## THE DAILY MEBRASKAK



A NATURAL SUSPICION Has the German imperial government in her dying efforts, knowing she
is defeated beyond her worst fears, realizing that the whole world is eager realizing that the whole world is eager
for her fall, and seelng ever her alles drop away from her in loathing, now resorted to further vile, underhanded means to stave oft for a briet space inevitable disaster?
To an American who knows the
dastardly ends dastardly ends to which the enemy will go, this is a question which
forces itself into prominence as the forces itself into prominence as the
Spanish influenza germs settled down Spanish influenza germs settled down
on one Yankee army post after another. Bitter experlence has taught us to suspect anything of the Huns. We do not doubt that the perpetrators of the Lusitania affair and the Cavell incident would hesitate to bring about this present epidemic. The tug for time, time to recover from the staggering blows delivered by Foch on the west and Allenby on the east, time to rest her wearied soldiery, time to reconstruct her shattered plans. please the Hun more than to see America's great war machine even tem could be kept for a few months from sending more of ber fighting men across the Atlantic Germany belleves she might have time to recuperate in some slight measure. The Spanish Influenza epidemic must be the
brightest spot on the enemy's ever brightest spot on the enemy's ever
darkening horizon. darkening horizon.
Among soldiers and ctvilians the
questions are being ratsed a myride questions are being raised a myriad
of times daily: "Why would the influenza germs jump right over a clty of a hundred thousand, like Des Moines, and settle down on an army
camp a tew miles distant where camp a tew miles distant where a
fourth as many persons are quartered? fourth as many persons are quartered?
Why is nearly every army camp in the grip of the epidemic while civilian communities are comparatively un
touched $\% "$ What p
What part Germany has played in ders may never be officially known. But absence of official proof will not tend to lessen beliet in the Huns' gilt in the minds of a nation forced to reallize there are creatures who can and
will stoop to practices more logthsome will stoop to practices more loathsome
even than the spreading of disease germs.-stars and Stripes.

WAR'S REALITIES The trouble with civfiran commen tators on things military is that too
often their premises, or assumptions often their premises, or assumptions,
are nonexistent by the time their con clusions are published. For example, in late September the essayists were still taiking of "tronch warfare" and fes were forcing their way throug

| HAVE YOUR EYES |
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| by defective eyen. |
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torests and over hills by means of
most skillful fanking operations. Our
men were protected by the threetold covering of smoke sereens, artilery
barrages (large gas), and hordes barrages (large gas), and hordes of assaulting tanks. The extraordinary development of our chemical offensive
during the summer of 1918 will be during the summer of 1918 will be
hence forth a subject of great interest hence forth a subject of great interest
for students of war. The change that for students of war. The change that
has taken piace is illustrated by the fact has caken place is Mliustrated by the fact
that fin 1918 the French cut the ene that in 1918 the French cut the ene
my's lateral rallway along the Sutppe my's lateral rallway along the Sulppe
river, in Champagne, at a cost of less river, in Champagne, at a cost of less
than one-ifth the casualties that were incurred in the unsuccessful attempt of 1915. War is always a matter of relative strength and skill; the fm-
provements of today are the antiqul. provements of today are the antiqui.
ties of next week. Necessity mey bee ties of next week. Necessity may be
the mother of invention, but freedom is the father of progress. In notable cases, as with the tanks, the Ger
mans were shown how, but they could nelther effectively use the new device nor defeat it. The victorles of the
autumn of 1918 were won on the autumn of 1918 were won on the
basis of the new situation wrought by allied skill and energy. The war will be won that wey.-Collier's.

WHAT DISCIPLINE IS
There may be some people in our country even yet who think that army discipline must mean a loweing or manhood, a putting oneself under the
will and heel of another. On this will and heel of another. On this beliet in the moral superiority of nonresistance, defeatism, peace at any price, etc. The answer is given once
and for all in an article on "The Philosophy of General Foch," by a British writer named Charley Whibley. Foch says:
"To be disciplined does not mean keep silence, to abstain from action.
It is not the act of avoiding responsibilities. equals activity of mind. .Diseness of mind leads to indiscipline Just as does insubordination. . . Discipline is vews of mind to understand the ter into those views, and activity of mind to find the material means to realize those views.
That is the whole truth of it. Dis of servitude, but the whole-hearted ship. Under Foch and Mangin and
sernse of freen to worthy leader Petain and Gouraud and other capable senerals, the soldters of the French uttermost. So are our men. In a vorld where righteousness must be of life can a man have?-Collier's.
S. A. T. C. CLASSES START WEDNESDAY
(Continued from page 1)
non-S. A. T. C. students may be made Classes which meet Monday and Wed esday, or Monday, Wednesday and riday, at any hour will meet at thir our Saturday, November 2, for a fustments in schedule and assign-
ment of work. Classes which meet Tuesday and Thursday at any hou will meet half an hour later for their adjusturents. This will enable school work to start in ruil swing Monday November 4. On account of the foo fter game students having classe angements with their instructors. CARL C. ENGBERG, Below is the room schedule for the Below
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at A. H. 304.
Romsnce L
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