

NU soldiers lick 'enemy'

Cornhusker battery uses 75 mm guns

By Bob Rupp.

After 25 minutes of intense, close range warfare, the Cornhusker field company of dauntless infantrymen, supported by the Cornhusker battery of crack artillery cannoneers, succeeded in driving off the "enemy forces" approaching along the road behind the new athletic field.

The "enemy" was spotted from the air by the air observer airplane which was cruising above the parade grounds at 3,000 feet. Just as the last of the 2,100 R. O. T. C. cadets had passed in review before the reviewing stand in front of Bessey hall, word came down from the air observer that "enemy" troops were approaching at Compass 5,800, 4,000; which means from a northwesterly direction and about 4,000 yards away.

Battery mobilizes.

The Cornhusker battery was called out and mobilized with a speed that would make any artilleryman's heart swell with pride. The four French 75 mm. guns were brought forward and unlimbered in front of Bessey. Trails were dropped and the guns swung into action almost immediately. Communications were established with the plane at the gun position and the guns were laid by commands and data sent down from the observer in the plane.

After ten minutes of rapid fire by the guns, the main forces of the "enemy" were routed. Then, under the protecting fire of the artillery, the infantry swung into action. They advanced, by running a few steps and "hitting the dirt" as an "enemy" shell whined over. Straight into the teeth of the fire of the "enemy's" advance guard they moved.

Enemy routed.

Thus, amid the roar of cannon and the steady crack, crack, of rifles, the scattered remains of the "enemy" forces turned tail and ran for cover as the huge crowd, along with members of the Nebraska Press association, for whom the parade was given, saw the first sham battle staged on the University of Nebraska campus in many a year.

Except for the massacre of the "enemy," the only casualties were those suffered by infantrymen hit in the back of the neck by paper wads from the "blank" cartridges.

Policy --

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autocracy and autocracy is un-American. Moreover, no one man is capable of governing this vast and varied country."

Observing that he had seen seven presidents come and go, Essary noted that there were only two presidents, Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge, ever to go out of office with the satisfaction of leaving a job well done. In discussing Franklin D. Roosevelt, he characterized the president as "a colossal opportunist" and a "relentless, ruthless fighter."

Dealing with the ever present question, "Will Roosevelt seek a third term?", the Baltimore Sun writer gave as his opinion that F. D. R. would object, not on political grounds, but because of the wear and tear upon him, in body, in soul, and in spirit. However, Essary qualified, he could envision the president interpreting congressional defeats of White House policies as a challenge and responding to it with a fight for a third term. Arbitrary settlement of the third term question, he emphasized, is impossible.

The idea of divine or inspired origin of the United States Constitution was debunked by the Sun correspondent, who termed the document "a mass of compromises". Clarifying his remarks by showing that there is no government of law but government by men, who make, interpret and enforce laws. Essary went on to point out that three presidents of the United States have deliberately and justifiably violated it, because "they had good common sense". The specific instances mentioned were the occasions of Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and Franklin D. Roosevelt's bank closure immediately following his inauguration. Further proof that government is by men and not law, and that a law does not govern by mere declaration, were instances cited wherein the Supreme Court reversed itself three and four times on the same exact decisions.

Stirring chapters of state's history found in early papers

Nebraska Historical society maintains files of pioneer journals telling ambitions of editors

BY EDWIN WITTENBERG.

Nebraska has a past—a past of Indian massacres, of drought and flood, of theft and murder; but also a past of courageous pioneering, of close-knit co-operation, of overflowing harvests.

Historians of that past and of the present are Nebraska's legions of newspapermen, thru the medium of the more than 1,500 newspapers that have existed at one time or another since the Nebraska Palladium made its first appearance on July 15, 1854.

On the shelves of the state historical society at the capitol building are 20,000 bound books of newspapers containing the day by day history of the state. In direct contrast to each other are the yellowed and cracked pages of the Palladium, the first paper, and the freshly printed sheets of most of the state's present 450 newspapers of all kinds, flowing daily into the society's files.

Make great improvements.

Comparing the papers of the late 1800's with those of today Henry Allen Brainerd, state historian, in "The Nebraska Press" points out that only 13 of the early papers have survived. He writes, "Now (June 1, 1933) we have about 430 newspapers . . . so greatly improved over the pioneer press as to merit of editorials, news and other advancements that they stand in the place that will be among the leading newspapers of the country."

The papers, old and new, in the collection of the state historical society form an invaluable source of material. Here, the inquisitive reader can browse for hours over the events of Nebraska' pioneer days.

He can look thru the worn pages of the Nebraska City News, second paper to be established and represented today by the News-Press which can justly lay claim to being the oldest newspaper now published in the state. The old News was first printed in Sidney, Ia., in the fall of 1854, only a short time after the Palladium. In 1855, it came under the editorship of J. Sterling Morton and was published by him until the time of his death. The Press part of the title is the result of a merger with the People's Press in 1874.

Furnas founds Nebraska Farmer.

Or the reader can flip over the pages of the first issue of the first agricultural journal, the Nebraska Farmer of October, 1859, published by Robert Furnas. Furnas also established the Brownville Advertiser, the fifth newspaper of the state, later merged with the Farmer. Furnas deserves mention as a prominent pioneer. He instigated the establishment of the state board of agriculture and served as governor. He devoted a great deal of effort toward the improvement of agriculture.

Also on file is the Omaha Arrow, established by Joseph Johnson, a Mormon. He was a colorful figure, who later started the Huntsman's Echo at Wood River Center, (now Lexington) and went

on to play a prominent part in Utah journalism.

National capitol to Kearney.

