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THEY LEARNED SOMETHING

Ames Football Team Given a Lesson in Tactics.

THEY PUT UP A GOOD GAME

Some Very Crafty Playing Results in Our Winning a Good Contest—They Had More Beef, But Nebraska Was Tricky.

It has long been suspected that Nebraska's football luck goes by fits and starts, and you can't tell a thing about what the team is going to do until they go and do it. Yesterday the suspicion was verified, but the surprise was a pleasant one. You see, over in Iowa they have an agricultural college where they teach the aspiring rustics of the state how to hoe corn and husk pumpkins. These fellows aren't expected to know how to play football. It takes gentlemen of learning in science and classics to handle that game, some think.

But they got up a team just like the other institutions this fall and have been sweeping everything in sight. Out of eight games they have won seven. Well, yesterday they came over to Lincoln and asked Chancellor MacLean if his boys mightn't come out to M street park and play with them a while. They said they would be easy with the boys and so the chancellor let 'em go.

It was an awfully cold day and the crowd was small. But those who did go witnessed the best game of football that has been played in Lincoln this season. The score was, Nebraska 12, Ames 4.

Both teams were out on time and gyrated about the field for a while to keep warm. But while they were gyrating Orle Thorpe and the umpire and Mr. Wilson of Ames were attending to the toss. Orle announced the fact that the ladies had always been kind to him, even since he was a child, and he would pin his faith to the smiling countenance of the goddess of liberty. The dollar twirled in the air and when it lit there was the goddess smiling up at Orle just like the girls do when he comes out of a scrimmage with his hair parted and laying as neatly as if he was going to a junior "prom."

Thorpe chose the east goal, for from a hole in that corner of the fence he felt a gentle Nebraska zephyr stealing across the field.

At 2:30 by the town clock the farmers kicked off. They sent the ball down the field thirty-two yards and made Nebraska put it down right there. But Orle Thorpe likes to kick some himself, so by the aid of the zephyr mentioned he sent the ball sixty yards toward Ames' pumpkin patch. The farmers didn't play very well for a minute or two and Nebraska got the ball on downs. But Ames took it the same way again before much advance was made.

Ames played hard now and some Lincoln people opened their eyes and wondered if really these fellows were the invincibles which they had heralded themselves to be.

Just then the ball went to Nebraska on a forward pass and in about two seconds Nebraska had a touchdown. You see Orle will persist in punting and that zephyr encouraged him so that he just lifted the pigskin and sent it clear over the touch line. There was an Ames man there, but he acted like a hired man who stands and figures the weight of a sack of corn before he lifts it. All he did was touch the ball and put Nebraska men on side, and then Benedict asked time to stop and allow Wiggins to sit on the ball while he tied his shoestring. Benedict's request was accompanied by a swift butt in the ribs and Wiggins lit on the ball like a cat on a saucer of new milk. Orle kicked the goal. Score, Nebraska 8, Ames 0.

This was encouraging, but still the game had hardly begun and the Iowa men had played good football at times, so the crowd held their breath. And well they might, for hardly had the ball been kicked off when those fellows began to show what was in them. They took the ball from Thorpe's return punt on their own ten-yard line and without once losing it walked straight down to Nebraska's goal. They didn't remember what they had promised the "chance," either, for they walked all over that Nebraska line and rolled those classic visages in the dust like so many yellow pumpkins. But Mr. Hammer couldn't kick goal. Score, Nebraska 6, Ames 4.

Neither side scored again that half. Considerable fumbling was done and Ames really outplayed Nebraska. The half ended

at 3:58, Ames holding the ball on Nebraska's thirty-five-yard line.

In the second half Nebraska gingered up and the way the boys held those leery rushes was beautiful. But the farmers held the clan of MacLean, too, and some pretty football playing was the result. But the prettiest thing was the scoring of Nebraska's second touchdown. In one way or another Nebraska had worried the ball down to Ames' thirty-five-yard line. Then Orle thought he would kick. He did so, giving the ball a gentle lift just over the enemy's line, while Wiggins went around the end. He got there the same time the ball did and while the pumpkin huskers looked on in open mouthed amazement he gilded over four white streaks of lime and sat down to rest behind the goal posts.

"Well! well! well!" said Robinson, "that was pretty," and the crowd went wild with delight and rushed toward the goal. Thorpe kicked that goal also. Score, Nebraska 12, Ames 4.

