

The Daily Nebraskan

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PRICE 5 CENTS.

CAPS FOR FRESHMEN

SALE WILL START TODAY IN
MEMORIAL HALL

SELL TWO FOR ONE DOLLAR

The Color is Green, as Usual—A
Record Breaking Sale is Ex-
pected—Don't Delay in the
Purchase of One

Sale of Freshmen caps will commence this morning in Memorial Hall. A skull cap and a toque will be sold together for the price of \$1.00 to all first year men. Juniors and Seniors, with a few of the under classmen will have charge of the distribution. A large number of the initial bonnets have been purchased to meet the demand and an effort will be made to make this year's sale a record breaker.

The caps are made of good green material and give promise of being very serviceable. Armed with this quantity and quality of head gear, each Freshman is supplied with fashionable caps for the entire year.

The Freshman cap is a tradition in Nebraska, which has done much to promote a spirit of fellowship among the first year men. It is not a badge of inferiority, as it is often thought. "Barbs," fraternity men and all alike wear the same hat, so that they will be known to each other.

The handicap of going through the University unknown and undiscovered is one to which every embryonic college man should turn his attention. The green Freshman cap has been tried and has been found a success. It has promoted fellowship and it has bound the first year men together in such a manner that they have been able to accomplish things.

One of the first big events in the University activities will be the Annual Olympics—the scrap in which the Freshmen and the Sophomores fight for class supremacy. For the purpose of more effectively uniting the Freshmen for this event, it has been thought a good idea to put the caps on sale early. The price is moderate and the purchase is not a luxury. By buying the two hats a man can save money.

Those in charge have requested that the Freshmen be urged to get behind this movement and push the sale of caps. They want it impressed that they are not used as a sign of inferiority in class standing, but merely as a means of bringing the new men together for a bigger and better University.

Association Keeps Open House

The Young Women's Christian Association welcomes all girls. It extends an urgent invitation to its rooms, where tea will be served during the days of registration. Tuesday, September 21, at 5 o'clock, will be the first meeting, the topic being the University Girl and the W. C. A. In conjunction with the Girls' Club, they will give a party in the Temple Saturday, September 25, to which every girl is invited.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND

By Edwin Maxey

Professor of International Law, University of Nebraska

So much and such violent opposition has arisen in the cotton growing section of the United States to the British treatment of cargoes of cotton shipped to ports adjacent to Germany and Austria, that it is fitting we inquire seriously into the justification or lack of justification for the policy pursued by the British government with respect to this commodity. As spokesman of the jingo element in the south, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, insists, with clenched fists, that any further interference by the British navy with shipments of cotton to neutral ports should be considered by the United States as an unfriendly act, and that an ultimatum to this effect be sent at once to the British government.

Before considering the legal phases of the question, it is interesting to note the extent to which economic interests may at times bias people's views as to purely legal questions; also what strange bedfellows are created by economic as well as political interests. While the law is no respecter of persons, persons are frequently no respecters of the law, provided it conflicts with their economic interests.

During our Civil war the United States declared cotton contraband. The south was at that time extremely pro-English in their views. In fact they were then as much Anglophile as they are now Anglophobe. And the Federal government, which is now protesting the policy of the British government in treating cotton as contraband, was at that time using the guns of its navy to emphasize its insistence that cotton was contraband. As the British did not resort to the same form of emphasis in their insistence that cotton was not contraband, the view of the Federal government prevailed. Now the British government is insisting that cotton is contraband and enforcing their view by a resort to the same form of emphasis which carried conviction during the Civil war. It would appear that our Federal government was wrong then, or now, and whether they were wrong then and now is a question of law which we will now proceed to examine.

With respect to their character as contraband, Grotius divides goods into three classes: 1—Goods used mainly in war; 2—Goods used only in peace; 3—Goods of use in peace and war. The latter he terms ancipitius uses, or of a double-headed use. The goods of the first class are absolute contraband. Those of the second class are never contraband, and those of the third class are conditional contraband, i. e., are contraband if destined for the use of the enemy's army or navy. This classification has not been improved upon and was cited with approval by the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Peterhoff, 5 Wallace 28.

Of these classes little difficulty is found with the regard to the first or second. Articles manufactured for and used primarily in war, such as artillery, are universally conceded to be

UNIVERSITY CHORUS IS TO STUDY FOLK SONGS

Meet in Art Gallery Three Nights—
Special Class for Drill—Men
on Monday Evening

The University Chorus will meet in the Art Gallery next Monday at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Carrie B. Raymond, the director, says she hopes that the change in rooms will make it more convenient for students to belong. A series of Folk Songs of all nations will be the first on the year's program, coming to a climax in the May Festival. Class meets Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock with an additional hour on Monday evenings at 7 o'clock for men who drill.

Nebraska Graduate Defends Pastor

The News Letter, the official organ of the Trinity Methodist church, issued Saturday, comes out strongly in defense of Dr. Hull, the pastor, and says in part:

"Trinity has never had a pastor that has given more of his own money or worked harder for the upbuilding of the church than Dr. Hull, and he is entitled to courteous Christian treatment, which he certainly did not receive Saturday night."

The editor of the News Letter is Miss Edna M. Brown, a graduate of the State University and a member of the Delta Zeta sorority.

NEBRASKAN TO BE GIVEN ONE YEAR FREE AS RECOGNITION OF LOYALTY TO THE PAPER.

