

HARRY B. COFFEE STOOD OUT IN CAMPUS AFFAIRS

Nebraska Congressman Member of Innocents When in School.

Harry B. Coffee, congressman of the Fifth district, is one of the many celebrities to graduate from the University of Nebraska. Congressman Coffee graduated from



Lincoln Journal. Congressman Henry B. Coffee.

the University in 1913 with an A. B. degree. While in the university, he was very prominent in campus affairs. He was the business manager of the Cornhusker, class president, member of Alpha Tau Omega, and the Innocents.

For the last 24 years, he has been the president of the Coffee Cattle company, inc., and he owns and operates several Nebraska farms. He is at the present engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Chadron. Coffee is one of the most successful business men in western Nebraska, and has won the respect of many of his business associates.

Coffee was elected to the Seventy-fourth congress and re-elected to the Seventy-fifth congress where he served as a member of the important committee on agriculture. He is a democrat, but not of the rubber stamp variety. Coffee is known as one of the hardest working members of congress. He has worked in the interests of agriculture.

Students will do well to emulate his success in campus affairs, business and politics.

INSTITUTION MAKES RAPID PROGRESS SINCE FOUNDING

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April 7, 1868, and that the capital was moved to Lincoln from Omaha Dec. 3, 1868, and that he feels at home here.

NATIONAL GRANT ESTABLISHES INSTITUTION

It was no doubt the intention of those persons accepting the various grants of land made by the United States, to make the university the crowning work of the educational system of the state—that it should sustain a close and vital relation to the high schools and common schools, and to all other institutions of learning, which have by law been established. With wise forecast, it aims to secure to all the members of the commonwealth, who may avail themselves of its generous provisions, an opportunity for a broad and liberal education. The departments of literature, sciences and arts especially, are offering exceptional advantages for liberal culture.

The University of Nebraska, when first begun, was in a sense, far in advance of the European universities because it admitted both sexes into the same classroom. This was an American movement and it became successful wherever tried. With this liberal provision for the educational needs of its citizens, and extending a cordial hospitality to students from other states, the university entered upon the work for which it was founded, and from the first has enjoyed continuous and increasing prosperity. The fear entertained by many that it would be a failure because the state was so young and sparsely settled when it was founded has been long dispelled by the success of the first 67 years and the progress made during that time.

UNIVERSITY KEEPS STEP WITH ADVANCING STATE

The state has grown rapidly since it was admitted to the union March 1, 1867, and contrary to

Husker Football History Provides Colorful Story

'Stiehm Roller,' 'Bible Class' Show Up Best Over 45-Year Period.

By LaVon Parker Linn.

In our efforts to sift Nebraska's past football history, 1893-1937 we have scanned the records of Crawford, Thomas, Robinson, Yost, Branch, Booth, Foster, Cole, Stiehm, Stewart, Kline, Schissler, Schulte, Dawson, Bearg, Bible and Jones. We have made every effort to record the data accurately, and have used the late George Horace Lorimer's slogan that "what interests us, interests you!"

We learn that Nebraska had 17 paid football coaches from 1893 thru 1937. From the standpoint of percentage, the Stiehm roller days of 1911-1915 are tops. Coach Stiehm's Nebraska teams played 40 games, won 35, lost two and tied three, for a percentage of .946. Next would rank the teams of Coach "Bunny" Booth, from 1900 thru 1905, which won 52 games out of 61, lost 7, and tied 2, for a percentage of .881. In third place we find Major Lawrence "Biff" Jones, who turned in a .857 average with 6 won, 1 lost, and 2 tied. Tied for fourth and fifth at .800 are Thomas, 1895, and Robinson, 1896 and 1897. Next is the record of Dana Bible, whose teams, in 72 games, over an eight year period, won 50, lost 15, and tied 7, for an average of .769. And Fred Dawson, and Ernest Bearg, each serving four years, each had teams winning 23 games and losing 7 games. For a percentage of .767. Dawson was at Nebraska from 1921 to 1924 and Bearg 1924-1928.

BIBLE SERVES FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Bibles eight year term is the longest, then Booth with six, and Stiehm with five. Stiehm had the longest winning streak, Booth's teams won the most games, 52 and Bibles teams tied the most, seven; and lost the most, 15. The most disastrous season probably was under coach Branch in 1899, and the best one is a matter of personal opinion. I'll take, I think, the 1915 record, when we won eight games, altho we probably overcame sterner opposition in 1913, 1921, 1928, and 1937. Our biggest score was the 119 points scored against Haskell in 1910, and the

widespread expectation, the university has advanced at an unusual pace. The attendance at the opening of the university, Sept. 7, 1871, was about 70 when the entire population of Nebraska was close to 133,000. The year of 1881 saw an increase to 375 students with a state population of half a million, which showed a definite increase. The present enrollment is 5,108 in Lincoln and about 1,000 students are enrolled in the medical and nurses colleges at Omaha, making a total of over 6,000 bi-annually. The population in the state today is about 1,377,126.