No more scoring was done, but considerable more playing was and some very nice playing. Packard played a fine game in the second half. Repeatedly he went through the Ames line for five, seven and ten yards or more, when in the first half it seemed to be impervious. It is needless to say Wiggins played well. He always does. Corby did some good tackling, though he did not advance the ball much. Oury played in the second half and put up something resembling his old game. He enjoyed the work, too.

The game was up at 5 and the ball was in the centre of the field. Nebraska was playing great ball and more time would have meant more scoring for her.

The smallest crowd that has been at any game this year was there yesterday, but they saw the best game that has been played in Lincoln since Kansas was here, last fall. The game was clean and played in a scientific and snappy manner from start to finish. Ames was not in quite so good form as usual and Nebraska was weak in her backs.

The line-up was:
Nebraska. Ames.
Benedict.....left end.....Weaver
and Weitch.
Dungan.....left tackle.....Howell
Kellar.....left guard.....Hammer
and Hansen
Melford.....centre.....Van Campen
Turner.....right guard.....Tarr
Pearse and.....right tackle.....Rice
Oury
Wiggins.....right end.....Damon
Thorpe.....quarter.....Cray
Packard.....left half.....Parsons
Corby.....right half.....Packer
and Weaver.
Jones and Garrett.....full.....Wilson
Officials: Cornell of Lincoln and German of Ames; linesmen, Pace of Lincoln and Frosch of Ames.

ANOTHER WITH WESLEYAN.

Manager Oury has determined upon another game with Wesleyan, which is to be played Monday at the M street park. Admission will be only twenty-five cents thus enabling everybody to attend. The game was determined upon, to give our team one good practice on offensive work before the Iowa game. As was evident from the Ames game, our offensive work was most woefully weak. Probably some new tactics will be tried, and a final effort made to bring our team to what it should be. Since our last game, Wesleyan has been sawing wood, and will undoubtedly give us a harder tussle. As this will give those who cannot afford to go to Omaha a chance to see another game, it is hoped that a good crowd will attend, considering the low admission fee.

A GIFT FROM INDIA.

Word has been received from Jeypore, India, that a set of the "Jeypore Portfolios of Architectural Details" will soon be presented to the university of Nebraska on behalf of his royal highness, the Maharajah of Jeypore. A limited number of these portfolios are to be given by the king of Jeypore to the public institutions of the world. Mark Twain, in his lecturing tour through India, noticed the offer of the distribution of these copies and wrote a letter to the critic regarding them. Miss Jones, the librarian, read this letter and immediately applied. The purpose of the king is to preserve the "noble and gracious" architecture of old India, to give it into hands capable of enriching newer worlds with it. He feels that the circumstances which created it and made it possible in India have passed away and that there it could not be preserved. These portfolios are a rich gift to the architectural world.

Don Cameron's lunch counter, 118 South Eleventh street.

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PRELIMINARIES ARE HELD

The Eight Men are Selected for the Finals.

THE AUDIENCE WAS VERY SLIM

The Preliminary Debates Are Finally Held After a Postponement—Not Much Interest was Manifested Which is Usual.

The first of the series of preliminary debates was held in the chapel Thursday evening before a small audience. The question was: Resolved; that a court should be established for the compulsory arbitration of labor difficulties.

The speakers on the affirmative were: D. M. Garber, R. H. Graham and E. B. Perry; negative, J. D. Denison and C. M. Barr. Professors Possler, Adams and Wolfe acted as judges.

The affirmative was opened by D. M. Garber, who outlined the labor problem of today. He cited the recent Chicago strike as an illustration of the subjugated condition of labor. He believed compulsory arbitration to be the only remedy.

The first speaker on the negative, J. D. Denison attempted to show that compulsory arbitration was unconstitutional. "It would take a standing army," he said "to compel labor to submit to a scale of wages fixed by a court of arbitration."

R. H. Graham followed. He said that a court of arbitration is better than an industrial war. He quoted several passages of law tending to show that compulsory arbitration is constitutional.

C. M. Barr, the next speaker, admitted the deplorable condition of labor. He also agreed with his opponents in that there must be a remedy, and endeavored to show that conciliatory arbitration was much more preferable to compulsion. He advocated the plan already adopted by some corporations, that of allowing a board of labor representatives to arbitrate with a similar representation of these corporations.