TO ANY STUDENT WHO SUBSCRIBES TO THE DAILY NEBRASKAN FOR SIX CONSECUTIVE SEMESTERS AT \$1.00 PER SEMESTER, THE PAPER WILL BE GIVEN FREE FOR THE NEXT TWO SEMESTERS. EIGHT SEMESTERS FOR THE PRICE OF SIX. NOT PAID IN ADVANCE, BUT EACH SEMESTER.

FRESHMEN MUST SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEBRASKAN THIS SEMESTER IN ORDER TO BE ELIGIBLE.

long in the list of absolute contraband. Articles of the second class, such as works of art, are never considered contraband. But articles used in peace as well as in war, become contraband only according to circumstances, as goodstuffs, occasion on end of difficulty. It is by the addition of such articles to the list of contraband that friction frequently occurs between the belligerent and neutral are on this point antagonistic, as the expansion of the list is manifestly an advantage to the belligerent, and, as it interferes with his trade, it is a corresponding disadvantage to the neutral. Out of this antagonism of interests, more than out of the inherent difficulty from a legal standpoint, has come the inconsistency and confusion in regard to the subject of contraband. So hopeless was the last conference at The Hague of being able to harmonize the conflicting views

that they refused to make the attempt.

Since cotton has come to be so largely used in the manufacture of high explosives it would seem clearly enough to belong in the class of absolute contraband. The importance of cotton as a factor in military operations will be better appreciated after reference to the July number of the Scientific American, in which it is estimated that 730,000 bales of cotton a year is necessary for the manufacture of the explosives used by the German artillery alone. This is about half of the normal importation of cotton into Germany annually. When we remember that the above estimate does not take into account the amount necessary for the manufacture of explosives for small arms, the navy and clothing for the soldiers, the military importance to the allies of cutting off the importations of cotton into Germany grows upon us. As Germany does not produce cotton she is dependent upon importations direct or through neutral territory.

When wood charcoal was the carbonizer in gunpowder it was generally conceded to belong in the list of absolute contraband. Now that cotton takes the place of it and sulphur in the great bulk of explosives used in war, there is no convincing reason why it should not be placed in the list of absolute contraband, since it is its possibilities for direct military use which determine in which of the above classes an article shall be put. The fact that in its raw state it is not used mainly in war does not exempt it from the list of absolute contraband, if by a process of combination it becomes an explosive of decided use in military operations. Saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur, not in combination, are harmless and are used extensively in the arts of peace, but this does not prevent a recognition of the fact that in the hands of an enemy they have great possibilities of harm, and there is no breath of protest, even by the south, against placing them in the list of absolute contraband. Yet it might readily be different if their production and exportation, like cotton, were the great industry of the south. The logic of the pocketbook is frequently more powerful than the logic of the law.

The reasons for placing cotton in the list of absolute contrabands now are certainly more convincing than those given during the Civil war. The contention of the Federal government at that time rested solely upon the grounds of military necessity. The contention of the British government at the present time rests upon the same general principle which applies to all other commodities in determining in what list they shall be put. It will, however, be difficult for the present democratic administration to insist upon adherence to legal principles as a gainst a combination of political and economic exigencies.

If, legally, the British government is warranted in placing cotton in the list of absolute contraband and it seems abundantly clear that it is, the British navy may lawfully interfere with shipments of it to German ports, even apart from the blockade it is main-

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DAILY MUCH NEEDED

CHANCELLOR URGES STUDENTS
TO READ UNIVERSITY ORGAN

IT'S WORTH THE PRICE TO ALL

School Pride Should Lead a Student
to Support College Daily—Do
Your Part

To the Students:

University patriotism demands that you support the Nebraskan. We cannot have a real University in the modern American sense of the term without a daily paper. A daily paper requires not only editors, reporters, news gatherers and printers, but subscribers. If some philanthropist would present each of you daily with a printed sheet, it would not be a real newspaper. It would be simply a subsidized bulletin.

The Nebraskan is worth more than its cost. It is the official medium for the announcement of University affairs. More than this, it voices the sentiments of the student world.

The Nebraskan will cost only about a cent and a quarter a copy. Students should be economical, but it isn't worth while to have a single paper at a frat house to save on the price. Besides the issues during the coming year will be so bright that you will want to save your copies for posterity. Subscribe for the Nebraskan!

S. AVERY.

Last Year's Bird Nests

One of the most useful things in a college community is a bulletin board. Likewise, one of the most useless things anywhere is the notice of some affair which has already taken place. Such posters can be compared in usefulness (or uselessness) to a last year's bird nest and yet they are left on our bulletin boards for weeks at a time. The result of these conditions is that no one uses the bulletin boards as much as they would if all notices referred to coming events. In some schools a fine sum of money is charged to individuals or organizations who abuse the bulletin board privilege and in other places they are deprived of the right to post any notices whatever after a few offenses. It is possible that the matter has not been thought of in this light before, and that this sure warning will be sufficient to secure systematic removal of notices; if it fails, a refusal of the use of the boards in question should be imposed upon the offenders.—Ex.

Organization Lends Aid to Girls

The Girls' Club has been active in securing rooms for out-of-town students. The members will meet trains the rest of the week and will be glad to aid girls unfamiliar with the system of registration. Attention is again called to the Club's party given for all girls, Saturday afternoon, September 24.

Get Your FRESHMAN CAPS in Registration Hall Today