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News Editor
ARNOLD A. WILKEN
For This Issue

THE ART EXHIBIT

Congested freight and express conditions caused by the war have made it possible for the art department of the University to keep fully one-half of the annual January art exhibit over time. The department is giving students the opportunity of seeing these pictures free of charge.

Students worn out by the incessant round of work will be rested and refreshed by a quiet hour among these masterpieces.

Artists do not paint pictures because they have to, they paint because they love the work. If the artist has enjoyed painting his picture others will enjoy looking at it. There had to be something in the scene to inspire the author and he has woven his interpretation into his work so that the observer can receive inspiration also.

Besides the cultural advantages one receives from such an exhibit, there are more, what many would term practical ones, to be gained. The student can get a definite idea of what places which he has never seen are like. Scenes of Venice, New York, the east, west, north, south, all are skillfully portrayed.

For the most part the exhibit is thoroughly American. The artists are all Americans and most of the scenes are American. The pictures represent a wide range of subject matter and show various kinds of technique.

In a study of these masterpieces the student is enabled to get something of the author's outlook upon life. Lawton Parker, in his "La Paresse," which is valued at \$6,000, is evidently interested particularly in color effects both of the figure and of the draperies. Especially remarkable is the effect of the light coming through the open window and the way the flesh is made to reflect the color.

Good pictures rank with good literature and good music. The opportunity of learning how to appreciate good pictures is one of the best cultural advantages University life has to offer.

LOBSTER FISHING
(Painting by Jonas Lie)

One of the painting of the annual art exhibit.

This picture represents three or four boats with men, fishing for lobsters. The boats are on a vast sea, near a lighthouse. In the background we can see the storm-driven clouds.

I like the picture for what these representations suggest to me. I do not think that the name "Lobster Fishing" is worthy of the picture. It should have been named in such a way so that we would get the larger meaning of the picture. "Lobster Fishing" is too specific and too common a notion to suggest any large idea to our minds. Hence I paid little attention to the name of the picture, but I enjoyed very much what I saw in the picture. The vastness of the sea, the storm-tossed boats, staying within safe distance of the lighthouse, and the rolling clouds in the background, all appealed to me. To me the picture suggests a portion of the universe and not "Lobster Fishing." I think that the presence of the fishermen adds interest to the picture. They suggest the human element in vast and powerful environment.

I like the colors. The sea is represented by blue-green shades, the lighthouse is grayish-blue and back of it the clouds are painted pale green. In contrast with these lighter colors, are the darker colors of the boats and men. The boats are very dark brown, almost black, and on the light colored sea, they are clearly presented to the eye.

I liked the picture just as soon as I saw it and before I knew who painted it. But now since I know it was Jonas Lie who painted it, I believe the picture means something more to me. For now I associate this picture with his

other works, for example, his "Bathing Pool," which is a very good example of natural scenery, well-executed.—C. T.

WOOL SAVING

Thus far the public has not been asked by the government to save on clothing as it has on food. That is because Herbert Hoover has appealed directly to the housewife, while the commercial economy board has gone to manufacturers of textiles, who have agreed to put cotton and shoddy into their cloth and eliminate yardage in ready-to-wear garments.

About 10,000 yards a year may be saved by leaving off cuffs, pockets, flaps, belts and superfluous plaits. Many dressmakers, tailors and fashion magazine people have pledged support toward this saving. Many well-known worsted mills, with reputations for high standard all-wool fabrics, have consented to add cotton and reclaimed wool to their goods. Final co-operation is now up to the consuming public.

First, shoppers should accept the new war standards for quality of cloth and style of garment. Second, they should shop thoughtfully, so as to release man power, shipping space, and materials. Third, they should make use of the agencies for assisting in war economy. One of these, open to women within reach by personal conference and to others by mail, is the housewives' consulting bureau of the University of Washington home economics department. Department faculty members may be consulted on the following topics: Care, repair, cleaning and remodeling of clothing, dyeing and removal of stains, purchase and testing of textiles; convenient kitchens, home sanitation; diet in disease, children's dietaries; large quantity cooking; conservation recipes.—University of Washington New Editor.

THE COLLEGE STUDENT AND THE WAR

By Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator
(From the Patriotic News Service of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, Washington, D. C.)

To the college men of America I address myself with confidence, a confidence born of unforgettable experience.

In the relief of Belgium, most of the actual work of the Commission in the occupied territory was done by young American collegians. Each time a call was made for volunteers many more than asked for offered their services. And those that were chosen performed their duties, not only effectively, but with a spirit of devotion that made their service beyond praise. They combined idealism and efficiency. It is the combination that moves the world forward.

Today all the young college men of America face a special responsibility and duty. At no time in the world's history has the technically trained mind been at a higher premium. And this need for it and demand on it will continue after the war is over. Hence the young man in college is faced with a serious problem. He must ask himself: Is the immediate need of me by my country in my present stage of training greater than this need will be later, and when I have acquired a higher training? This is a question the clear answer to which cannot be indicated for all by a single formula, because the young men in college find themselves under varying circumstances. Yet an answer in general terms of some helpfulness may be made.

To the younger men, the lower classmen, only beginning their professional training, I say: Keep on with your college work. If the war lasts long you will be needed more later than now; and you will be better qualified to fill the need then. If the war ends soon, there will still be urgent need for your help in the necessary great work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. The more advanced your training, the more mature your judgment, the more valuable you will be. So try to possess yourself in patience and stick to your college work.

