

Miss Numbered

★ LET'S GO "OVER THE TOP" ★ THE DAILY NEBRASKAN

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HOME-COMING SET FOR KANSAS FRAY

Saturday's Tussle to Be One High Spot on the 1918 Husker Schedule

Schissler Scouts the Jayhawk Battle and Reports a Strong Antagonist

While the ground-keeper is raking together the remains of the Fort Omaha balloon which was so ignominiously punctured by the Cornhuskers last Saturday, way down on the southern horizon a small cyclone is making its appearance.

Professor Scott, director of athletics at Nebraska, got out his old dust-covered monocle, and training it upon the approaching storm, looked long and intent on the cloud and finally announced to the world that it was the mighty Kansas Jayhawkers tearing their way northward and are due to reach Lincoln next Saturday in the big "home-coming" of the 1918 season.

The historic Nebraska-Kansas tussle is to be one of the high spots on the season's schedule, and plans are being formulated to entertain all the old Nebraska grads within wireless shot of the school at this, the annual "home-coming" celebration.

Kansas is Strong

Assistant Coach Schissler, back from a scouting tour of the Oklahoma-Kansas game at Lawrence last Saturday, says that he is about the coming clash except that the general impression that the Jayhawkers are weak, is false, despite the fact that they came out at the little end of a 33 to 0 score. They were pitted against a mighty team and need make no apologies for their defeat. Oklahoma is far superior to the Great Lakes Jackies, is the opinion of Coach Schissler, and is the greatest team he has seen for five years. He says that Iowa would have been pickin' for the Sooners, and Kansas made a fine showing against them, which goes to prove that Saturday's brawl will be a big league affair.

Don't Live Up to Appellation

"The trouble with lots of 'regular fellows,'" observed the almost philosopher, "is that they are oftentimes 'regular in their habits.'"

Also they executed some pretty forward passes and end runs.

Schissler went down to the Jayhawk institute disguised as an S. A. T. C. private and was quickly discovered when he pulled out his pad and pencil to take notes. As the regular head linesman did not show up, the Nebraska scout was drafted into service as the third official.

SORORITIES TO PLEDGE NOV. 23

Sororities will have another opportunity to pledge new members on the afternoon of the Saturday before Thanksgiving. The announcement comes that the next pledging will be on November 23, between three and six, in spite of the new system which divides the school year into quarters instead of semesters. It was decided not to postpone the fall pledge day until after the second quarter, as the new system does away with the usual scholarship reports which go out at the end of the semester.

In spite of the upset conditions on the campus and the fact that the war and the various campaigns have monopolized the thoughts of everyone, the sororities are planning to be unusually active in pledging.

A Puzzler

A Frenchman, boasting in company that he had thoroughly mastered the English language, was asked to write the following from dictation: "As Hugh Hughes was hewing a yulelog from a yew-tree, a man dressed in clothes of a dark hue came up to Hugh and said, 'Have you seen my ewes?' 'If you will wait until I hew this yew, I will go with you anywhere in Europe to look for your ewes,' said Hugh."—Tit-Bits.

Ability of the Aged

It has often been said that a man cannot learn a new trade after he is forty, but this statement has frequently been disproved. Peter S. Du Pont was eighty when he wrote his valuable treatise on the Cocoin Chinese language, and had only then recently taken up the study; and the late John Bigelow was still an author turning out a book when he passed his ninety-fifth birthday.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HUSKERS WELCOME ADVENT OF PEACE

Companies of the S. A. T. C. Form Main Part of Mammoth Parade

Demonstrations of Joy Begin in Early Morning and Continue Until Midnight

All University students were given a half-holiday yesterday afternoon to help celebrate the memorable event of the acceptance of armistice terms by the last of the central powers, Germany. Class work was suspended, and all trials and tribulations about studies were forgotten. Everyone turned out to help commemorate the day when the wishes and desires of the allies have come to be realized. The university contributed liberally to the occasion.

Awakened early in the morning by a cheering throng of those who had first received the news of peace, university students including entire delegations from practically every sorority house near the campus joined in a huge nightmare parade. Led by the Orpheum orchestra they filled the downtown streets and serenaded the barracks. Many lingered long after daylight for the early forenoon demonstration. S. A. T. C. men did not participate until the dismissal of classes for the afternoon.

