

EVERY ADDRESSES STUDENTS

Chancellor of University of Nebraska Makes Annual Address.

DISCUSSES THE REMOVAL ISSUE

He Says University's Greatest Men Largely in Its Unity and Pleads for Larger and More Effective Physical Plant.

LINCOLN, Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Chancellor Samuel Avery of the University of Nebraska in his convention address this morning, discussed the question of removal of the university to the state farm. He said in part:

"Before the close of the present year, more accurately after January 1, 1914, I shall have been in office a longer period than any of my predecessors except Dr. Andrews. By the authority delegated from the regents and the faculties, I have already issued about as many diplomas and certificates as any of my predecessors, and, excluding those issued by Dr. Andrews, almost as many as all the rest combined. I mention these facts, not because of any inherent importance, but, after the manner of the courts, to qualify as an expert witness. I have been somewhat in touch with university affairs for nearly a quarter of a century, and very intimately so, for the last five years. A summer spent in directing to some extent the securing of \$3,000 signatures to an initiative petition has brought me into close contact with the people of the state. Hence, I feel that I can speak, if not with wisdom, at least with knowledge on the passing of some crises in the university's history and especially the last and perhaps the greatest crisis. You will, therefore, pardon me, if I am quite sure, if I depart from the traditional good advice to incoming freshmen. This morning I wish to speak of matters of a broader nature, to the whole university community and through the press to the people of the state at large."

The chancellor then discussed the relation of students and alumni to the university and advised them that in boosting for their school they were boosting for themselves. He traced the development of the university ideas and attributed the high standing of the University of Nebraska that it is largely a unit. He deprecated the establishment of any more branch plants like the medical college in Omaha and the agricultural school at Curtis.

Critics for University. Taking up again the crisis through which the university is passing, he continued:

"I now come to the discussion of the great crisis through which the university is passing—I am almost tempted to say through which the university has passed. One of the greatest handicaps of the University of Nebraska is an inadequate physical plant. The grounds of the institution, character, size and number of the buildings are entirely disproportionate to its educational strength. Unable to do both, the regents have wisely expended university money for teaching facilities and apparatus rather than for brick and mortar. But the inadequacy of the physical plant is shown by the fact that the estimated value of all the buildings at the city and farm campuses is only about that of the new academic Omaha high school building. This situation is in part due to the fact that the city campus is abnormally small. Any one who has a clear conception of the needs of a modern university, who has traveled and has studied the university situation thoroughly, must know that an institution worthy of the state of Nebraska should have much more ground than the original four blocks on which we are now located. The legislature of 1899 recognized this fact in voting the money for some extension. To be sure even then every available foot of space for buildings was not occupied, but no commanding sites could be shown to legislators. One had to face constantly the criticism 'you haven't room now.' In fact, the congested condition probably accounts to a considerable extent for the unwillingness of successive legislatures to appropriate money for buildings on this campus. Hence could be shown for building sites but not for the kind of building sites that inspired any enthusiasm. Furthermore, one was often met with the rebuff 'I'll never vote for any more buildings for the city campus because some day you will move to the farm.' Indeed, the efforts to remove the university from the congested part of the city to the more open country is not a new one. Ever since the university was founded removal has been a periodic suggestion."

Question Many Years Old.

"It is a matter of record that when Judge Tuttle of our law faculty was a regent he endeavored to secure an ample tract of ground in what is now East Lincoln. A few dollars expended at that time would have settled this troublesome question forever. Tradition has it that when the ground was being broken for the foundation of the chemical laboratory, the second building to be erected on this campus, Professor Hitchcock of the mathematics department protested strongly against building on the present site, saying that eventually all the university's activities would be moved to the farm. Dean Brewer, though he was always a victim of a broad campaign with grass and flowers, answered Professor Hitchcock's protest by calling attention to the fact that without gas, water or transportation facilities, a chemical laboratory would be useless. Hence, except as a mental exercise for refusing to grant money for buildings at the city campus, little was heard about removal till just before the legislative session of 1911. At that session, it will be recalled that the Lancaster county delegation, though favorable to retaining the city campus, voted for a mill tax levy for removal on the ground that such a tax would be the only hope of securing adequate buildings for the university. Further, it will be recalled that after all definite plans for buildings had been defeated, it was possible in the closing hours of the legislature to secure two worthy buildings, the law building and the plant laboratory building, in spite of the fact that in the interest of ultimate removal certain elements endeavored to secure the defeat of the appropriation for the law building."

