

Exc. 21



# HESPERIAN STUDENT

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## Miscellaneous Mention.

The suffrage question elicits a great deal of discussion through the state papers just now. Much, however, that is said is wholly irrelevant. An amendment to the constitution which proposes to make a radical change in the entire organization of society might be discussed in a more intelligent way than by abuse, appeals to the sensibilities or quotations from Blackstone. As the solution of the problem must greatly affect the future welfare of the state it is important that it should be considered in the light of candor and reason and of the existing laws of Nebraska.

A subject undergoing considerable discussion in journalistic circles is whether or not journalism is a profession with a moral standard of its own and with influence to be bought and sold as occasion and opportunity may demand. Can an editor as well as a lawyer exert his every energy to support a certain measure or policy, against his own convictions, and professedly for the sake of the money there is in it for him? Or does the only true power of the press consist in the earnest and steadfast promulgation of honest convictions however profitable or unprofitable? Does it not debase and degenerate a paper's influence to place its tone and policy on the market? The latter standpoint is no doubt the more popular and apparently reasonable one and yet the question is being much disputed. It might be well for our literary societies to show up all sides of this subject in debate.

The Egyptian war ended just as it was everywhere expected to end. Arabi Pasha and his followers, no matter how brave and patriotic they may have been, could not long withstand the organization and discipline of the British army. Their defeat was acknowledged before hand to be a mere question of time. As has ever been the case with the victims of England's self-assumed "protection" Egypt is financially and politically ruined. How she will now be disposed of is a question that interests all Europe. France will jealously guard her claims to at least a partial control of the Suez Canal, and it is not to be supposed that Russia will willingly submit to any unusual augmentation of British power in the neighborhood of Turkey. Before the matter is satisfactorily adjusted the Liberal ministry of Gladstone will find it a problem equal in difficulty of solution to any of the other vexed questions bequeathed them by the Jingo policy of their predecessors.

The Popular Science for October has an article on Industrial Education in the common schools which contains a good deal of truth. The writer holds that our whole conception of education needs revision and enlargement. Paupers are on the increase. Pupils are too often educated out of harmony with their surroundings. "The city

pler and less important positions in the world's workshop are, as a rule, greatly overcrowded while in the upper stories there is a vast amount of unoccupied space."

As a remedy for these defects it is urged that all education should be industrial: that it should develop an industrial disposition, industrial knowledge and industrial power. How all this may be done without any increase of time or expense is very ably suggested. The ability to distinguish the properties of various useful materials may be taught in connection with the first lessons in numbers and every problem may be made to involve some mechanical work in its solution.

As will be seen in another column the STUDENT received an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars from the University Regents at their June meeting. We hasten to voice the sentiments of our numerous friends and patrons by expressing not only our hearty thanks for this handsome acknowledgment of our worth and importance, but also our determination to make the STUDENT more than ever before deserving of the aid and encouragement it has always received at the hands of the Board of Regents. All old acquaintances are well conversant with the truly checkered career of our little paper; with its pecuniary difficulties, the troublous and protracted factional wars waged for its control, its suspensions and resuscitations, all of which are too numerous and well known to be recounted here. Suffice it to say that the STUDENT has ever smilingly emerged from the storms around it and with true Western grit has again and again started into the struggle for existence undismayed by the obstacles which covered its way to success. And it has finally surmounted them. Last year for the first time in its history, through the strenuous efforts of an enthusiastic, yet careful, board of managers, the STUDENT paid its way, cancelled old debts, placed itself on a sound financial basis and last June faced the world with a glow of honest pride. Left without a margin of capital other than pluck and common sense with which to sustain itself the coming year it can at least point with pride to its clean account books, its newsy pages and its importance as a factor in the University—all due to hard work and perseverance. Heretofore the appropriations of the Regents had chiefly gone in paying debts already incurred by the paper. Since its first establishment in the University by the Board it had been a ruinous investment of the state's money—a discouraging and seemingly useless task to help it out of debt. Now it stood manfully on its own feet asking only for a chance of improvement. Once more the friendship and sympathy of the Regents was offered us in material shape and the result is new and comfortable quarters, a new addition to our well worn stock of type and an earnest desire in the hearts of our managers to make this year a new era of prosperity, power and usefulness in the existence of the Hesperian Student.