E. B. Perry closed the argument by showing that compulsory arbitration would entirely do away with strikes, so deplorable in this country. "Wherever compulsory arbitration has been tried," he said, "it has proved thoroughly successful."

The second and third divisions of the debates were held Friday evening. The judges were on hand early but the audience did not materialize very fast. At 8:20, Mr. O. H. Allen, announced the question for the second division: Resolved; that universal manhood suffrage is true in theory and best in practice for a representative government. The speakers on the affirmative were, J. L. Ditmar and D. L. Killen. Mr. F. G. Hawxby represented the negative.

Mr. Ditmar spent most of his allotted time to giving the definitions of the various terms, manhood, suffrage and representative. He had not properly digested his facts so that his debate was rather confused. He failed to make his points clear.

Owing to the withdrawal of many from this division, Mr. Hawxby was obliged to uphold his side of the case alone. He has a rapid and lucid utterance and presents his facts in good form. If authorities count for anything he could produce more on his side of the question, such men as Labor, Thompson, Mill, and Wendell Phillips were quoted. He agreed with the first speaker that the term manhood embraces woman, but there was yet to find a nation which has extended unlimited suffrage to woman. It is against the natural development of the household woman should vote. He closed by pointing out the danger from universal suffrage which gives an opportunity for the ignorant men to rule.

Mr. Killen then proceeded to show that woman has advanced beyond that stage which Mr. Hawxby pictured. She is no longer the woman who voluntarily chose the duties of the household but has developed. He then showed that representative government is the true one, by historical reference. If it is denied that every man should vote, then what qualifications will be necessary? Shall they be physical, moral, property, or educational. The idea of woman suffrage is growing. Mr. Killen has a good delivery and produced some good argument.

The third division had for their question: Resolved that the United States government should own and operate the railroads within its boundaries.

The debaters were: affirmative, J. A. Maguire, J. R. Burleigh; negative, E. F.

Piper, G. E. Hager and G. W. Green.

Mr. Maguire said that the question meant much for the present but infinitely more for the future. The Standard Oil company controls rates on one sixth of all the lines of railway in the United States. There is too much discrimination made in favor of the corporations. If the government owned the railroads, strikes would cease. There are no strikes in the post office system. The railroads are in politics to our sorrow. The government has given to them 215 millions of acres, and 185 millions of municipal bonds have been voted them. Mr. Maguire has a deep resonant voice and presented argument in a forcible manner.

Mr. Piper followed on the negative. He said we could not make progress with socialism since that would make man an infant in that it would dictate his every action. He compared the railways of Victoria, Australia with those of Kansas. The danger which would arise from the employment of 870,000 men by the government was dwelt upon. Poorer service would be furnished. The argument was not strong and convincing, yet it was a good effort.

Mr. Burleigh made the point that the people paid more money under the private ownership of railroads and received poorer service. He pointed to the European countries to substantiate his statements, and quoted certain authorities in this country. Some of his argument was "ad hominem."

The efficiency of the interstate railroad commission, was Mr. Hager's first point for the ownership of railways by the United States. He also attempted to show that the German railroads were not advancing in the matter of speed and comfort. He too, referred to the system in Australia, comparing profits, management and service. Mr. Hager has a good address and acquitted himself well.

The third speaker on the affirmative, Mr. Green, closed the debate by proceeding to score the postal system of the United States. He dwelt on the folly of spending six billions of dollars to purchase the railroads, and of having 85,000 governmental employes, with two millions of persons dependent on them. His speech was rapid and rather flowery for debate, but containing some strong argument.

The fourth and last division of debaters was heard Saturday evening. The question was: Resolved; that the policy of the United States should be to extend its territory. The speakers were: Affirmative, W. O. Ayer, G. E. Tobey and O. W. Meier; negative, G. E. Kindler, F. L. Burt, R. S. Baker and C. L. Shuff.

Mr. Burt opened for the affirmative. He argued that the United States had a moral right to annex territory because international law gives every nation the right of self preservation. Mr. Ayer was self possessed, but he lacked force.

Mr. Kindler followed Mr. Ayer. The speaker thought it impossible to legislate for people of different climatic conditions and social surroundings. He thought the people of Canada did not demand the same legislation as the people of Mexico. Mr. Kindler was very animated. He spoke rapidly.