The territorial legislature of 1865 and 1866 prepared a state constitution which was submitted to the people June 2, 1866. It was preceded by a somewhat bitter discussion. Among the arguments urged for its adoption was the fact that the sooner it was accomplished the finer the lands that could be obtained for educational and internal improvement purposes. After the vote was taken the constitution was declared carried.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION SAVES FEDERAL GRANT

One of the provisions of the enabling act was that lands for an agriculture college and university must be accepted within three years, and colleges opened within five years afterward. The trust was accepted by the state, and it received from the government the promised gift.

It was questionable at the time whether the lands for the internal improvement were wisely expended. Fortunately, however, the lands for the endowment of the state agriculture college and university remain comparatively intact and a wise provision of law prevents them from being squandered. The lease or sale of both was so regulated as ultimately to secure a princely endowment for these new united institutions.

BUILDING FINALLY BEGINS LATE IN 1869

The state legislature that met in January, 1869, passed an act on the 25th of February to establish a state university, vesting its

worse defeat was the 1931 Pitt game. No teams before or since has scored 40 points against Nebraska.

It is unfortunate that we cannot recall personalities and incidents of earlier conflicts in which the Scarlet took part, but a large portion of them took place before our arrival in this vale of tears. We have heard about the 1913 Ne-



LaVon Parker Linn.

braska-Minnesota game every autumn since, however, and all the other games have come in for their share of discussion, and our earliest memories are of sitting in a big chair beside the manorial hearth and listening to grandfather expound the good points of the "Stiehm" roller.

GRANDPA KEEPS PACE WITH TIMES

He kept us in touch with things during the Steward, Kline, Schissler and Schulte regimes, and by the time Dawson was beating Pittsburgh and Notre Dame, we were seeing for ourselves. (And arguing with Grandpa.) Our earliest original thought, anent athletics, we believe, was that Vern Llewellyn was a whale of a kicker. We have since passed out the palm leaves to Noble, Presnell, Locke, Rhoades, and scores of others in football, basketball, baseball and track. All mentally of course. There have been many enjoyable moments. And swell guys. Our

government in a board of regents, to be appointed in the first instance by the governor. David Butler, who was ex-officio chairman. The state superintendent of public instruction and the chancellor of the university were also members of the board. Under this new constitution the government is vested, as is well known, in a board of six regents, whose terms of office last six years, two new ones being elected every two years by the people. Previous to this—June 14, 1867—in the act for locating the seat of government, the state agricultural college and the University of Nebraska were united.

By an act of Feb. 15, 1869, the governor, secretary of state, and auditor were appointed to sell the unsold blocks in Lincoln owned by the state, and to locate and erect a university building. Of the sum realized in this way, \$100,000 was appropriated for this purpose. On the following first of June, the plans and specifications prepared by M. J. McBird, then of Logansport, Ind., were accepted by the capital commissioners for the university building. These plans were submitted to the board of regents, June 3, 1869, and accepted subject to any modifications which they might suggest. The contract for the building was given to D. J. Silvers & Son of Logansport, Ind., Aug. 18, 1869.

CONSTRUCTION WORK HAMPERED BY MATERIAL

About the middle of July, the contractors commenced work, and the walls were completed by Sept. 23, so that the cornerstone could be laid, which was done with Masonic ceremonies, under the management of the grand lodge of the state. The committee of citizens who had charge of the ceremonies raised a subscription among themselves and hired a band from Omaha for \$375 and expenses. This band traveled here all the way from Omaha in carriages. A free banquet for all the citizens from out of town was also given by the people. The basement was completed during the first week in December. In the meantime the

Seventeen Football Coaches Have Made Nebraska Grid History.

best to them all, wherever they are, friend and foe alike.

As McIntyre used to say, "Thoughts while strolling." An orchid to Harve Grace, for performing so nobly at forward for a crack Scarlet basketball outfit, his trunks always hanging at half mast.

Also to John Henry Keriakedes for his persistence in earning his "N" and to Charles Vogt, jr., who remained out for football during his four years in college, altho the only time he ever got off the bench was when the half ended.

THINGS WE'LL NEVER FORGET.

And to Oren Stoner of Kansas State who was the key in an offense which completely baffled the Scarlet during the second half of that 1934 nightmare.

Among other souvenirs in our memory's storehouse we recall the great passing of Harold "Skinny" Baysinger, deceased, the captain of the 1928 Syracuse Orange; Huffman, the 1936 Hooster Hot-shot; Marvil and Riley, the 1931 Northwestern tackles, who made it such a long afternoon for Nebraska (19 to 7); Briante, who wore the violet of New York U., Tryon, the Colgate flash; and so on and so on.

REMINISCENCES.

We cannot forget Uansa and Parkinson of Pitt; nor Heller and Reider; nor LaRue and Goldberg; nor Hirschberg, Donchess, Fox, MacMurdo, Skladany, Hogan, Daugherty, Welch, nor any of the rest of that Panther horde.

