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News Editor

LAURENCE SLATER
 For This Issue

CODE OF A SNOB

Of all the foibles and imperfections of which human nature is capable, perhaps the most detestable and inexcusable, the most disgusting and odious is snobbishness. According to the code of a snob, one should be very careful to whom one is decent; it smacks of the plebian to be really nice to all of one's acquaintances; one must be a bit exclusive—a bit fastidious. This seems to be the idea, as well as can be made out, but we are compelled to admit that the psychology of the snob is difficult to fathom.

Just how their brain cells operate to bring about the combination of results that brands them "snobs" we cannot explain, but there must be some motive back of their actions. This motive we have decided is pretense. The unnatural manifestations a snob exhibits are caused by his trying to be something he is not. If he were himself, or herself, if he were natural, wholesome and human he would not be a snob.

There are, it must be confessed, some students on the campus at the University of Nebraska who are afflicted with the malady of "snobbishness" but the species is fast becoming so unpopular that the number is steadily decreasing. The downfall of the snob is certain. His philosophy is wrong. He is trying to be a gentleman by overlooking the first rule of gentlemanly conduct—consideration of others.

New students who have come to the University have often expressed the beliefs that it is difficult to become acquainted—they do not feel at home. In most cases they will find that the chief difficulty is with themselves. They wait for others to offer instead of asking. The University is a big family and every member, with the exception of the few "snobs," is helping every other member. Men and women of the upperclasses are glad to counsel and advise the newcomers and freshmen should feel free to ask them for help.

COALS OF FIRE

Once in a while the temptation to grumble seems overpowering. Back home or back of the lines where monotony often enters, some piece of drudgery or some sacrifice may bring out a complaint.

Whatever the temptation to grumble may be, take a look at this picture before doing so.

In the recent push to the Vesle a Yank outfit fought its way forward for six days, chasing the beaten Hun. For six days it tackled machine gun nests, faced rifle and shell fire, and yet moved so swiftly that none of its field kitchens could keep up the pace.

So for six days, in addition to its many other burdens, this organization went unfed except for a few cold morsels dealt out sparingly to preserve existence. Yet when the first mess sergeant finally caught up with the detachment he heard no grumbling, no complaining, no bitterness of any

sort. He found each man accepting the situation as part of the game he was playing, as part of the burden he had come to carry, as part of the sacrifice he had to make.

These men, facing death, injury, hunger, thirst and most unparelled weariness, had no complaint to offer when, for the greater part of six days they were forced to go without food.

If they refused to grumble over their lot, who else, in the army or out of it, has the right to do so?—Stars and Stripes.

FOCH'S THEORIES OF WAR

When Lord Reading was in France two or three years ago General Foch took him to the battle line where he could see the apparently impenetrable area of barbed wire, trenches, and muddy fields that lay between the allied forces and the enemy. "How can you ever get through?" the Englishman asked. "I don't know," was the reply. "But what would Napoleon have done?" "Ah!" said the Frenchman. "Napoleon would have found the way."

The reader of General Foch's lectures before the war, translated by J. de Morinni, will see at once how ardent a disciple the Napoleonic military tradition has found in Ferdinand Foch. His quotations, not only from Napoleon, but from the German authorities, show the unalterable direction of his mind. He insists that everything done in war must be for the purpose of giving battle:

War, positive in its nature, permits only of positive answers; there is no result without cause; if you seek the result, develop the cause; employ force. If you wish your opponent to withdraw, beat him. Otherwise nothing is accomplished and there is only one means to that end: the battle.

He emphasizes three essentials to the successful conduct of war: "Preparation, mass, impulsion"—careful planning for battle, the assembly of a main body concentrated and ready to carry out that plan, the ability to hurl that mass, augmented as much as possible, at the objective. He speaks of the "theory of partial means and partial results" of "the conquest of geographical objectives," and recalls approvingly Carnot's idea of war as "the pursuit of the enemy to his complete destruction." He is as strong for discipline and obedience to orders as Napoleon was, but, like Napoleon, he permits and even insists upon the individual commander using his own technique in carrying out the directions of the central command. "A leader must be a man capable of understanding and planning for the purpose of obeying. Active obedience is a necessary consequence of the appeal made to initiative and of the tactical use of small independent masses." He emphasizes freedom of action as a part of active discipline because it assures the movement of the whole scheme through the actions of all the participants. "Of all mistakes," he says, "one only is disgraceful: inaction."