Mr. Tobey next spoke on the affirmative. He held that it had not been wrong to annex territory in the past and would not be in the future. Mr. Tobey spoke from manuscript and held the attention of his audience with difficulty.

Mr. Burt of the negative, followed Mr. Tobey. The speaker told the audience that it would not be wisdom for the United States to extend its dominion. That it would be absurd to think of the inhabitants of Brazil and Greenland running around with American ballots in their hands. Mr. Burt was very deliberate in delivery.

Mr. Meier next spoke on the affirmative. He said that he meant merely to defend an established policy of the United States. That new methods of communication and inventions have made it possible for more people, than formerly, to live under one government. Mr. Meier was fluent and self possessed.

Mr. Baker defended the negative point of view. Mr. Baker thought the question must be argued from point of expediency and practicality. "If we acquire more territory," said the speaker, "it will mean people under the same government with different customs and environment. A nation should be a ethical as well as a geographical unity." Mr. Baker spoke forcibly and eloquently.

Mr. Shuff also spoke on the negative. Mr. Shuff was at the disadvantage of having no one to whom he could reply. He argued that if we extended our territory we must use force. That this meant a

(Continued on fourth page.)

ALL ABOARD FOR OMAHA

Nebraska Rooters are Going to Turn Out in Force.

EXPECTING A GREAT GAME

Prospects Are That Nebraska Will Send A Large Crowd to the Thanksgiving Game—Some Organized Rooting Will be Done.

Preparations for the Thanksgiving game are going on quite enthusiastically, but the results have not yet shown up too well. There is no doubt this year that the university will have the largest crowd of her rooters at that game that has ever gone from Lincoln during the six years we have enjoyed this Thanksgiving game with our sister university. Karl Randall will have charge of the rooting, and every body who has a suggestion should make it to him. A couple of practices will be held, and every one is expected to attend if they have the slightest idea that they can go.

The following is an old favorite song that Nebraska rooters will sing to the Iowa team. It created quite a sensation the first time it was sung two years ago.

Iowa, Iowa, we've been thinkin'
What a cold day it will be,
When the Unl. of Nebraska
Gets a swipe at such as thee,
—Whistle Refrain.

Iowa, Iowa, we've been thinkin'
When our team gets on the field,
Little boys from Iowa City,
Must the game so easily yield,
—Whistle Refrain.

Iowa, Iowa, you've been thinkin'
What a "Bull-y" team you've got,
But you'll find that Robby's 'Braskans
Are a mighty powerful lot,
—Whistle Refrain.

Iowa, Iowa, we've been thinkin'
That the boys of Nebraska,
Will with ease upon the grid-iron
Do the boys of Iowa,
—Whistle Refrain.

Iowa, Iowa, we've been thinkin'
Listen to what we're going to tell,
Better take your scrawny 'leven,
And go straightway down to—Kansas,
—Whistle Refrain.

Here is another, to be sung to the tune of "Down in Poverty Row."

Down on Omaha field you will find our team,
Hawkeyes cannot compare with their powerful mien,
Each team tries us and wishes to beat us so,
But you're not to blame,
If you can't play the game,
Down on Omaha field.

COMPARATIVE ATTENDANCE.

Reports from the heads of the various departments are all in. The following shows the number registered for each department.

Department	1895	1896
American History	120	106
Botany	253	144
Chemistry	375	361
Civil Engineering	28	34
English	696	671
Electrical Engineering	—	132
English Literature	448	513
Entomology	22	19
European History	108	181
Geology	110	129
German Language	396	448
Horticulture	14	24
Greek	—	217
Latin	398	436
Mathematics	472	491
Philosophy	151	304
Physics	230	228
Physical Training	—	602
Political Science	82	100
Romance Languages	228	258
Pedagogy	59	78
Zoology	129	143
Practical Mechanics	—	106
Military Science	—	97
Meteorology	—	33

In the preparatory chemistry classes there are 145. In the beginning German classes, 228, some of these being preparatory. The Greek department has 106 in the preparatory year; Latin, 271. This is the first year meteorology has been offered. Under the department of physical training are included the hygiene classes which enroll 319 members. There are 129 students in the beginning romance languages classes.

*Preparatory last year.
The Zoological Journal club met Tuesday night. The subject was "Early Development." Papers were read by Miss Rachel Corr, Dr. Angle and Messrs. Brewer and Condra.

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