To the upper classmen, I would say: Hold yourself ready to respond to your country's present need at any moment. Where you see your way clear to make your training useful, do not hesitate to follow the way. But you, too, should remember that every additional month or semester of training will make you a more effective helper to your country in this time of its emergency, ever growing more critical. So be willing and ready to go out, but go in no thoughtless hurry, nor merely to satisfy the natural restlessness of the moment.

Finally, to both lower and upper classmen, and to the great army of American college and university graduates, I would say: The country looks to you for justification of the advantages it has given or is now giving you. You are a privileged class. All special privilege brings special responsibility and special duty. Yours is the advantage of the expanded mind and the uplifted spirit. Your knowledge of the conditions and needs of your country, and your understanding of the real meaning of patriotism

should be beyond those of the many lenient your privilege. Therefore, your response to the call of your country's need should be quicker, more insistent, more persistent and more ready to adapt itself to any form of this need than that of the unprivileged many. You have already responded nobly to the call to the colors. But not all of you can now march to battle; not all of you should try to, but all who should not or cannot, and all who are sticking to their work of making themselves fitter for their future service can still serve, and serve now. There is very much that you can do right now.

Our Food Supply

I would call your attention to just one of the many ways in which you can help, and help importantly. It is the way to insuring the absolutely necessary food supply to ourselves, and to our allies.

Especially must the matter of the food supply of our allies be stressed. The vital world problem of food is not generally understood. The popular view is too self-centered, too selfish—to use an ugly word. It does not look across the sea. The back-wash of Europe's misery does not carry to our shores. We do not know, and hence cannot feel, the pangs of hunger, and pain of hunger weakness that are everywhere in Europe. They are pains felt by our allies as well as by our foes. We must make this known to all our people, that all our people may understand the great and indispensable and immediate role they must play in this all-important part of the war situation. You who can readily understand must help.

You can impress on the people around you, and wherever you go, the fact that the critical phase of the world food problem is now, not the question of high or low prices, but the question of producing and saving and sending enough food to our allies to keep them alive and strong and steadfast in war. The critical question now in this war is the question of the actual physical strength of the fighting nations.

You can understand it, and you can explain it. You can help us let the people of this country know that our allies depend absolutely on us to maintain their food supply. They, themselves, simply cannot do it. If it is not done for them by us the end of the war is near, and it is a bad end, an inconceivably bad end. From every American college man the country expects the truest devotion, the truest patriotism and the highest service. And it will get it. You will give it.

FORMER NEBRASKA MEN CALLED INTO SERVICE

Students and Graduates of University Ordered to Report at Aviation School Soon

That Nebraska is furnishing her full quota of men for the service of the country in the present great conflict in every conceivable manner is evidenced by the recent report of the entrance of additional numbers of her men into the army. The registrar is in receipt of an order for members of the aviation corps to report for duty. Among the number to answer to that call are some former students and graduates of the University of Nebraska. They will report at the Ground School of Aviation, Berkeley, Cal., early in February.

The list of the men mentioned in this order follows:
Roy P. Lintz, senior in agricultural engineering.
D. J. Hileman, registered the first semester of this year as a junior in mechanical engineering.
Norval Diehl, registered last year as a second-year man in the six-year architectural engineering group.
Orlo A. Powell, mechanical engineering, 1917.
F. H. Paustian, electrical engineering, 1916.

ALUMNI NEWS

During the past few days a number of alumni have visited the botany department in Bessey hall. Among those who visited were Dr. A. W. Sampson, who is at present director of the Utah experiment station of the United States forest service; Mr. C. F. Korstian, who is a forest examiner of the United States forest service with offices at Ogden, Utah; Mr. R. T. Hall, grazing examiner of the United States forest service, with offices at Albuquerque, New Mexico; Dr. M. R. Gilmore of Bismarck, North Dakota; Mr. Ridgley Chapline of the United States forest service at Washington, D. C.; and Professor N. F. Peterson of Manhattan, Kansas. All of these men are alumni of the University and specialized in botany when they were in school.

JUNIOR LAWS UP IN ARMS
(Continued from page one.)

make answer but successively the prosecutors arose and argued their cause.

Johnson, Carter and James vehemently assaulted the crouching superior and so forceful were their speeches that it would seem the assailed would at once be reeled from his throne.

Some Sympathizers

But over in yonder corner there sat two who were capable of seeing through the haze of conditions surrounding this assault a possible malicious design. With words expressing heartfelt sympathy for the innocent the feminine voice pleaded: "It can happen to the best of us. This was his first fall and he still has seven chances for redemption." Then the veteran Boggs asserted that in the name of justice the man against whom such charges were brought ought certainly to be allowed a word in his own defense.

The president took the platform and entered with a whirl upon the defense. There was one answer to all this disturbance. One word would summarize the whole incentive of the charge—but he used more—Fraud, Politics, verily, Dirty Politics. His opponents had organized their forces with the malicious design of taking from an honorable man by dishonorable means the result of his years of toil. He said more, but with out effect except upon his two earnest supporters.

The vote was cast. Some smiles mingled with a few glances indicating much mental anguish. Wallie E. Spear was impeached. A motion for an election of president to fill the vacancy was seconded and further elections followed. Some campaigning was seen to go on about the room. Obviously there was a political pull. Result—Al Spear elected to the position. All this because we have such strict rules in Evidence.

STEWART ASKS FOR STUDENT SUPPORT
(Continued from Page One)

fund at Camp Dodge, to help provide for the entertainment of the soldiers there. The Funston game was held for the same purpose, and about \$152 was turned in on the fund at that camp. The girls of the Women's Athletic association are to sell light refreshments at the games, and the money gained in this way will go into the association itself, to help in its activities. Two fast preliminaries will be staged between the Freshmen and Doane on Friday night, and between the Freshmen and Cotner on Saturday night.

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