Finally, like Napoleon, he lays the greatest stress on morale:

The old theory was that to be victorious one must have numbers, better armament, base of supplies, the advantage of terrain. The armies of the Revolution, Napoleon in particular, later answered: We are not more numerous, we are not better armed, but we shall beat you because by planning we shall have greater numbers at the decisive point; by our energy, our knowledge, our use of weapons we shall succeed in raising our morale and in breaking down yours.

It must be a delight to a soldier like John Pershing to serve under Ferdinand Foch. And Foch must have felt the same rapture at Saint-Mihiel that a composer would enjoy in hearing the interpretation of one of his pieces by a great virtuoso. "Pinching off" the Saint-Mihiel salient was probably intended as a maneuver for position on a large scale. It was looked upon in this light by the German strategists. But it was executed with such swiftness, precision, and vigor that in the number of prisoners taken and in the effects on the spirits of the containing armies it amounted to a great victory.

"I desire nothing so much as a big battle," Napoleon wrote to Soult. Foch, like his great model, is for fighting us against fencing. In this policy we can at least flatter ourselves that the fresh and eager American troops give him a weapon as good as he could wish to employ.—Collier's.

DAILY GERMAN LIE

A newspaperman writes to the committee on public information from Buffalo, N. Y.: "A court stenographer in this city asked me yesterday if I, as a newspaperman, had heard anything about the old 74th regiment of this city, which is now, I believe, the 307th, being annihilated in France. Of course I promptly branded the rumor as a German lie. It would be a terrible thing for the mothers, wives and other relatives to receive such an impression."

Rumors of this sort represent a pitiful German hope. The inventors of them put them out to cause as much alarm and distress as possible and to shake our confidence in the news that we receive from the battlefield. But they put them out, also, as an unhappy man consoles himself with dreams. The German army has been singularly unsuccessful in its attempts to annihilate American regiments. The German sympathizer among us joyfully predicted such annihilations when our men were called to arms. He can only console himself now in his disappointment by inventing rumors of disasters that he once hoped would occur. He is malicious and full of spite, but he is also ridiculous to the point of being pathetic.

DR. GUERNSEY JONES ASSIGNS INSTRUCTORS

(Continued from page 1)

extensive experience in instructing as superintendent of high schools.

The list of instructors follows:
 Ellsworth Fulk.
 N. T. Chadderdon.
 Merlyn Springer.
 Walter Blunk.
 H. H. Reimund.
 Walter Johnson.
 Bruce Raymond.
 Bert Williams.

REGENTS PROVIDE MONEY FOR PLANT

(Continued from page 1)

In taking this action, however, the university is confronted with serious obstacles. The serum plant, while still intact and preserved by the institution that it might be available to meet an emergency such as has now arisen, is nevertheless, inadequate to accomplish the most economic results. The employees of the university are already fully employed, and it will be necessary to secure other and additional men to conduct the serum work. The university is provided with no funds that are available for this work. All of the revenues are fully engaged and all of them seriously overloaded. Were this not the case, the board is advised that it would have no legal right to divert funds from their designated object to this activity without express legislative sanction. It has, therefore, been arranged to meet this situation from the cash fund and, if necessary, by borrowing the money. The sums involved will necessarily be considerable, as the present high price of hogs, feed, labor and other items entering into this project will require a considerable outlay. The regents of the university, however, entertain the confident expectation that the legislature of the state will recognize the situation as it exists and will make the proper appropriation at the earliest possible moment to reimburse the institution. A full report covering the whole matter of expenditure will be laid before you and the legislature at the proper time. Also, the board will prepare and present to you and to the legislature suggestions as to the extension and alteration of the existing plant, should the legislature authorize the continuing use of it.

I have the honor to remain,
 Yours very truly,
 E. P. BROWN, President.

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