

THE DAILY NEBRASKAN

Official Paper of the University of Nebraska

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Offices
News.....Basement University Hall
Business, Basement Adm. Building
Night Office, Righter Composition
Co.....B6696 and B6697

Telephones
News and Editorial.....B2516
Business.....B2597
Night, all Departments.....B6696

Published every day during the college year except Saturday and Sunday.
Subscription price, per semester, \$1

Entered at the postoffice at Lincoln, Nebraska, as second-class mail matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

News Editor
GAYLORD DAVIS
For This Issue

CONSERVE ON THE TRIFLES

One thing we stay-at-homes can all do in addition to any other things we are doing to help win the war, and that is conserve in the little things. Many people are cheerfully eating various food substitutes when they would prefer the diet to which they are accustomed, or are making their suits serve them a little longer than they would have considered possible even a year ago, and then are spending dollars and dollars on the little things that they could do without easily. We hear so often the remark, "oh, this little bit won't count." We wish to state most emphatically that it does count. A single quarter is a negligible amount to the average individual, and it seems to him he can waste it with impunity. But small sum as it is alone by itself, in the aggregate it amounts to considerable.

The trouble with us Americans is that we have been brought up to look more or less contemptuously upon "petty" economies. But when we consider that there are 100,000,000 of us, and that the savings or waste of the nation is but the amount saved or wasted by the average individual multiplied 100,000,000 times, trifles assume tremendous importance. Who of us ever looked upon a lump of sugar in a cup of coffee as of consequence? Yet the government does not scorn to limit the number of spoonfuls of sugar person is entitled to a day. When the government considers it necessary to limit the number of spoonfuls of sugar per day for each one of us, we may be assured that every trifle spent for luxuries must count for our enemies. But there, again, is another difficulty; i. e., what shall we call luxuries? Many of the luxuries have become necessities to most of us in this prosperous country.

No, we don't believe in becoming hysterical, either. But somehow this whole question looks vastly different to us since of late we have seen families existing on what seems to us shockingly close to nothing a week deny themselves what we call actual necessities, in order to buy one thrift stamp a week, "because we want to do our part." It is as though we gaze upon what we have done through a reversed telescope, and our record assumes much less satisfactory dimensions, while our ideas concerning luxuries and necessities undergo a change until they approximate more nearly those of our pioneer grandparents. If it then that many familiar "necessities" begin to appear superfluous while we are at war.

We are buying bonds. All well and good. But that is not enough. The government is asking also for our quarters saved by giving up the little unnecessary things we would otherwise have. Every little "two bits" added to other "two bits" makes just "two bits" more, and all our little "two bits" added together increase the force of the "punch" in Uncle Sam's right arm, and the harder and swifter the blows Uncle Sam can strike the sooner will Democracy be enabled to deliver the knock-out blow to Autocracy.

OUTLAWED

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace by any kind of bargain or compromise with the government of the central powers, because we have

dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice; they observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot come to terms with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

These words, spoken by the President on September 27, should be kept constantly in mind by the American people. When our government is asked to trade, let it find out first with whom it is trading. Does Prince Maximilian speak for the German people or for the German emperor? Is he trying to save a nation or to make breathing space for an imperiled dynasty? When the President said that the governments of the central powers were "without honor and do not intend justice," he did not mean by the word "governments" some insubstantial thing. He meant individuals. He meant the group of men who presume to speak for the middle European nations and who were permitted by these nations to bring about this war. He meant in particular one man "of iron will"—as he was described by the late Emperor Francis Joseph—by whose actual spoken word war was declared. When the President said he could not deal with men who "observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest," he meant one individual—the German emperor. While William is on the throne of Germany the world can feel no security.

The abdication of this man is the only assurance of a term of peace. It is as surely demanded by the situation as was the imprisonment of Napoleon after his return from Elba.—Collier's.

WE ARE ALL AGREED

(By President Wilson.)

We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.—Leslie's.

Not a house was found in Douai, writes a war correspondent, that was in a habitable condition. When the allies pushed the Germans out of this French city, the Huns gutted the city hall of its decorations and set their firebrands to the homes. While they were doing this the scribesmen at Berlin were busy penning a note to President Wilson, saying the German government hoped the United States would make no peace demands that were "irreconcilable to the honor of the German people." What do such people know of honor?—Lincoln Star.

COMPANY "B" to TAKE THE STAGE

(Continued from page 1)

other spare moments which came in the interims from morning to evening. Wednesday night a series of tryouts were put on to "pick" the desired talent for the coming program. This is evidence first hand of the over-abundance of the material with which the managers of Friday night's excitement will have to work. Company "B" is more than enthusiastic about the high things it is going to do during its stay at the University of Nebraska barracks. The coming episode, the men of the company say, will be but an introduction of the many other things which they have planned to entertain the S. A. T. C. public and it seems safe to venture, judging from the way things are being handled, that Friday night's production will be a proper prelude to the long list of Company "B" activities scheduled here for the coming months.

TO RECONSTRUCT JEWRY
Fund of One Billion Dollars Being Sought to Further Purely Humanitarian Project

New York.—A fund of one billion dollars to be used to finance the reconstruction of the Jewry of the world, is sought by the joint distribution committee of the American funds for the Jewish war sufferers, which will undertake what it describes as "the largest purely humanitarian project in history to be attempted by individual efforts."

This money will not be sought alone through contributions but will embrace the fields of lending and investment and will be accepted from non-Jewish as well as Jewish sources.

Reports from the committee's representatives now abroad indicate that one quarter of the world's 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 Jews outside of the 3,000,000 in the United States "are destitute, starving and homeless," and fully one-half of the Jews outside this country will need some measure of assistance to enable them, after the war, again to become self-supporting.

The plan is based on reports received from every country where Jews have suffered during the war. Commissions of American Jews will be sent to Russia to Rumania, Poland, Palestine, Serbia, to Greece and other lands as soon as the international situation permits.

To Absorb Farm Loan Bonds

Washington.—Liberty bonds hereafter will have no competition during loan campaigns. Treasury officials have cleared the path by absorbing bonds issued by the federal farm loan board. This order simultaneously placed complete treasury control over every issue of stock or bonds above \$100,000, and in effect, the United States treasury becomes supreme in deciding where the nation's finances shall be used. Officials of the farm loan board stated there is not likely to be any farm loan bonds offered to the public, even through the treasury, until long after the war ends. Proceeds of bonds sold last June are believed to be sufficient to meet loaning requirements of the banks until after January 1, 1919. Some maintained the absorption of the bonds by the treasury and the consequent withdrawal of them from the market would result in general restriction of loan bank institutions. But at the treasury it was made plain that the slight injury thus done was negligible as compared with the benefit derived from keeping other securities off the market.

Stop Direct Distribution
Washington.—Because of the scarcity of yarn, Red Cross workers are asked by national headquarters here not to make direct distribution of knitted articles made from materials provided by the Red Cross. Distribution of such articles in camps and abroad will be made through the Red Cross and not individually.

Stamp Tax on Bank Checks
Washington.—A stamp tax of two cents on all bank checks is provided for in an amendment to the war revenue bill adopted by the senate finance

committee which is revising the house draft. The amendment was adopted by a vote of eight to six. Such a tax is opposed by treasury department officials and many senators because it not only would be a serious inconvenience to business, but would tend to discourage thrift and encourage hoarding. The amount of revenue from such a tax would be small in the opinion of experts.

Bloomington, Ill. — Congressman John A. Sterling of this city was killed when the automobile in which he was riding fell over an embankment

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