We sit in the lecture room and gaze out the window at spring practice, and think of what would have happened if we'd beaten the army in '28; wondering if there ever was a better half mile relay team than Locke, Hein, Davenport and Dailey, or a better mile team than Lee, England, Rogers and Ostergard. Missouri's Kosky, Hursley, Uiffers and Dills was a dandy too. Remember the line that took the field for Nebraska in that first scoreless tie with Pitt? Munn, Elmer Holm, Ted James, Ray Richards, and Dan McMullen. K. U. still talks about it. Remember the goal line stand against the onslaughts of Jim Bausch in the '29 Kansas game?

architect had made such changes and amendments in the plans of the building as the agents had indicated. These changes greatly increased the cost of the building. The contract for completing the university was finally given to D. J. Silver & Son in pursuance of advertisements, for \$128,480, which, with the cost of the excavation and basement, made the entire cost \$152,000.

The contractors for the university pushed the work with remarkable energy. At this late day it is difficult to realize the disadvantages under which they worked. The lumber was shipped in from Chicago to East Nebraska City, four miles east of the Missouri in Iowa, opposite the present Nebraska City. It was hauled to Lincoln in wagons over very poor roads, a distance of 65 miles. The contractors paid \$10 a cord for wood with which to burn brick, and which was hauled 20 to 25 miles. On April 7, 1870, the brick work was commenced, and there was an interruption of three weeks for want of bricks, the walls were completed and the roof on by the middle of the following August. In 82 days 1,500,000 bricks were made and put in the first walls of the university. The board of regents determined to open the building the year following its completion. By their permission the chapel was used for various literary entertainments, up to the time of its formal opening.

WHEN U. HALL WAS IN ITS PRIME

The first university building, University hall, was originally of handsome brick structure, with sandstone finish, four stories high, including the mansard roof, and the basement which was principally above ground. The original foundation was of sandstone, but that was soon found to be inadequate to sustain such a structure. It was removed and limestone was substituted after the rest of the building was completed.

The campus at that time included four blocks, in which grew a large variety of forest and evergreen trees, young but very thrifty. Graveled driveways and

STOKES WINS ACCLAIM AS PROMINENT REGENT

Omahan Received Masters Degree From Nebraska; Term Ends in 1943.

One of the outstanding men of Omaha is Dr. Arthur C. Stokes, who is one of the regents of the University of Nebraska. His term will expire Jan. 1, 1943. Stokes has always been an indefatigable worker for the university. It is through his influence that many of the young people of this state have attended Nebraska university.

This regent is a member of the executive committee as well as industrial education and medical education. Arthur Charles Stokes was born in Bury, Compton county, Quebec, Canada, on Dec. 24, 1869. He received his early education in the elementary schools of Canada, and was graduated from Rock Rapids high school in 1889. He received his B. Sc. from Ames, Ia., in 1892, and his M. D. from the University of Nebraska, in 1899. He was a member of Phi Beta Phi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Phi Rho Sigma, and Delta Tau Delta. Upon the completion of his university studies in the United States, he took post graduate work in the Universities of Halle, Kiel, and Berlin, in Germany.

Since admission to practice in Nebraska June 1, 1899, Dr. Stokes has been actively engaged. He served in France during the World war.

winding sidewalks crossed the grounds. The old iron fence which adorned and enclosed the campus has long since been removed which causes many of the old students to make ludicrous remarks pertaining to the early days when the boys and girls used the fence to lean upon while telling their tales of woe and love stories.

ORIGINAL UNIT WELL EQUIPPED

The university of 1871 was well supplied with valuable apparatus for illustrating most of the important principles of chemistry and physics. The desired apparatus as we well know, is very expensive and years are required to provide a complete set of apparatus for illustrating all the departments of science. In the chemical laboratory there were ample provisions made for illustrative experiments, and for instruction in practical and analytical chemistry. The chemicals were furnished to the student at cost.

We may now consider the step which this state took in undertaking the establishment of a university under the administration of Governor David Butler. When the bill establishing a university became a law on Feb. 15, 1869, which was introduced in the legislature by Ebenezer E. Cunningham or Richardson county, the population was barely 100,000. Even the few high schools that existed could hardly prepare students for the freshman class, and very few students anywhere were in such a stage of preparation. The state, too, was mainly settled by persons of comparatively small means, seeking homes for themselves and families.

YW DEDICATES VESPERS TO GRADUATING SENIORS

Mary Bullock Reads Diary Of Average Coed Today In Ellen Smith.

To honor graduating women the Y. W. C. A. is dedicating today's Vespers as a senior recognition at 5 p. m. in Ellen Smith hall. All senior women on the campus are invited.

Retrospective of the highlights in the life of an average coed Mary Bullock will read "From the Diary of an Underclassman." Tex Rozelle Runder will accompany on the piano.

Mary Ruth Rhodes is assisting in arrangements for this annual final Vesper of the semester. Maxine Federle will direct the Vesper choir in a special number.

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