"The session of 1913 is also a matter of history and all are familiar with it. A good many things were said and done that should be forgotten, but the final passage of the three-fourths mill levy with the proviso that the people should decide where the money was to be spent, was, in view of the character of the campaign that had been waged and the temper of all actively interested, one of the greatest acts of legislative wisdom ever recorded by lawmakers in higher education and ever recorded by a legislature in any state and manifestly devoted to the best interests of the commonwealth."

Active of Legislators. "And the people say, 'Why did you not the legislature decide the location question?'"

Simply because in spite of their efforts, differences had reached such a psychological crisis that the question was impossible to decide, and I doubt if a decision by the legislature at that time would have been accepted as final. An effort would doubtless develop at a later session to reverse the decision of the legislature."

"But the objection is raised, 'How can the average voter decide wisely?' The answer is that the legislature has so framed the law that he cannot decide unwisely. If campus extension prevails we shall ultimately have two admirable plants situated in much the same way as those occupied by the University of Minnesota, where, except the agricultural activities located three miles out of town, the colleges are grouped in the city of Minneapolis. If the other view prevails, we shall have at about three miles from the heart of the city a splendid united plant comparable with the University of Ohio at Columbus, or a little less closely comparable with the university plant at Madison. Educators, thinkers and leaders, of course, have decided opinions as to which is the most desirable, and I for one would be the last to wish any one barred from speaking his opinion in regard to the matter. But there are from other states certain indisputable facts which shed light on the situation. The condition at Minneapolis is very satisfactory to the people of Minnesota. To the people of Ohio the situation at Columbus is equally agreeable. Both are fulfilling the hopes of their founders. In both agriculture is flourishing. At both students find opportunities for self-support. At great cost Minnesota is not only extending its city campus, overcoming through rapid transit the physical disadvantages of separation, but is also welding the institution into a wonderfully harmonious community, without sacrificing the old campus with its valuable buildings and its historic associations. Ohio is not finding its agricultural work submerged by the presence of the other colleges. In fact, the work in agriculture at Ohio has made probably the most relatively rapid advances of any state university. For my own part I would be exceedingly well pleased to see the University of Nebraska housed as are Minnesota and Ohio. Hence it seems to me that every true loyal and disinterested friend of the university, every friend with no properly interest connected with the development of either campus can look at the coming struggle with complacency and say, 'whichever way the people decide the university wins.'"

Appeal for Harmony.

"But, after all, the last phase of the crisis is this: Can we emerge from the popular campaign which will decide the location question harmoniously and united? Can the friends of the university disagree the campaign express their preferences clearly and forcibly without bitterness and without personal antagonism? Can the campaign be conducted as a campaign of ideas, not of personalities? Will we be able to maintain a respect for the intellectual and financial honesty of our

opponents? In other words, can we maintain an academic attitude, or must we descend into the baser passions shown by the abuse, if not physical violence characteristic of primitive man? If we show the latter spirit we confess with humiliation that the cultural work of forty-five years in the University of Nebraska has been a partial failure. Here again, I believe that the action of the last legislature fairly reflects the attitude of all friends of the university. The passage of the tax, the leaving of the decision to the electorate was a victory not for the extremists, but for the moderates. I believe that the compromise act fore-shadows the attitude that will prevail among the friends of the university before and after the coming election. The temper in which the campaign is conducted, the temper in which the decision is received will do much to demonstrate whether Nebraska has at heart the civilization of Mexico or the civilization of Switzerland."

