

THE NEBRASKAN-HESPERIAN.

manners," yet this is but a bacatelle in the equipment of the student. He must acquire something more than an outward appearance of culture, his sensibilities must be cultivated. Cowper puts it well:

"I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though graced with polish'd manners
and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

Herbert Spencer's question "What knowledge is of most worth," has provoked discussion in Germany as well as in America. This is what one writer says: "The chief place in the German school of the future should be held by a course of instruction in the German language and literature. At so training youth that at the end of their school year they shall be adepts in speaking, reading and writing their mother tongue and shall, besides, being familiar with a copious vocabulary of the language, becoming acquainted also with its literary monuments, and imbued with the intellectual spirit of their nation. It is obvious that, in order to turn out such pupils, teachers are needed who know more than some Gothic and middle high German and it is also obvious that in order to obtain such teachers, these learned men should not act at the university who have lost the spirit in turning over the words, and who moreover, pass off this spiritlessness for scholarship.

Knowing that England until but a short time ago made no study of the "mother tongue" in her universities we come to the belief that the world does move, and that educationally it is moving toward the practical. Herbert Spencer's question suggests to us the modern wording of the same idea, namely: does it pay? And this, too, is a proper one to ask in this age, when the battle for bread is a real conflict.

If higher education cannot help to answer this perplexing interrogative, then have we builded in vain. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the idea that the A. B., A. M. or Ph. D. degrees will stand as a bank account upon which we may at any time draw for a goodly supply of porterhouse steak or West Phalian ham, but in all seriousness these titles should help us at least now and then to save our bacon.

The conflict that has been on in every civilized land between the classical and practical schools will not result in the extinction of either, but will, we trust, result in a broader and more generous conception of the university idea.

In Germany for a time it appears a battle royal was waged between the advocates of these schools. At times the language used in portraying the weaknesses of the rival systems was more forcible than elegant. The quarrel, however, resulted in good, as quar-

rels sometimes do. In spite of the favoritism shown the classical or gymnasium, the real school, or practical education, has made rapid advances.

The old school opposed the introduction of any studies but Latin, Greek and mathematics. The opposition wished the total abolition of these studies as a waste of time.

The modern idea has struck a golden mien, which has been the inspiration of those leaders of thought and action who have in the past so well builded the educational structure of our state.

I have no sympathy with the sentiment that feins the belief that our university has drifted away from the people. It is, and has been, drawing nearer the people each year of its existence. I am persuaded that the education of the masses does not suffer as the university spirit increases; but as the university develops so develops the entire system.

Through the university extension the Nebraska farmer and laborer has university culture brought to his door. There is no impassable gulf between the stock grower, the fruit grower and the university professor. They meet on a common level and discuss questions of common interest.

The people of Nebraska have done well in their support of education. They have a right to expect much in return. The university must continue to do more than turn out just so many graduates each year. It must go farther than the present campus. It cannot and must not sever its relations with the sod school house on the plains. It must reach out its beneficent arms into every school district and whisper words of inspiration to the young Baron of Plow, as well as the hopeful young Duchess of Laundrille.

The university is but the end of a system that begins everywhere. This system does not now need enlarging by entering new fields, and opening new departments, but it needs developing, and perfecting along the lines already started. Wisdom would not at this time open a school of mines, but she would develop our school of agriculture.

With this view of further perfecting our university's efficiency, especially along industrial and practical lines, the Regents were slow in making a choice of a Chancellor.

The rapid growth of the university both in number of students and new departments opened, brought with it problems the mastery of which required both experience and executive ability.

After carefully looking over the field, making many inquiries of those who were in a position to know the kind of leader our university needed we have brought to you one whose name recommends him to the respect and confidence, not only to the immediate university circle, but to the pa-

trons of our schools throughout the state.

To find a man to take up the work so well carried on for the past decade was no easy matter. Chancellors Canfield and MacLean were masters in their chosen fields. How well they served the university and the state is seen in the splendid fruit that their labors brought forth.

We have brought to you patrons of education one whose name is well and favorably known in the educational field; one who has been a success in his chosen work and who will, with your help and mine, lead us into the open field of larger opportunities. Shall we, as regents, faculty or patrons, not co-operate with E. Benjamin Andrews, our chancellor, in making for our university yet a greater name than it now already enjoys? Methinks the vote is the affirmative is unanimous.

At the close of his talk, President Forrester introduced Paul B. Weaver, '01, to extend the greetings of the student body to Dr. Andrews. He was received with the University yell. He compared the University with other institutions of its kind in the Mississippi valley, stating that it held first position among them. Continuing he said, "Nebraska's wealth is in the fertility of her soil and the industry of her citizens. The University has always been free from partisanship, which is so harmful in an institution of this kind." He paid a high tribute to Dr. Andrews and welcomed him in the name of the student body to the University.

Dr. Edgren was introduced to speak for the faculty. His talk was short, but interesting and full of thought.

He traced the development of the University to its present high standard and quoted the motto of the University of Upsala, "Freedom of thought is grand, justice of thought is stranger." In conclusion he welcomed Dr. Andrews in behalf of the faculty of the University.

