

Even from this distance it is hard to say that the barbarians were victorious. The fraternities were not defeated, later some of these same barbarian zealots joined fraternities, and three at least of the most prominent leaders married fraternity girls. Perhaps the most remarkable phase of the entire war was the good fellowship that prevailed between the leaders of each faction. So far as they were fighting for principle, each recognized the fact and respected it in the other. Even where personal jealousy appeared, it was forgiven, and what ill feeling had been engendered between friends died out before the end of the year. Though they could not agree with the barbs when it was claimed that the end justified the means, the fraternities always admired the daring of the enemy and appreciated the consummate skill with which their plans were executed.

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#### THE BARBARIAN REVOLT.

A review of the events connected with the adoption of the "fraternity amendments" in the literary societies of the university in the fall of 1894 does not necessarily include a discussion of general fraternity ethics, and none will be attempted here except as it is necessary to explain the motives of those who took part in that social upheaval. It would be a source of great pleasure to several of the survivors of that memorable struggle to write roaring encyclical letters on the evils of the system and the fortunate escape of the University of Nebraska from its most dangerous features, but this quarter centennial celebration is no time for heated argument over old college problems. It is no time for war, especially among the graduates. We all want to gather in peace and harmony and

sing the old songs, rehearse the old stories, recall the old jokes, and so far as we can live over our jolly lives here on the campus before the scientific departments became aggressive, and before the spirit of progress destroyed the old school and put in its place a rushing, pushing, modern university.

The institution was in its second decade before the Greek letter societies made their appearance. They were not received in a hostile spirit. On the contrary their coming was regarded as a welcome evidence that the university was growing and was at last securing recognition from student organizations in colleges outside the state. We were so small and so poor twelve years ago, with our one building and our meagre attendance, mainly in the preparatory department, that we would no doubt have been glad to get the scarlet fever, or the measles, or anything else, providing it came to us from a bigger college duly endorsed as a thing that every progressive student ought to have.

The first fraternity was organized by a lot of the best fellows in the university. Nearly all were members of the Palladian society. There was a lively fight for supremacy in those days between the Palladians and the Unions and every man was needed. After awhile it was charged that some of the fraternity boys had lost a good deal of their old time ardor. They skipped meetings with discouraging frequency, and as this had not been noticed before the secret society was naturally enough held responsible. The Palladians who were here in 1882-3 remember that on account of the graduation of their leading members they had a very lively time keeping even with their friends, the enemy, at the other end of the building. Some of the hardest and most conscientious fighting the university has ever known was done in that year, and it not only brought the Palladian society to the front again, but it fused that little band of fighters into a compact body of defenders of the literary society as