

PENNSYLVANIA THE WINNER

Quakers Defeat the Cornell Eleven by a Score of 12 to 6.

GAME ON A FIELD KNEE DEEP WITH MUD

Most Unfavorable Conditions for the Contest at Philadelphia.

WEATHER DOES NOT DISCOURAGE ROOTERS

Twenty Thousand People Look On from the Big Amphitheater.

LITTLE OF SPECTACULAR IN THE PLAY

Cornell Scores Six Points in the First Half, But After that Pennsylvania Has Things Its Own Way.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—On a field knee deep with mud the University of Pennsylvania football team this afternoon defeated the Cornell eleven by the score of 12 to 6.

It is doubtful if ever a game has been played under more unfavorable conditions, both as to the wind and weather. The wind, which had been blowing from the northeast nearly all day, suddenly shifted to the west a few minutes before the play started and instead of the persistent drizzling rain a snowstorm of almost blizzarding proportions set in and continued without a let-up until the game had been concluded.

When the Cornell team trotted on the field at 2:40 it was seen that Charley Young, who played such a brilliant game with the carnelian and white last year, was in his foot ball togs and was down on the canvas as one of the halfbacks for the Iliaca boys.

From a spectacular point of view the game was a weary one to look at. The wretched condition of the field made it almost impossible to execute the long runs and Coach Woodruff's famous "guard back" formation was rendered almost useless simply because the men could not get enough solid foothold to get under way. Then, too, it was absolutely impossible to perform the usual football maneuvers.

Harv's two attempts at kicking the ball out of danger when it was within a few feet of the red and blue's goal line in the first half caused the first score and C. Young's kick, which went almost parallel with the line, gave the Quakers a second touchdown. Hedges had a fair field and the touchdown was easy.

The first half closed with the score 6 to 0 in favor of Cornell. During the last fifteen minutes of the first half the ball had been kept in Pennsylvania's territory, because of Harv's failure to punt more than fifteen or twenty yards. C. Young, who did the punting for the visitors, gained from ten to twenty yards in this half on each exchange.

Second Half.

In the second half things were different. When the Pennsylvania players went into their dressing room they exchanged their heavy suits they had been wearing for new dry ones, and when they reappeared on the gridiron with their dry clothes and the wind in their favor everybody expected they would redeem themselves. This they did as a measure, carrying the ball down the field by steady plunges, varied with an occasional end run to Cornell's twenty-five yard line, from where Outland carried it over for a touchdown on a delayed pass.

The play during the second half was almost entirely in Cornell's hands. The ball was white being forced to play on the defensive nearly the entire half. Both teams relied almost wholly on straight foot ball.

For Cornell Sweetland, Starbuck, Luder and C. Young did the best work. The former, in particular, put up a remarkable game. Outland, Coomb's and Harv were the best ground gainers for the Quakers.

The rough weather had no apparent effect on the attendance at the game and by 2 o'clock there were about 25,000 people in the huge amphitheatre. Neither did the severe storm dampen their ardor, for there was an incessant yelling kept up from the time the ball was kicked off at 2:09 until time was called for the end of the game.

Ball Put in Play.

The ball was put in play at 2:09 and Harv kicked off to G. Young, who carried the ball back five yards and on the first down the piskin went to the middle of the field.

Pennsylvania slowly carried the ball forward and lost it on a fumble on Cornell's fifty-yard line. On the line up it was sent to Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line. When Cornell got the ball soon after the sphere back to Pennsylvania's forty-five-yard line. Pennsylvania bucked the opposing line and drove them back to their twenty-five-yard line, but when the ball was on their eighty-yard line Cornell's full back got the ball on downs. Young kicked to the middle of the field and it was Pennsylvania's ball. The old tactics was resumed until a bad kick by Harv into Cornell's line gave them the ball.