S. A. T. C. Parades

Promptly at 1:15 all the companies in Section "A" of the S. A. T. C. Section "B," naval section, and all the companies from the state farm assembled on Twelfth street in front of the Armory. Captain Edmund J. MacIvor addressed the men, giving a few general instructions, and laying particular stress on the attitude that each one should assume. The parade then started south down Twelfth street. Captain MacIvor and his staff were in the lead, followed by the University band. Then came the men of Section "B," followed by Companies "A" and "B" of Section "A." These were followed by the members of the naval section. The Husker football aggregation, in complete war regalia, were next in the lineup. Following them were Companies "C" and "D," Section "B" of the state farm and the remaining companies of Section "A."

At the intersection of Twelfth and "P" streets the procession headed eastward to Sixteenth street, then southward, marching west on "K" street and south on Fifteenth street on the north and west sides of the state capitol grounds. A brief stop was made at the intersection of Eleventh and "J" streets where various civilian organizations joined the university detachment. The whole mass then proceeded north to "N" street, west to Ninth and north to "O." At this point, the boys gave a little exhibition of their military training by assembling in platoons front, in which formation they formed the main part of the parade down "O" street and to the state house. Here the organizations, representative of Lincoln and its suburbs, took a different route than that planned out for the boys, and the military forces slowly wended their way down Seventeenth street. Going down "B" street, the boys went past the home of the sisters of our great war leader, General Pershing. Finally after many winds and twists, down avenues, boulevards and highways, the companies were brought to a halt at the place from where they had started and were dismissed with leave until 11:30.

A Memorable Day

November 11, 1918, will always be a red-letter day in the history of the

University of Nebraska, as well as of the nation. The boys never looked better nor stepped livelier than on that day when they turned out to participate in an event, which they had helped to bring about. While none had the privilege of being in the actual fighting, nevertheless by signifying their intentions to become American soldiers, they have fulfilled their part, and there is no doubt that, had the occasion presented itself, the Huskers would have done their part as nobly as the rest.

That Nebraska fully appreciated the efforts of the boys was clearly demonstrated yesterday. All places of business were closed, and the people turned out en masse as 3,000 choice Nebraska men passed by. Such a war spectacle as was witnessed by Nebraskans yesterday at the capital city may never be duplicated.

The streets were jammed with automobiles and crowded with men, women and children. On every side were heard expressions of admiration at the wonderful spirit of Nebraska's boys who had answered the call. It was a visible assurance to all that were present, that the university is fully doing its bit in the present crisis, by furnishing men of the best type for officer material.

CROWN PRINCE WRITES TO PAPA ON THE RUN

(Ogden Examiner)

The following copy of the letter written (?) by the German Crown Prince to his papa, as published in an army paper in France, has been received by The Gazette.

"On the run, somewhere in France everywhere in France, at like time.

Dear Papa:

I am writing on der run, on der brave and glorious soldiers under my command have not seen der Rhine for so long dat dey have started back dat way, an of course I am going mit dem. O, Pap, der has been some awful dings happened here in France. First I started in my big offensive which was to crush de fool Americans, but dey know so little about military tactics dat dey vill not be crushed just like I vant 'em. I sent my men in der fight in big waves and ven dey got to the Americans dey all say "Boo" as loud as dey could holler. Veil, according to vat you have always told me, the Americans have turned and run like blazes. But vat do you dink? De fool Americans don't know anything about war, and instead of running de oder way, they came right to

(Continued on page 2)

CAMPUS CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED MONDAY

Total of \$2,000 for War Work the Result of First Day's Drive

Navy the First Organization to Be 100 Per Cent—Girls' Campaign Delayed

The mercury in the huge war work thermometer at the Armory building took its first leap upward as the reports came in yesterday.

Two thousand dollars was raised Monday with the naval unit being the only one to have a complete report. That detachment has a 100 per cent subscription with an average of over ten dollars per man. The girls' campaign under Katherin Kohl is just beginning, it having been delayed by yesterday's holiday.