In the pages of the Kearney Central Star, later changed to the Star of Empire, one can read of Editor Moses Sydenham's ambitious dream of moving the nation's capital to the center of the nation at the site of old Fort Kearney. Serious interest was aroused in the project and Sydenham went so far as to plan a national railroad system radiating in all directions from Kearney.

Among those old-timers was Edward Rosewater who put out the first issue of the Omaha Daily Bee in the summer of 1871. Rosewater was a Union telegraph operator during the Civil war and transmitted the Emancipation Proclamation from the war department in Washington to the armies in the field. He moved to Omaha in 1863 at the request of Edward Creighton to become Omaha manager of the Pacific Telegraph company and correspondent for several large papers.

Nebraskan first in Omaha.

The Bee was not the first newspaper printed in Omaha by a long shot, though. That honor goes to the Omaha Nebraskan, first issued Jan. 17, 1855. The editor was Bird B. Chapman, a territorial delegate to congress. It was chiefly a political paper.

Following in 1856 was the Nebraska Democrat, published at Omaha by Hadley D. Johnson. Johnson printed his paper on the old press of the Palladium which he sold to the Florence Courier in the same year that he bought it. Evidently many of the papers of that time were more or less transitory.

The Capital city couldn't have had its first paper much sooner than it did, for Charles H. Gere started the Nebraska Commonwealth in Lincoln, Sept. 7, 1867, less than a month after the legislature, in a turbulent session, moved the capital from Omaha to its present location (April 14, 1867). The Commonwealth became the Nebraska State Journal in 1869. A history of Lincoln, printed in 1889, says ". . . 1882 found the State Journal company in their handsome and spacious new building at P and Ninth streets."

Female journalists were a rarity in the Nebraska of that time, yet they existed. The first known newspaper woman in the state was Maggie Eberhart who, in 1879, became the editor and senior partner of the Platte Valley Independent, forerunner of the present Grand Island Independent. "Pen Sketches of Nebraskans" (1871) tells us that this Irish editress "advocates sound republican doctrine."

In the words of Miss Martha Turner, newspaper librarian, and daughter of M. A. Turner, an early editor of the Columbus Herald, "Those pioneer editors were often brilliant men who had an adventurous strain. Once they got out here, they were too poor to go back, so they stuck it out and built up the state."

Sigma Delta Chi edits NPA issue

Members of Sigma Delta Chi, men's professional journalism fraternity, are in charge of the Nebraska Press Association edition of the Daily Nebraskan, official N. U. campus newspaper.

Officers of the journalism fraternity are: Morriss Lipp, North Platte, president; Ed Steeves, Lincoln, vice president; Merrill Englund, Tekamah, secretary; and Dick deBrown, Lincoln, treasurer. Prof. Gayle C. Walker is faculty sponsor.

Scribes --

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Norris' secretary in Washington, D. C.

From 1906 to 1915, Charles C. Johns of the Wood River Sunbeam kept association records. Asa D. Scott served from 1916 to 1918. Ole D. Buck of the Harvard Courier served from 1918 to 1931, when he died. His daughter, Naomi, was appointed to fill out his place for the rest of the year. Park Keyes wrote minutes from 1931 to 1933, and Minder, serving since 1935, seems likely to retain his office for years to come. The complete list of all who have been secretaries of the Nebraska State Press association follows:

1859 M. H. Clark Omaha Nebraskan
1864 W. H. H. Waters, Peoples Press, Nebraska City.
1870 J. M. Hayes, Fremont Tribune.
1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, John A. MacMurphy, Plattsmouth Herald.
1874 J. H. Penke, North Platte Enterprise.
1876 Fred Nye, Fremont Tribune.
1878 1880 H. M. Wells, Crete Union.
1881 A. E. Cady, Nebraska Farmer.

1882 1883 O. M. Druse, Nebraska Farmer.
1886 H. M. Bushnell, Plattsmouth Herald.
1887 1889 Frank G. Simmons, Seward Reporter.
1890 Mentor A. Brown, Kearney Hub.
1891 1893 Ross L. Hammond, Fremont Tribune.
1894 W. C. Chapman, Crete Vidette.
1895 W. E. Dayton, York Republican.
1896 1903 Fletcher N. Merwin, Beaver City Tribune.
1904 W. G. Purcell, Custer County Chief, Broken Bow.
1905 Will M. Maupin, Commoner, Lincoln.
1906 1915 Charles C. Johns, Wood River Sunbeam.
1916 1918 Asa D. Scott, Edgar Sun.
1918 1931 Ole D. Buck, Harvard Courier.
1931 1933 Park Keyes, secretary-treasurer.
1934 Vernon Sanford, Oklahoma.
1935 Fred Minder, The Lancaster County Times, Havelock.

NPA Session --

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Circulation," by Floyd L. Hocken-hull of Chicago. Mr. Hocken-hull is publisher of Circulation Management. Resolutions will also be heard Saturday morning along with a general discussion on "My Best 1938 Idea."

Adjournment of the convention comes at noon with luncheons for the board of directors and daily ad-managers. The latter will be in parlor C at the Lincoln.

To veteran A. B. Wood and W. C. Wood, father and son, publishers of the Gering Courier, go the honors due those who traveled farthest to the convention. They drove 490 miles and were among the first to register Thursday afternoon. Field Manager Fred Minder estimated Thursday evening that at least 200 would participate in Friday's activities and added that the number might be closer to 300. There are 330 members of the association.

This Company

relied heavily upon newspaper advertising to help it surmount the difficulties of the past year. It will rely heavily upon newspaper advertising during 1939.

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