Here Starbuck went through Pennsylvania's line for fifty yards. Soon Pennsylvania got the ball on its seven-yard line. Aided by a penalty for off-side play, the ball was soon on Pennsylvania's three-yard line. G. Young kicked. Score: Cornell, 6; Pennsylvania, 0.

For the rest of the first half Cornell held the heavy Pennsylvania players beautifully and time was called with the ball on Pennsylvania's twenty-two-yard line.

Pennsylvania Opens Second with Rush.

It was 3:20 when the second half began. Pennsylvania went at Cornell with a rush through her center for repeated gains and soon had the ball on the twenty-three-yard line. Then Outland made Pennsylvania's first score, carrying the ball twenty-five yards on a delayed pass for a touchdown and a kicked goal.

The next few moments of play were full of fumbles and unsuccessful attempts on both sides to buck through the line. Outland finally kicked to Cornell's twenty-yard line and after an unsuccessful trial at center G. Young kicked the ball directly into Harv's hands on Cornell's twenty-five yard line. Hodges carried it over for a touchdown and Outland kicked a goal.

MICHIGAN WINS THE TROPHY

Western Foot Ball Championship for the Year Goes to the Wolverines.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The western foot ball championship goes to Michigan.

On a field that was simply perfect for fast foot ball and before a crowd of fully 12,000, the Wolverines of the University of Michigan defeated Northwestern by a score of 12 to 11. Michigan's score represents two touchdowns, goals being kicked in each instance. Chicago made one touchdown, a goal and a field point.

The reverse of form showed by the Michigan men since they, when the Chicago, with defeat staring them in the face, pushed their opponents aside with apparent ease. Even in the punting Michigan was not much inferior, as although Hirschberger's kicks were longer than Caley's, yet the latter's as a rule were better placed.

Hirschberger was a big factor in the game. Everyone of Chicago's eleven points were made by the steady little halfback. He kicked a goal from placement on the forty-yard line in the first half and scored a touchdown and goal in the last desperate rally near the close of the second half. But his work was marred by the fact that he allowed himself to be drawn in on a mass play, which resulted in the most spectacular feature of the game, a sixty-five-yard run for a touchdown by Widman.

The work of the Michigan ends was beautiful. They were invariably down on the field quickly on punts and tackled sure and hard. Chicago's ends also did pretty work. Hamill in particular distinguished himself on the offensive and defensive work.

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NEBRASKA LOSES TO IOWA

Drops a Foot Ball Game to Hawkeyes at Council Bluffs.

MELFORD MISSES THE GOAL BY AN INCH

This, Coupled with Fatal Change of Tactics Near the Close, Loses the Game by Score of 6 to 5.

The foot ball eleven of the University of Iowa yesterday afternoon defeated the gridiron representatives of the University of Nebraska in their annual struggle on the chalk ribbons of the Council Bluffs Driving park by a score of 6 to 5. Besides settling the question of supremacy between the sturdy exponents of the sport of Rugby of these two institutions of learning, the game stands forth as a monument for the truth of the wise saw that has been handed down through generations: "A miss is as good as a mile."

For Nebraska, with all the nonchalance with which the stage stars of port and wine honest parents sprains the property good tossed at him by the millionaire villain, passed up two chances—one to tie with the Hawkeyes and the other to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. By one inch, Captain Melford failed to kick the goal that would have tied the score. To some extent, the Iowa team might have had a hand in this failure, although the goal was not a hard one. By a yard the red and the white were separated from a touchdown that would have given them the victory.

They plainly and emphatically outweighed the representatives of the Antelope state in the matter of intellect. They seized with avidity upon the blunders that were made by the Nebraskans and by this means they were fairly and squarely entitled to their laurels—even though they were handed by the coach, one "Dr." Kalpe, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the first half of the first round of the fray the Hawkeyes outplayed Nebraska, keeping the ball in the latter's territory until the Iowa team had had time to get down to within a yard of Nebraska's goal line. The warriors of the chalk ribbons who claim Nebraska as their home then woke from their stupor, and after rushing it almost back to the center of the field and losing it once there, they again had time to get down by yard until Hansen was pushed over for the first touchdown of the game. The oval went over not twenty yards from the goal posts, but Captain Melford missed the goal by hardly an inch, the ball hitting one of the posts and coming in a matter of inches from the goal line.

