

The Daily Nebraskan

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914

Thought once awakened does not again slumber.—Carlyle.

Our team is an aggregation of stars. It represents maximum football efficiency.

Our recollection of the game is best summed up in these lines:

Oh we rambled, we rambled, we rambled, we rambled,

All around, we rambled up and down, Oh we rambled, we rambled, we rambled till we touched

The leather down.

THE MEANING.

All-University parties have come to stay. The startling success of the first party makes clear that good fellowship, hearty co-operation and democracy are rampant at the University of Nebraska. It indicates that the germs of snobbishness will gradually die because of an unsuitable climate. It foretells a time near at hand when the social life of the students shall be expressed freely unhampered by unnatural and artificial social lines. Nebraska has reason to be proud of her school.

THE FORUM

"The United States and Germany,"

Editor Daily Nebraskan:

In the present great European struggle our president is urging us to observe a spirit of strict neutrality toward the belligerent nations. It may be well to recall the history of this great nation immediately after the Revolutionary War. It was at this time that the United States was trying to secure treaties with both France and England to protect the then young American commerce. She was unsuccessful. American ships were hardly able to sail on high seas without fear of capture by one or the other of these nations. The War of 1812 was a culmination of these atrocities.

The messages of the early presidents were often chiefly indignant complaints and protests against the terrible blows struck at American merchant ships by privateers on the high seas. American ships were merely regarded as loot wherever found.

Dope or Glasses — Which?

Why try to cure that which pills or powder cannot influence? Do you know that headaches are brought about more by the EYES than by any other agency? If you suffer ever so often with headaches it is doubtless a case of EYESTRAIN and not disordered stomach.

HALLETT

REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST
Estb. 1871 1143 O

For one year our ambassadors stayed at Paris and tried to find one ruler that would see the enlightened and liberal principles of this enlightened nation. They were not received at either the court of France or England. The commerce was seized and confiscated with the same regularity as before. It seemed that the United States must soon become a colonial possession again. It was then that Frederick the Great came to succor this nation. He, though an absolute monarch, could see the principles of the American nation. History has proven that Frederick deserved the title of "Great." He was a philosopher and had seen some of the genius of his own country go to their death in our struggle for independence. This ruler was one of the most powerful of European countries at that time formed a treaty which is still preserved among the state papers at the White House. That it is a treaty of importance is attested to by the fact that John Quincy Adams, in a message to congress dated March 15, 1826, regarding the proposed congress of diplomatic agents at Panama, said: "It will be within the recollection of the House that immediately after the War of our Independence a measure closely analogous to this Congress of Panama was adopted by the Congress of our Confederation, and for purposes of precisely the same character. Three commissioners with plenipotentiary powers were appointed to negotiate treaties of amity, navigation and commerce with all the principal powers of Europe. They met and resided for that purpose about one year at Paris, and the only result of their negotiations at that time was the first treaty between the United States and Prussia—memorable in the diplomatic history of the world and precious as a monument of the principles, in relation to commerce and maritime warfare, with which our great country entered upon her career as a member of the family of independent nations." The president goes on in the same speech and tells that the treaty gave the three great principles of foreign intercourse which our Congress was desirous of establishing. These principles are still the basis of maritime rules concerning maritime practices in time of war.

Were it not for this illustrious ancestor of the present Emperor William the United States could not boast of so great a merchant marine. From the other rulers they could obtain nothing.

No other time seems so fitting as this to tender to Americans this reminder of their debt of gratitude, and that they owe some little tribute of sentimental friendship toward this German state which was the first to admit their country to the "great family of independent nations."

This is humbly submitted to the students of this institution for their judgment.
L. E. ZOOK.

Editor Daily Nebraskan:

The comments of "H. C." apropos of Belgian relief in Wednesday's Nebraskan, ought not to pass unnoticed if they represent (as seems hardly possible) any considerable student sentiment. The subjoined dispatch from the daily press is, I trust, a sufficient general reply. In addition, it might be pointed out that so far from the Belgians having chosen this war, it was inevitably thrust upon them; for Belgium to have acceded to the German demands would have been equivalent to a declaration of war upon England and France, and would certainly have been so regarded by them. Belgium could not escape the war after the German ultimatum, even though its quarrel was in no sense her's; and American sympathy is very justly enlisted in her behalf. There is nothing analogous in the case of Bohemia, which is an integral part of Austria-Hungary. In addition, it might be observed that there is a

terrible error of abstraction as well as a perversion of morality in "H. C.'s" willingness to see a whole population suffer and starve because of the high politics of nations.

Washington, Nov. 11.—A central committee to take charge of Belgian relief work in the United States and co-operate with the international committee abroad will be designated by President Wilson as a result of a conference tonight between the president and Secretary Bryan. Such a committee would have no official standing. Secretary Bryan, the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff; Assistant Secretary of State Phillips and Hugh Wallace of Washington, discussed the Belgian relief situation at the state department earlier in the day and later Mr. Phillips sent a letter to the president containing a recommendation of Ambassador Page in London that a central committee be named.

The object of the central committee would be to co-ordinate the work of various committees and organizations which have inaugurated movements to relieve the sufferings of the Belgians, thus saving expense and simplifying the situation.

It was understood Count von Bernstorff informed Mr. Bryan there was no ground for a report that the German government plans to stop the sending of supplies to Belgians until they go to work.

H. B. ALEXANDER.

Editor Daily Nebraskan:

In an article published in yesterday's Nebraskan, someone signing himself "H. C." opposes the move to assist the suffering Belgians on the ground that they brought their troubles on themselves, and having "refused to learn their lesson," are not deserving of sympathy or help from Americans. The author of the article further states that the Bohemians are in greater need.

It is true that the people of Bohemia have been forced against their will into a war of Austria's making and are suffering greatly in many ways, not only because of immense losses of men, but as a result of famine in the land. But "H. C." is mistaken if he imagines that the Bohemians do not fully sympathize with the Belgians who are fighting against the invading German foe. The Bohemians of the United States collected large amounts of money and sent it to the Belgian Red Cross before it was known that there was such great need in Bohemia, which had been stripped of all supplies and provisions in order to provide for Francis Joseph's army. The Bohemians do not regret one cent given towards the Belgian fund, for they have all too keen an appreciation of what it means to have their country invaded by a hostile army bent on swallowing up the little nation which stands in the way of the greedy and powerful neighbor. Bohemia has many times been the battleground of wars of surrounding nations—wars into which it was drawn precisely as Belgium has been forced into the present giant conflict. Practically all of the Thirty Years War was fought in the Bohemian country, with the result that the land was so devastated that only within the last century has it been able to recover. Austria has ever behaved like a step-mother to Bohemia, which has had to struggle for every inch of advantage it has gained in the world of culture, art, industry, government, etc.

Bohemia bids Godspeed to Belgium, and though in sore need herself, she will share to her last crumb with those who so nobly struggle to drive a treaty-breaking foe out of the beautiful Flanders country.

Respectfully,

NEMO. (Name on file.)

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