



A Most Attractive Figure

*Redfern Corsets*

A corset is so personal—so much a part of one's very self—that it should be most thoughtfully selected and fitted by a skillful fitter.

Redfern Models enhance figure beauty and correct figure defects.

You will appreciate the value of a Redfern Corset, and you will like the beauty of form and exquisite daintiness of the latest models.

\$3 up

For Sale by  
**MILLER & PAINE**  
Inc.  
O & 13th Streets

**Keep Carbon Copies**

of lectures, theses, etc. This can only be done by buying or renting a typewriter. Special rates to students. Phone or call at

**L. C. Smith & Bro.**  
**Typewriter Co.**  
LINCOLN, NEBR.

**Snappy Clothes—**

AT POPULAR PRICES has always been our aim—  
SHOWING

a full line of blue, green and brown flannels—all quarter lined—very special at

**18.00**

POPULAR PRICES MEN'S WEAR  
**KLINE'S**  
LINCOLN, NEBR.

**OUTLINES LIBEL LAWS OF NEBRASKA**

PROF. H. H. WILSON ADDRESSES STUDENTS OF JOURNALISM

Tells History of Legislation and Defines Fundamental Principles of Common and Criminal Libel

Prof. H. H. Wilson of the college of law, addressed students in the news-writing and newspaper editing courses under M. M. Fogg on "The Newspaper and the Law of Libel," the subject which they are studying, in Faculty hall, Temple, last evening.

Professor Wilson outlined briefly the system of common and criminal libel. Libel as seen by the eyes of modern law is based upon the violation of one of the principles which law attempts to preserve—life, liberty, property, and reputation. Defamation of reputation when addressed to sight is libel. Slander, Professor Wilson defined as oral defamation.

**Two Kinds of Libel**

The law of libel recognizes cases of two kinds, libel per se—libel in itself, in which the statements are judged libelous by their own import regardless of circumstances; and cases in which defamation to reputation comes by the nature of the circumstances under which the statements were made.

Four general classes of libel per se are known to modern law: First, charging the violation of criminal law; second, charging a person with unfitness for skilled profession; third, charging a person with having a loathsome disease; fourth, holding some one up to the ridicule and contumny of his fellows.

Illustrating these general classes Professor Wilson showed that it was cause for libel for one to charge that a minister is a hypocrite.

In the trial of a case the law presumes that a man is innocent of a crime until proven guilty. If a newspaper makes a charge which is cause for libel suit the court assumes that it is false. If the man is innocent the court assumes that the cause of publication is malicious. The only thing necessary to make the wrong one's case clear is to prove that the defamation was published.

**The Paper's Defense**

In order to defend itself a newspaper must not only prove that the libelous statement was true but that it was published for a justifiable purpose and for good ends.

In this connection Professor Wilson emphasized the fact that the libel law is to protect a man's reputation—what others think of him—and not his self esteem—what he thinks of himself. It is therefore necessary that the defamation be published. Reciting the entire vulgar dictionary to a man, if no one else is present is not libelous because it is not published.

In considering cases of libel not per se Professor Wilson illustrated the diversity of forms which this may take by showing that the damage done depends upon the circumstances rather than upon the statement itself. Publication of information which under ordinary circumstances would be entirely innocent might in peculiar conditions support a libel suit.

**Three "Privileged" Exceptions**

There are three exceptions to this class of libel, all of which are based on the fundamental principle that the welfare of the republic is the supreme law of the land. Men in the legislative halls of state or nation are immune from slander and libel. Judicial men and high administrative officers are also immune. In all these cases the law holds that the independence of their judgment is of first importance.

There is also a qualified privilege permitted publishers of apparently libelous matter when it can be proven that the publisher is in good faith.

Criminal law, in which the state takes action against the offender, was unknown in Nebraska until several years ago when the legislature passed a law to the effect that any person who publishes or causes the publication of false defamatory matter is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished with a fine or not more than \$500 or not more than six months in the county jail, except in the case where the publication has general circulation, when the punishment shall be imprisonment in the penitentiary. Because the law covers the publication of false statements, proof of the truth of these statements is a defense in criminal libel in Nebraska.

# Cornhusker Distribution

## TODAY--ONE O'CLOCK

IN

### Student Activities Office

# 3 Free Books

Coupons will be placed in three books. These books will then be scattered among the others and given out by chance. The lucky person who draws one of these books, will be entitled, upon presentation of the coupon to another book free of charge.