A quarterback kick went out of bounds behind the goal. Erwin booted the ball to the center of the field from the twenty-five-yard line. The Hawkeyes dropped on the oval and fastened their iron grip on it. The Iowa team gained fifteen yards, but put the ball in Nebraska's possession, Erwin snatching it. The Nebraskans now showed their mettle by hammering the ball down from their forty-yard line to the goal line of the Iowa team during the oval in the second half.

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COMMENTS ON THE LATE WAR

Captain Mahan Discusses Hispano-American Unpleasantness.

CRITICISMS ON THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Porto Rico, He Thinks, Should Have Been Made the First Point of Attack—Compliments for American Navy.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Captain Mahan publishes in the Times today the first of a series of four articles on "The War on the Sea and its Lessons." While admitting the danger of passing final judgment on events still recent, Mahan argues that in the drive of life a rapid, rough, but still a working decision must be formed from the new experiences. The material, he says, is not yet available to give a complete story of operations nor is the time ripe for final decisions, but only sufficient to indicate the general direction of thought.

He recalls that the American navy plans were conditioned by the fact that the war was undertaken primarily to drive Spain out of Cuba, for had its more general appreciation of the situation been adopted and had the United States taken account of the injury it sustained by the iniquitous character of Spanish rule in her colonies and had declared war on those grounds, the objective American operation would have been differently chosen, not so much to help Cuba as to compel Spain to adopt such terms as the United States might demand. In such a case the reduction of Porto Rico would have been America's first object in order to throw Spain back on home territory to support her operations in Cuba.

Porto Rico would have been an insurmountable obstacle, if retained in a strong enemy's hands, to American operations in Cuba and an equally valuable base if wrested from him. Mahan insists weightily on the great military importance of Porto Rico, which, in the course of his sermon, he compares to Cuba, to the future of the isthmian canal and the Pacific coast what Malta is or may be to Egypt and beyond.

In estimating the respective fighting strength of the American and Spanish fleets and the great military importance of Porto Rico, Mahan holds unwaveringly that no merely possible success justified a risk unless it gave a fair promise of diminishing the enemy's naval force and so deciding the control of the sea, upon which the issue of the war depended. He attacks the American plan of bringing the Oregon from the Pacific to the Atlantic because it showed the grip the American fleet on Cervera's squadron and the consequent power to move the army to Santiago without fear. He pays a high tribute to the commander-in-chief for his successful handling of Cervera's squadron in Santiago, an operation fraught with difficulties, doubts and uncertainties and more akin to the wiring down of champagne in unbreakable bonds than were the shoving of the cork into the bottle.

As to Camara's move to the Philippines, if he had perceived, though the American fleet was quite safe, it might have necessitated the temporary abandonment of Manila bay. He then enters into a technical consideration of the momentous problem whether the individual size of ships or numbers should be the aim of naval powers and comes to the conclusion that, other things being equal, numbers mean an increase of offensive power. The article has excited the liveliest interest in naval circles where, owing to its inevitable technicality, it is principally read.

THANKSGIVING IN LONDON Americans and Britons Sit at the Banquet Board and Exchange Good Wishes.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—At a largely attended Thanksgiving dinner at the Hotel Cecil tonight, under the auspices of the American society, F. L. Taylor presided. The address of the evening was given by Henry White, charge d'affaires, in eloquent, dignified and sympathetic terms, referred to the growth of amity between the two nations. The speech of the evening was given by Henry White, charge d'affaires, in eloquent, dignified and sympathetic terms, referred to the growth of amity between the two nations.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Nebraska—Snow Flurries; North Winds.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Temperature at Omaha yesterday, Deg., Wind, Deg.

