

GALA DAY IN UNIVERSITY HISTORY.

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service as to restore the equilibrium. Will not they accomplish this by adopting the electric motor in place of the steam locomotive on all our rail-ways? The telephone has certainly produced a change in the method of conducting business. Traveling men are no longer so necessary, for the merchant can today sit in his office and converse with a customer in a distant city with great satisfaction. This fact of conversations between distant points may some day cause a greater uniformity in pronunciation throughout the country. Freedom of intercourse by travel has accomplished much; will not the telephone do even more? Perhaps it will even demand a universal language at least for business transactions throughout Europe. The Morse telegraph code was perhaps the first code to find use around the world. Electricity has furnished a universal system of units, so that the ohm and the volt at Lincoln and at Paris will be precisely the same. In selecting the names of electrical units we have honored the names of early workers in electricity—the names of Volta, Coulomb, Faraday, Joule and of our own Henry having been selected. In the unit of work the watt, the efforts of the inventor of the steam engine have been recognized in a fitting manner.

The principle underlying the transmission of power by electricity is that of the conservation of energy, a truth, which has been developed within one hundred years, the first light having been shed upon the subject by our own countryman Count Rumford in 1792. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed. The dynamo does not create electricity, it merely changes its motion, much as a pump may put water in motion although it does not create water.

The many changes of heat into steam in the boiler, then into work in the engine, and into electricity in the dynamo, perhaps to become heat again, illustrate the cycle of changes that may take place. While there is always an apparent loss due to the inefficiency of the apparatus, it is a curious fact that more light can be obtained from a given amount of illuminating gas if burned in a gas engine running a dynamo, furnishing electricity to electric lamps, than can be had by burning the gas directly in burners. Perhaps the most beautiful illustration of the transformation of energy is in the magnetic telephone, the one form of telephone that requires no battery. The only power is that of the voice, which causes the iron diaphragm to vibrate before a permanent setting up waves of electricity precisely as is done in a dynamo, and sending these waves with inconceivable rapidity to the distant telephone where by a reverse transformation the electric waves cause the diaphragm to vibrate with the very words spoken into the distant transmitter. That the power of the voice may actually do work, can be proved by attaching a minute drill properly to the diaphragm of the distant telephone, when a hole can be bored through a board placed before it. This is truly a transmission of power as that from Niagara to Buffalo. The similarity of the telephone circuit to the power circuit lies also in the use of alternating currents, which have always been employed in telephony and which our engineers are only just learning to use advantageously in long distance transmission of power. The world is watching Niagara, and if that undertaking is a financial success the spread of power transmission plants will be most rapid. At Niagara the conditions are somewhat difficult, since the price of coal at Buffalo is extremely low, making competition with the steam engine severe.

Pessimists may predict the exhaustion of our coal fields, but this cannot stop the flow of our rivers, and we shall have the possibility of deriving heat from power by means of electricity. In the arc light is found the greatest intensity of heat that can be produced. It is being turned to great advantage in electric furnaces for smelting refractory ores. Electricity has given us the new metal aluminum in sufficient quantities to warrant its more extended use in the arts. The art of welding by electricity is one of the greatest achievements. By its means, metals can be joined as by no other process. When electricity becomes cheap enough our homes will be heated by electric radiators and our cooking will be done electrically, with the great enhancement of our comfort.

The electric motor is gradually displacing all shafting and belting, effecting great economies in factories. But the most conspicuous use of electric power is in our street railways, which have revolutionized traffic in our city streets. The capitalists may have suffered from depreciation of real estate, but our people have been even greater gainers from the sunshine and fresh air introduced into their homes, rendered accessible by electricity. Such conveniences as the telephone and electric railway extending into country places will make the advantages of city life less apparent, and will tend to check the centralization of our population in large cities.

Chemistry and electricity have always marched hand in hand. One of the earliest use for the electric current was in the chemical process of electroplating. From this has naturally developed the electro-deposition of metals upon a large scale in such

purity as has never been attained before. A curious feature of the chemical side of electricity is the manufacture of calcium carbide with which to compete with electric light in the guise of acetylene. Chemical reactions in the primary battery were the only available source of the electric current for many years, and the storage or secondary battery illustrates the transformation of electric energy into chemical reaction and its retransformation into Eloe.

With the improvements possible in storage batteries many problems in transportation will be solved. The horseless carriage might relieve the horse even more than the electric car has done. Then, too, the art of flying might become a reality. It would, indeed, take a flight of the imagination to say what such a revolution would do for civilization.

In agriculture, electricity has been found to promote plant growth. In many of the arts such as bleaching and tanning, electricity has come into use.

The value of electricity in the treatment of diseases is only just beginning to be appreciated by our best physicians. Its use has been largely empirical heretofore, often doing as much harm as good. The healthfulness of electric lighting is well known, the advantages of a trolley ride to old and young alike are appreciated by all. To surgery, Prof. Roentgen has furnished the keenest of instruments in his famous X ray, which has been made of such great value in our recent war. This ray has upset our ideas of transparency, since glass is opaque as compared with wood, showing that transparency is only a relative term. However, that coarsest of crystals, the diamond, retains its transparency even under the X ray.

The subtlety of electrical phenomena requires the highest mental ability for its appreciation and application to the useful arts. It could be shown that nearly all studies are of importance to the electrical engineer. The modern languages are essential to all who wish to keep abreast of the times. The ancient languages seem far removed from electricity, but does not the very word electricity come from the Greek, and do not the letters of the Greek alphabet illuminate the pages of our text books? English is needed for the proper expression of our thoughts, while mathematics is the foundation of all theoretical electricity, and will no doubt assist in further advance in the science.