Go "Over the Top"

It is essential now more than ever before that this drive go "over the top" with a surplus of thousands of dollars. With the prospect of a settled peace being decided upon more funds will be needed to carry on this work in Europe. An idle army will demand more recreation, such as is furnished only by the organizations represented in this fund. Men are going to become disheartened now more easily than before and it is up to the people at home to carry this thing through like they have carried the war through to a 100 per cent victory.

The campaigns to be carried on in the different S. A. T. C. companies are to be very efficient. They are to be led by the company commanders with squad leaders appointed to see the men individually. All men are easily reached in this manner. Subscriptions may be paid December 1, February 1, or April 1.

Are Your Children Bored?

The children of the house should not be allowed to monopolize a guest's attention. Mothers are usually blind to their children's faults, as less loving eyes see them, and they fail to understand that a guest's apparent delight in playing with the youngsters is often no more than politeness, and in reality he is bored and very tired of "playing bear" telling fairy stories and examining favorite toys and books.

Greatest Problems of the War Now Confronts American People

The most glorious report since the United States has entered the war is the acceptance of armistice terms by Germany. That means that the arbitrary power, which for four long years has defied the combined efforts of the allied nations is destroyed, or at least reduced to insignificance. This in itself is of great consequence, but does not mean that our work is complete. The subjugation of Germany was only one of the means by which we will be able to accomplish our desired ends.

This is, therefore, no time for relaxation. In our light heartedness and joy at the glad tidings, we are likely to overlook the fact that instead of being through, we have just fairly begun. The way is now open for the accomplishment of the noble purposes for which we entered the war, the establishment of world democracy, and the abolishment of autocracy.

We have given the knockout to the central powers; we have them on our hands now, we must hold them together. The first great problem is to keep the people of Europe from starvation. Approximately 20,000,000 people have to be provided with the ne-

cessities of life until such time as they recover sufficiently to take care of themselves. Sadly depleted of man power, worn out and weary from the long, terrible struggle, Europe faces a grave crisis. Is it not any wonder that the people possess the moral courage and strength of character to endure all the sufferings and privations that they have undergone? The conditions in Russia are most deplorable. Confused by controverted peace proposals, and torn asunder by constant civil strife, that country indeed needs our careful and immediate attention. Several years of patient, tender nursing will be necessary to bring conditions back to normal.

There is the vast problem of reconstruction. That concerns not any particular country, but practically all of Europe. First, lines of transportation have to be established. Thousands of miles of railroads have to be rebuilt, and millions of miles of highways have to be put into passable conditions. Lines of communication have to be established. New manufacturing interest have to be started. The country has to be put into fit conditions for

(Continued on page 4)

Measure of True Americanism Gauged by Deepest Feelings

TRUE AMERICANISM

True Americanism is the outward expression of loyalty and patriotism. To be truly loyal and patriotic means infinitely more than to utter such expressions as "The American Eagle shall soar and soar," "Old Glory shall never touch the ground," etc., or to go into fits of ecstasy when the flag is unfurled. These are mere spasmodic outbursts of excited, agitated, shallow patriotism.

True patriotism is that magnetic inner feeling which directs us at all times to perform our duty to our country, according to the dictates of our own conscience, and not through the force of public opinion, or the fear of the law. It is a calm, deliberate, determination to put forth our best and noblest efforts towards bringing the war to a speedy conclusion.

The American people are gradually coming to realize the seriousness of the present conflict, though as yet, very few of us are making any sacrifices. The undiminished demand for private comforts and luxuries, and the corrupt use of them for pleasure

purposes and personal gratification, are proof that we are not doing our utmost towards winning the war.

We must show our appreciation for the efforts of the heroes at the front by a personal denial of all unnecessary things, in order that they may be provided with the necessities of life. They have left their comfortable homes and cozy firesides, their peaceful civilian life, with all its unrestrained freedom, to fight for us on far-distant, blood-stained battlefields, to undergo terrible privations and sufferings, even to give up their lives without murmurs or protest. Theirs everywhere in France, all the time, ample of true Americanism. We must give them whatever aid is possible, otherwise we are not worthy of enjoying those rights and privileges for which they are paying so dearly.

Only by our united efforts in the faithful discharge of our manifold obligations to our country, can American efficiency be attained. We must carry our work on to completion or all our efforts will have been made in vain. No sacrifice is too noble or too great.