The Philharmonic orchestra rendered "Le Domino Noli," which was heartily applauded.

The speaker of the day, Dr. Andrews, was greeted with much enthusiasm. He spoke on the topic "Current Criticism of American University Life."

His address was well received and often applauded. It appears in another part of the paper.

"My Old Kentucky Home" was beautifully rendered by the Philharmonic orchestra. The benediction concluded the exercises. Telegrams of congratulation were read from ex-Chancellors Benton, Canfield and MacLean.

An informal reception to the people of Lincoln was held on the platform after the exercises. A large number of people took advantage of this opportunity to meet Dr. Andrews.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The state convention of the Y. W. C. A. will be held at Fremont the second week of November.

Miss Florence McCorkle has been called to act as state secretary during January, February and March.

Miss Effie K. Price, National College secretary of Y. W. C. A. of Chicago, will attend the state convention and will visit us.

The Y. W. C. A. will hold the opening reception to young women Saturday afternoon, September 29.

Miss J. Margaret Kyle, general secretary of the city Y. W. C. A., and Miss Henrietta L. Henderson, general secretary of the university Y. W. C. A., left yesterday for Chicago to attend the secretarial conference September 25-28.

The association held their first regular meeting Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in room 8 of Conservatory Hall.

Miss Sophia B. Lyon, travelling secretary of the student volunteer movement, will be at the university for a few days some time in October. She visited us last year and all are delighted to know that she is to come this year.

STUDIED OUT OF SCHOOL.

Gen. Chaffee, not having the advantage of a military education before he became a soldier, has taken every opportunity presenting itself to become proficient in his profession. He has completed courses in law and military tactics.

ANNUAL RECEPTION.

The annual Y. M. C. A. reception to new students was of more than usual interest this year. There was a large attendance, which was made up mostly of new men. About 8:30 L. J. Marsh, the president of the association, called the boys to order and after a few words of greeting introduced Chancellor Andrews, who spoke in substance as follows:

Those of you who were in the habit of attending church at home continue to attend church here; if you were in the habit of praying at home, continue so to do; if you read your Bible, do not cease now. If you were not in the habit of doing any of these things before you came, you should begin them now for you will never need the strength derived from them more than while you are here. I would especially commend to you the habit of daily reading the Scriptures. There is no habit, unless it be the habit of prayer, which is so beneficial to one acquiring it. Do not be alarmed if in your scientific and philosophical research your ideas about God and the future change. They must of necessity change. But all of you, studies, if you are true to them and to yourself, will but lead you to a clearer conception of Him and your duties toward Him. I hope that I may become personally acquainted with each of you. And I shall be glad, if any of you find yourselves in any of these mental perplexities, if you come to me. I shall to the best of my ability, assist you.

Mr. Boostrom, who has so often assisted at the Y. M. C. A. gatherings, again delighted all with a vocal solo.

The two faculty members of the association's board of control, Drs. Ward and Hastings, then spoke a few words after which light refreshments were served by the young ladies of the university Y. W. C. A.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work in the gymnasium will begin as soon as the gymnasium is in order. The first event of the season in track work will be held the second Friday in October. Training for this meet begins this week.

Contestants for track work should bear in mind the ruling made some time ago that persons not registered are not eligible to compete in contests. According to the present ruling a person may take work in the physical training department in addition to any number of hours of other work in the university, including drill.

At a called meeting of the athletic board Friday evening the following organization was perfected:

President, Prof. Caldwell; vice president, J. J. Ledwith; football committee, J. J. Wyre; Manager H. A. Tukey; T. J. Hewitt; finance committee, Prof. Richards, A. E. Gordon, J. J. Ledwith, G. M. Cowhill.

DR. LEES IN EUROPE.

Conducts a Large Party of University People Through Foreign Countries—A Very Enjoyable and Instructive Trip.

Dr. Lees and a party of university people spent the summer in Europe. Leaving Lincoln soon after school closed they arrived in Ireland about June 22, from whence they travelled to London. They spent two days wheeling about the Shakespearean country around Rugby, Warwick and Stratford. Wheels were hired for 4s per day, much cheaper than they can be obtained in our country, and the party spent a very pleasant time travelling through those old historic parts of England. From London the party went to Paris to the world's fair, where they remained only eight days. They described the fair as a perfect grandeur, although crowded into rather small space. "Those old European towns have not the vacant lots to spread the fair out like Chicago had," said Dr. Lees.

To illustrate how crowded and dense it was the doctor told of a person who was trying to draw a plat of the grounds and buildings. He had been working over three weeks and had not been over one-eighth of the ground.

The most striking thing was the manner in which the Parisians celebrated on the 14th of July. That day corresponds to our Fourth of July, and the people celebrate by singing, dancing and carousing. The women cele-

Every Young Woman

who attends the university is given a special invitation to visit our Coat and Suit department.

We promise to show all who come the choicest collection of good values in stylish, well made, ready-to-wear garments ever disp'ayed in Lincoln. Come and see for yourself.

Miller & Paine.