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE BECAUSE HUSBAND WAS INTOXICATED

Mrs. Arthur Johnson, 1913 Farnam Farnam street, attempted suicide this morning when her husband returned home slightly under the influence of liquor. She seized a bottle of chloroform and drank a small quantity of it before she could be interfered with. Dr. S. M. Campbell, Davidge block, was summoned. After giving her medical attention she was left in charge of a relative. She will recover.

Key to the Situation—See Advertising.

"I was troubled with constipation and indigestion and spent hundreds of dollars for medicine and treatment," writes C. H. Hines, of Whittow, Ark. "I went to a St. Louis hospital, also in New Orleans, but no cure was effected. On returning home I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets, and worked right along. I used them for some time and am now all right. For sale by all druggists—Ad- Key to the Situation—See Advertising."

Meals Hit Back? For Dyspepsia, Gas Or a Sour Stomach—Pape's Diapepsin

Try it! In five minutes indigestion and stomach distress gone—Eat without fear.

"Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress gone. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eruptions of undigested food, no distention, bloating, foul breath or headache. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach doctor in the whole world, and besides, it is harmless. Millions of men and women now eat

their favorite foods without fear—they know it is needless to have a bad stomach. Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Stop being miserable—life is too short—you're not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat, what you like and digest it; enjoy it without fear of rebellion in the stomach. Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home. Should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement, it is handy to give instant relief."

PLANS FOR COLUMBUS DAY

Italians Will Have Elaborate Celebration October 12.

FIVE LODGES WILL TAKE PART

Parade to Be Participated in by Various Societies and Float Will Be Built in Honor of the Great Discoverer.

The committee from the five Italian lodges met last night in the Roma hotel at Eleventh and Dodge streets to discuss plans for the Christopher Columbus Day celebration, which takes place, October 12. It was decided to have a parade with five or six bands and to have a dance at night. Jasper Salta was selected grand marshal of the parade.

The object of the celebration is to commemorate the discovery of America, and the Omaha Italians plan to celebrate pointed to wait on Gus Renze, who is on a large scale. A committee was appointed to conduct the work on the Ak-Sar-Ben floats, to find the cost of a suitable float for Columbus Day celebration. The float is to represent the ship with which Columbus crossed the ocean.

Greeks to Take Part.

J. L. Fallos, James Bles and L. B. Cokus, representing the Greek colony in Omaha attended the meeting and expressed a desire that the Greeks be permitted to participate in the parade. Their wish was granted. Invitations were sent out yesterday to the mayor and the city commissioners to attend the parade and entertainment, as well as all of the heads of the city departments and employees. The invitation was also extended to the board of county commissioners and each county official, including the county judge and judges of the district court.

The meeting was well attended. Louis J. Platt was chairman, Sebastian Salter, treasurer and Julius Cantoni, secretary. Jasper Salta was appointed grand marshal of the parade and Charles

Ottavia and Thomas Ranshiano his assistants.

Each of the five Italian societies will march in the parade, headed by marshals selected by each society. The marshals follow Giovanni Amaglio, of the Salvatore Aletta society; Louis Cantoni, of the Dal Censolo Al Etna society; Domenico, of the Omaha Italian Benevolent society; Felix

Cavalieri, of the Humbert First lodge, M. B. A., and Vecchio Luciano, of the Christopher Columbus society.

The next meeting will be held in the same room next Monday night.

Eve of Strike. TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 23.—On the eve of the strike of the United Mine Workers of America in District 13, southern Colo-

rado called for tomorrow, when 6,000 men will be affected, the operators confidentially declared tonight that they expected to operate their mines Tuesday, and International Vice President Frank J. Hayes of the United Mine Workers of America with equal confidence asserted that the call would be generally obeyed. Perseverant Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

Sobs subside Tears disappear Smiles reappear— at sight of Wrigley's SPEARMINT

The bright little faces that await you at home will be brighter and happier, healthier and prettier, if you take them this teeth-brightening, digestion-aiding confection.