Today we are about to receive as a gift from the state the new Mechanical Arts Hall. Let us hope that it will be a source of enlightenment even if it does not provide electricity. This fine building will surely be a stimulus to all who benefit by its use. The state has done her part, let us do ours.

At the regular meeting of the college settlement board last Saturday the work of forming the committees and appointing chairmen for the same was completed. Mr. Farnham, Mr. Wesscott and Miss Nora Davis were also present. The following persons were appointed as chairmen of their respective committees:

- L. M. Weaver, chairman of the supply committee.
- Mr. Wesscott, chairman of the library committee.
- J. J. King, chairman of the instructing committee.
- Miss Wetzel will act on the social committee.
- Mrs. Fassler, chairman of the visiting committee.
- Mrs. Franklin, chairman of the despoiling committee.
- Mrs. Hodgman, chairman of the sewing committee.
- Miss Case, chairman of the children's committee.
- Miss Ehuore, chairman of the music committee.
- Miss Nora Davis, chairman of entertainment committee.

Each chairman will select four assistant committeemen to aid them. Miss Nora Davis has named Miss Goodford, Miss Grace Wheeler, Mr. Clyde Martin and Mr. Garrett to act on her committee. This committee will give an entertainment on Thursday night, November 3, at the Graham Taylor house, which is to be the opening night of this year's work. Each member of the board is expected to be present and aid in the program. Several donations were received at last meeting. A box of books from each of the following: Dean Reese, Dean Wilson and Mr. Westerman. A base burner was loaned by Professor Caldwell. Professor Barbour offers a conveyance to collect material from over the city, as the work is not confined to the University alone, but is for everybody in the city.

Mr. J. W. Seanson, has done some good work on the instructing committee in securing about 25 lectures which will be given at the Graham Taylor house during the year. These lectures are of an instructive and interesting nature. Professor Polk will see what can be done toward organizing a cooking class and Mr. Lausung will see to the possibility of doing some work in manual training.

Professor Caldwell has been looking over the report of the college settlement worker in the East and will send printed sheets of suggestion to the different committees to aid them in outlining their work.

No action was taken toward renting another house, owing to lack of funds. All who have money for this purpose should turn it in to Mr. Hills as soon as possible.

PRESIDENT CHAPLAIN'S ADDRESS.

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gratulatory letter which he himself had written to the Chancellor when he was under the impression that he could not be present at the exercises.

Letters of congratulation were received from all over the country from college presidents, from noted engineers, one from Chancellor Canfield which Chancellor MacLean read from senators and from men of national repute and finally a letter from President McKinley was mentioned.

The exercises closed with the singing of the two strains of America by the audience led by Prof. Kimball of the school of music, and the benediction pronounced by Chancellor MacLean.

Miss Edna Harpham will entertain a number of her friends tonight.

The Phi Gamma Delta are to give a house-warming Friday evening.

Halle Wilkon and Selma Wiggenhorn spent Sunday in Ashland.

Phi Delta Theta gave an informal party Saturday evening as a substitute for the tally-ho party to the Grinnell game.

The Misses Gere entertained Tuesday evening for Miss Tropey of Fairbury.

White drill gloves at University Book Store.

Buy your shoes of the factory and save one-third. Regent \$3.50 and University \$5.00 men's shoes are the best money will buy. Agency 1036 O street.

FOOT BALL, SATURDAY.

A game of foot ball will be played Saturday upon the campus between the second team of the University and the Lincoln High school. This will be an exciting contest as both teams are in excellent shape and are anxious for victory.

Evon Harringtons at lowest cut prices at the Students' Supply Store, 1129 R street.

Board reduced to \$2.00. 320-322 N. 11th. Roper & Funk, solicitors, at Students' Supply Store.

The second of the series of concerts by the Philharmonic Orchestra was given at the Funks opera house Tuesday evening, November 1. The orchestra has been much improved by the addition of French horns and a bassoon. The low pitch used by the larger organizations throughout the country has been adopted. Prof. Hagenow is to be congratulated on the smoothness and precision which marked the playing of each selection; especially pleasing were the string numbers "Entr'acte Gavotte" and "Old Folks at Home." The soloists were Mr. Charles Hagenow, violinist, and Miss Rose M. Heilig, contralto. Mr. Charles Hagenow was never heard to better advantage. The audience greeted his work most enthusiastically, recalling the young artist twice. Miss Heilig gave two numbers, "Comais to de Pays," from Mignon and a group of songs, Bartlett's "A Dream," "Auf Ewig Mein," Cantos and a Welsh song "All Through the Night." The latter was especially enjoyable.

The Mauer Mandolins and guitars are now on sale at the book department at Herpolsheimer & Co's store. These are the very best instruments on the market though they sell at lower prices than other makes.

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SENIOR-JUNIOR FOOT BALL.

The Senior-Junior foot ball teams played their scheduled game upon the campus last Friday. The game was one of the most interesting ever played on the campus. The score was 0 to 0 at the end of the game.

The playing of the teams was about equal. During the game each team had the ball within a few feet of its opponent's goal. At the end of the game the Seniors had the ball in the Juniors' territory but were held by the latter for four downs.

The Seniors protested the game, and it was awarded them by the Athletic board. They, however, showed the proper spirit and offered to give the Juniors a chance, but the latter were unable to get their men together at the time set and so forfeited the game. The line up was as follows:

Seniors	Position	Seniors
Howland	..... c	Griffith
Reeder	..... q b	Clark
Jonas	..... r g	Warner
Simpson	..... l r	Joe Boomer
Root	..... t	Rain
Lamar	..... t	Murray
Bliss f b	Barr
Moore f b	Harmon
Waterman f b	Stroek
Ryan r e	Sawyer
Collett l e	McGee

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