, this is and ever shall be my permanent abode. It would be safe to say a permanent abode, in the sense of the statute, means nothing more than a domicile, a home, which the party is at liberty to leave, as interest or whim may dictate, but without any present intention to change it."

**Seems Strange.**

"It is passing strange that those who are so loud in their protest against students voting never raise their voice against a far more transient class of voters than our university students. It is a notorious fact that there are many voters, who drifted into Lincoln last winter, meeting the ninety days' residence required by law only by the skin of their teeth, and who are now being held here through the influence of the saloon element until after the city election, and who will, as soon as they have voted, take the first train out of Lincoln.

"On the other hand, the university student who registered last Saturday and who will vote at the city election April 11th, will practically all remain in Lincoln until the close of the present school year in June. These students, who will finish their university course in June, have all lived in Lincoln at least one year; some, two years; some, three years; some, four years; and some, five or six years, since they were voters. Few, if any, of those who will finish their university course in June now have any purpose formed as to their movements after their graduation. Many student-voters will be at the university next year; many will be here two years; some will be here three years; and others, even four and five years. The main purpose of all of these students in coming to Lincoln to attend the University of Nebraska is to obtain an education. The parents of hundreds of these students have made Lincoln their home for years. Hundreds of other students who had, previous to and immediately preceding the time they came to Lincoln for the purpose of attending the university, resided with their parents in different parts of the state of Nebraska, but were not, and are not now, dependent upon said parents for support. But the question of a student's support—whether he is self supporting, whether some friend advances him the money, or whether his parents pay his way—is not a condition precedent to his right to vote. If the question of support were a condition precedent to every man's right to vote, it would disfranchise those gentlemen of leisure whose wives support them by their earnings over the wash tub.

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