

# The Daily Nebraskan

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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Offices: News, Basement, University Hall; Business, Basement, Administration Building.

Telephones: News and Editorial, B-2816; Business, B-2597. Night, all Departments, B6696.

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Yesterday was a glorious, world-wide holiday for the celebration of the Allied victory over German autocracy, the termination of the greatest struggle in behalf of freedom in the history of the world.

Today we face the problems resulting from that struggle. The adjustment of these problems is of as great importance as the victories on the battle front. Before the armistice was signed, we waged war against a nation of peoples who were governed by a thoroughly systematized, trained, government, with a recognized head and an established order. With the abdication of the Kaiser and the nation in the control of the anarchists there is left the serious task of making a lasting peace with a people of whom there is no head, a nation of uprisings, revolts, and all the weaknesses of a new power.

We know that German autocracy is dead, and that the German anarchy is not of the same character as was Russian anarchy. Its leaders will be calculating rather than impetuous. Besides the peace conference with the Allies their duties and responsibilities are manifold. They must restore law and order, and deal with vital domestic evolutions, for Germany today is threatened with famine, and with bankruptcy.

Until these problems are settled, and the peace of law and order and contentment is established in Germany there is no real peace. Real peace, then, can not come in a day, but must be the result of months and maybe years of patient endeavor.

We, as well as the German people, have our own disturbed conditions to face. The aftermath is left for us. It is left to us to work out the difficulties of the period of reconstruction. If we are to be efficient in this task, and if we are to have the success that was ours in battle with us still, we must not give up our war crosses and expect to live as we did in the days before the war. Reconstruction will demand the services of our foremost diplomats, it will require the further services of our men, our women, our supplies and our money. We must go on giving and lending and striving. We must make our donations to war funds as generous as though our boys were still under shell fire.

During the period of development and evolution let us be as whole hearted in our support of the work before us we were with that which has just passed.

### BRINGING "THE BOYS" HOME

(Washington Dispatch to the Chicago Herald-Examiner)

General Pershing will be able to send back 250,000 American soldiers by Christmas if Germany accepts the armistice terms.

There is reason to believe the president, by proclamation, will declare the "present emergency" no longer exists, and will order the repatriation of the American soldiers within a reasonably short time after Germany has been made helpless to renew the war.

For the most part, American soldiers are enlisted for the duration of the war, or, as the draft law reads, "for the present emergency." These men can be returned when the necessity for garrisoning duty ceases. An army of some strength, known as the "regulars," is enlisted for approximately seven years.

Army officials appear to be unanimous in the belief that the soldiers who have seen the most action will be the first to be returned. It is pointed out that many troops have been sent to France in the last three months who have never smelled the smoke of battle. These men are anxious to be of some service to the allies.

It is generally believed the armistice will call for the garrisoning of strategic points on the Rhine and other points by allied troops and that America will be asked to share in this duty.

It is an open secret that the present shipping facilities would be unable to transport all the American force in less than one year; so the very best that can be expected would be the return of some 200,000 veterans by Christmas.

The opinion is general here that the armistice terms will be accepted at once. Under such conditions, it is said, the next step bearing upon the future of the army would be the forwarding of a statement signed by General Pershing, and perhaps accompanied by advices from Colonel House, setting forth to the president the results of the American intervention in Europe, together with the recommendation that the army be returned to this country and demobilized.

The country is appropriating money for the war by billions, but everything else in the way of supplies is on a corresponding scale. In fact, what this country is doing on a big scale is enough to stagger humanity.

The stories of a fleet or more of submarines are now explained by the whales washed up along the Atlantic coast, riddled by bullets. As camouflage for U-boats the whales are getting decidedly the worst of it at the hands of nervous mariners.

Also the women who are sounding that no-new-dress-no-new-hat slogan

probably didn't intend to buy them anyway.

Probably the great American mule will never enlist in another war, since it has been decreed that braying is not permitted at the front.

A member of parliament, dead at the age of ninety-six, said he had never had a recipe for prolonging life. He ought to have a monument as the solitary exception of his race.

It is said there is no longer danger of a sugar famine. This is some sweet relief.

### WITH THE COLORS HE LOVED

How an American in a Highland Regiment Was Enabled to Join His Own People.

I want to tell you about a fellow here, writes Sergt. Lester S. Lowell of the headquarters company of the One Hundred and Third field artillery, in a letter to his brother, from a hospital in southern France. He is an American, but when the war got going he went to England and enlisted in a Scottish regiment. They probably knew he was an American but they winked and signed him up for three years. So he put on kilts and went to war. He served three years and two months. He was in the first gas attack (Ypres, 1915) and has also fought in Egypt and Turkey. His regiment was in London after his three years and two months were up. In the meantime America had entered the war and there were recruiting offices in London. This man applied to his regimental commander for a discharge, but it was refused. One day he was given a 24-hour leave of absence. He went to the American recruiting office and said he wished to join the army. Mind you he was in full uniform, kilts and all, at the time. He was shown in to a recruiting officer. He showed the officer papers to prove that he was born in Alabama.

"All right," said the officer. "You're an American citizen, and you want to enlist?"

"Yes, sir."  
 "Ever had any previous military experience?" said the officer smiling. (No wonder he smiled. The fellow was wearing three wound stripes at the time.)