FOOT BALL GAMES YESTERDAY.

Iowa, 6; Nebraska, 5. Kansas, 12; Missouri, 6. Pennsylvania, 12; Cornell, 6. Michigan, 12; Northwestern, 11. Wisconsin, 47; Evanston, 0. Annapolis Cadets, 21; Virginia Military Institute, 5. Lafayette, 11; Lehigh, 5.

to defeat and tending to the advancement of the human race. The call of Halibury, the lord chancellor, extolled Anglo-American friendship which, he said, was "not vain tinsel, but what the race believed was a duty to be done."

These two nations, he declared, had destroyed the idea that it was right for one man to make another his property. The American people, at the risk of tearing asunder the great empire they had founded, had determined that every man under the stars and stripes should be free. The two nations together might defy the world.

He recalled that the American navy plans were conditioned by the fact that the war was undertaken primarily to drive Spain out of Cuba, for had its more general appreciation of the situation been adopted and had the United States taken account of the injury it sustained by the iniquitous character of Spanish rule in her colonies and had declared war on those grounds, the objective American operation would have been differently chosen, not so much to help Cuba as to compel Spain to adopt such terms as the United States might demand.

In such a case the reduction of Porto Rico would have been America's first object in order to throw Spain back on home territory to support her operations in Cuba. Porto Rico would have been an insurmountable obstacle, if retained in a strong enemy's hands, to American operations in Cuba and an equally valuable base if wrested from him.

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STILL HANGS FIRE

No Progress Made in Conducting the Peace Negotiations.

SPAIN NOT READY TO GIVE FINAL ANSWER

Opinion Gaining Ground that Dona Will Ultimately Submit.

AMERICAN PROPOSALS TO BE ACCEPTED

Spanish Commission Expects to Stay a Few Days Longer.

NO DATE FIXED FOR THE NEXT MEETING

Senior Abarzuza is Quite Non-Committal When Interviewed with Regard to Future Movements of the Spaniards.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Spanish commissioners at noon today had not fixed upon the day to submit their final answer to the American propositions, but it is deemed most likely that Saturday will be the day upon which the opinion gains ground that the Spaniards will accept the proposals of the United States.

A significant indication of this view of the situation was a remark dropped by Senior Abarzuza of the Spanish commission today that they expected to remain here about a fortnight longer. The secretary of the Spanish commission, Senior Ojeda, said today that the instructions from Madrid were not sufficiently matured to enable them to appoint the next meeting. The correspondent of the Associated Press asked Abarzuza today if the commission would be able to leave Paris next week with the treaty, and he replied: "I suppose we shall be here for another fortnight."

His questioner continued: "It has been affirmed that Spain will refuse to sign the treaty, decline the money offered, make a protest to the powers and that the commissioners will go home. Is that the most likely result?" "Ah, but we should not anticipate; we should know day by day what happens day by day."

And so you anticipate a fortnight more of daily developments here?" "Ah yes, a fortnight. Perhaps some affairs may be attended to in that time." "Thanksgiving day is cold, wet and dreary. The United States peace commissioners were the guests of Whitehall Ried at a Thanksgiving day luncheon at the hotel."

The Petit Bleu re-affirms today as a certainty that the Spanish commissioners will refuse the American offer of \$20,000,000 for a treaty cession of the Philippines. Starting Rumors in Madrid. LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The cabinet will take a final decision tomorrow (Friday), but it is in principle to authorize Senior Mestres Flow, president of the Spanish commission, to sign a peace treaty, although the commissioners may be instructed to insist upon its ratification by the Cortes.

It is believed that this decision will provoke an internal crisis. It is reported that the Carlists have emigrated 12,000 Mauser rifles across the frontier. The Carlisle organ announces that Don Jaime, after a conference with his father, left Venice upon a mysterious journey in company with a prominent Carlisle leader.

FALLING OFF IN BRITISH EXPORTS.