It pleases them and benefits them besides. And this useful confection purifies your breath, sharpens your appetite, soothes your nerves.

Look for the spear

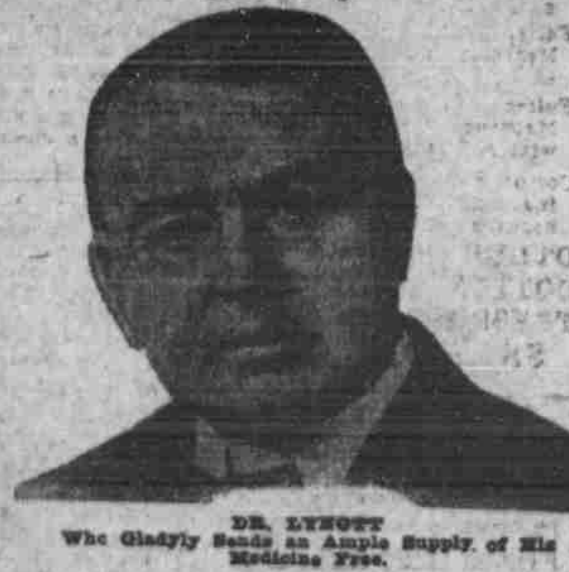


BUY IT BY THE BOX

I Will Stand or Fall by What This Medicine Does

I ask only that you use it for a few days in your home

I want to acquaint the public with a medicine that has done wonders in Uric Acid diseases like rheumatism, kidney trouble and bladder trouble, and in order that no sufferer shall be at any expense whatever to find out personally what it will do, I will send an ample supply free of charge to anyone who will send me his address. This invitation is open to any man or woman who needs such a medicine, whether a subscriber of this paper or not.



Doctors, chemists and others agree that the ingredients are such as should quickly banish these ailments, and thousands of reliable people throughout the land can tell you it has done so for them. I have all the evidence, and I am personally sure of its great power to do good, and the trouble is to convince others. It is for this reason that I send out ample free supplies to all who ask me, and I would be glad if every sufferer in the land would ask me. It is duly vouched for according to Law and contains no ingredients that can be objected to. The following are some of the leading symptoms for which it is intended and for which it has done good:

- 1.—Pain in the back.
2.—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3.—Strenuousness, loss of flesh.
4.—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5.—Weak, watery blood.
6.—Grip or pain in the stomach.
7.—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8.—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9.—Swelling in any part of the body.
10.—Constipation or liver trouble.
11.—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12.—Pain in the hip joint.
13.—Pain in the neck or head.
14.—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15.—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16.—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17.—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18.—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 5125 Deagan Bldg., Chicago. The numbers of my symptoms are about these diseases. It is also elaborately illustrated and is by all odds, the best book of its kind ever written for general distribution. In addition, I will try to be helpful in other ways and will send a letter of medical advice to my correspondents. It is to be remembered, however, that the sooner the medicine is begun the sooner the hope of recovery, so write me without undue delay.



FOR those good fireside friends —old friends—the real kind. Old reminiscences, a good story now and then, good cigars, and a bottle of

Budweiser One of America's Institutions

The Anheuser-Busch plant covers today more than 142 acres—equal to 70 city blocks. It gives steady employment to 6,000 people, and to 1,500 more in its branches. Every process, every room, is immaculate. Every bottle is Pasteurized and inspected. This Quality-Plant, started nearly 50 years ago, is a model of modern facilities. The hundreds of visitors who go through every day know that nothing of its kind could be made any better than Budweiser.

Advertisement for Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis, featuring the text 'The Largest Plant of Its Kind in the World' and 'Some of the Principal Buildings'. It includes the name 'ANHEUSER-BUSCH CO. OF NEB.' and 'Distributors OMAHA, NEB.' along with the name 'Joa. H. Rosenfeld, Distributor, Council Bluffs.'