"No, sir," said the fellow.  
 The officer sent him to a major with a note, saying: "Please hear this man's story and take whatever action you think best."

The major read it, and then read the answers to the questions as they were written out on the paper. "What's this—no previous service?"

"No, sir."  
 The major looked at the plaid of the kilt and laughed. He probably knew the fellow's regiment was right in town at the time.

"Sure you're not enlisted?"  
 "Yes, sir," says the fellow. "I never was a soldier in my life."

The major laughed again and said: "All right, just stick to that and it will get you by. Sign here."

The fellow signed. "Now," said the major, "I suppose you want to leave London as soon as possible?"

"Yes, sir."  
 So they gave him a Yankee uniform and put him in an outfit which was going to France that same day.

### Versatile Packing House.

It was packer experts who solved one of the most important problems incident to supplying our men with gas masks. It is a packer product that is used to stanch the flow of blood from the wounds of our soldiers; it is a packer product which is used to sew up the wounds; the soap with which the soldiers clean up after their turn in the trenches is a packer product; the glue which figures largely in the manufacture of airplanes comes from the packers; the aviators' sheep pelt coats are packer products; glycerine for use in explosives, animal oils for lubricating purposes and leather for harness, puttees and the like come largely from packing houses.—Christian Herald.

### Wine Grapes to Make Sirup.

A professor in the University of California, it is reported, has worked out a satisfactory method for converting wine grapes into sirup. According to estimates, as much as \$17 per ton can profitably be paid for grapes to be used for this purpose. It is pointed out that utilizing this important California product in this way would help relieve the present shortage of sugar and would enable the grape growers to avoid financial loss in case the state or nation goes dry.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

### Detectaphone Barred.

Conversations heard over a detectaphone were barred in the New York supreme court by Justice Goff until proof was introduced that the instrument works accurately. It was used by Mrs. Bertha Bloomer to gather evidence for her divorce action against Martin B. Bloomer, a lumber dealer. Counsel for Mrs. Bloomer protested that the detectaphone is being used by the United States government in its secret service work. Justice Goff replied:

"Anyone might place an instrument of this sort in a room and claim he had overheard conversations of someone he had not seen at the time."

### Beggar Made Good Money.

A lucrative profession was the description applied to begging in Edinburgh, Scotland, by a magistrate the other day. A man who was brought before him on the charge of begging was found to have collected in one morning nearly two dollars in half-pennies, about two dollars and a quarter in pennies, and just a little less than three dollars in silver. He was sent to prison for 20 days.

### CROWN PRINCE WRITES TO PAPA ON THE RUN

(Continued from page 1)

ward us. Some of dem was singing about "Ve vont come back till it's over, over dere" or some of dem was laughing like fools. Dey are so ignorant. But dey are offel reckless mit der guns and ven dey come towards us it was den dat my men took a notion dat dey wanted to go back to de dear old Rhine. Ve don't like der little dirty Marne river, anyhow. And, O Papa, dem Americans use such offel kulture, and say such offel dings right before us. And dey talk blasphemy, too. Vat yo dink dey say right before my face. One big husky from a place dey call Nowata, Oklahoma, he said. Oh, Papa, I hate to tell you vot an offel ting he said—but I cannot help it, he said. "To hell mit der kaiser." Did you ever hear anyding so offel? I didn't tink anybody would say any such an offel ding. It made be so mad I couldn't stay and hear dem talk dat vay so I turned around and run mit der other boys. Vas I right? Vat? BtrWdwtlyohetteyhe. shrdlu shr sh And, Oh Papa, you know dem breast plates vat you sent us—can you send us some for our backs? You know ve are going der odder vay now, and der breast plates are no good, for der cowardly Americans are shooting us right in der back. Some of our boys took off der breast plates and put em behind, but de fool Americans are playing "der star spangled banner," mit machine guns on dem plates. Can't you help us? You remember in your speech you said nothing could stand before der brave German soldiers. Oh, Papa, I don't believe dese ignorant Americans ever read your speech, for dey run after us just like ve vas a lot of rabbits. Vot you dink of dat? Can't you send dem some of your speeches right away? Dey don't know how terrible ve are. Cant you move my army back to Belgium vere ve von all our glory? My men can vip de vimmen and children, but dese Americans are too rough and ignorant. Ve can't make dem understand dot ve are de greatest soldiers on earth And ven ve try to sing "Deutschland Ueber Alles" dey laugh like a lot of monkeys. But ve are getting de best of dem Americans. Ve can outrun dem. Papa, if ve are not de best fighters on earth ve are sure de best runners. Nobody can keep up mit us ven ve tink of de dear old Rhine, and my army never did tink so much of dot dear old river. Let ne know vot to do by return post-office.

Crown Prince Willie.

The government has not as yet put a ban on high heels. Perhaps it was afraid such a ban might make the average woman come out flatfooted against it.

One feels a pang for the boys in France when one reflects that sweet corn doesn't grow over there and that it can't be shipped that far and keep in good condition.

Even the aristocratic people who can trace their ancestry way back for 50 or 60 years will admit if you crowd them that work is necessary, though it may not be reputable.

Haiti is now one of the allies and has not yet made an application for a loan.

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Individuality is everywhere to be spared and respected as the root of everything good.—Richter.

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