## IOWA-NEBRASKA

DEBATE HELD each side would select an outside

(Continued from Page 1.)

the listeners, and handled their sub-'sary and this decision is absolutely jects in truly masterful style. Each final. Mr. Paulson claimed that the speaker was especially strong in sum- plan had been tried in war time and ming up in a clear way the points during peace and that in every case it made by his associates. In this way had proved highly successful. He the debate, and the issues involved stated that it increased efficiency, prowere easily followed. The Nebraska moted co-operation without the loss of debaters were as follows: Louis B. industrial justice. Finkelstein, Law '22; E. T. Grether, '22, and Cecil C. Strimple, Law '22. The negative side of the question was upheld by the following students from Iowa: Lewis V. Sharp, Cloyce K. Huston and Fred O. Paulson.

The Nebraska speakers summed up their arguments in favor of the closed shop by saying that it was "just necessary, and safe." The negative speakquestion at Iowa City last night. ers on the other hand maintained that a closed shop policy would restrict individual freedom, would lessen production, and would be much inferior to a plan of a Works Council which they proposed as a substitute.

Louis Finkelstein, in maintaining that the closed shop was a just plan. said that although only union men were employed that the union itself was open to all workers without prejudice. He gave as his reasons (1) that it would stabilize industry by lessening Jabor turnover, by decreasing dissension in the shops, by preventing strikes and the losses which are caused by strikes. His arguments showed that labor turnovers in some plants have run as high as 250 per cent while an annual loss of over two hundred million dollars is caused. He outlined as the three main causes of strike, no recog wages and unreasonable hours, all of nition of the union, unreasonable which he claimed would be done away with under the closed shop.

ATLANTA, GA.

The second Nebraska speaker in claiming the closed shop was necessary stated that without it, labor would not receive a fair living wage because collective bargaining which could be backed by force would no longer exist. He said that the keeping of collective bargaining was essential to the labor union and that the advent of individual bargaining would mean the downfal! of the employe.

Strimple, in closing the affirmative argument pointed out that the closed shop was safe not only for the employer but for the public. He showed that employers may employ non-union workers in emergencies and may discharge union men for incompetence. He said that here was no danger of a labor monopoly endangering the interests of the public.

The outline of the plan for the opera

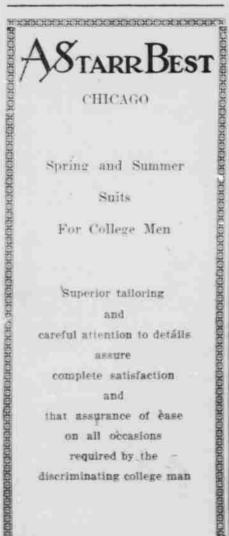
## THE DAILY NEBRASKAN



## Season's Greatest Values in High Grade Spring Dresses

This is by far the most interesting chapter of store news we've had an opportunity to write this season

tion of the "Works Council" by the third negative speaker proved interesting to the audience. He would establish a council with equal representation of the workers and the employer to meet at the conference board to discuss all questions pertaining to the welfare of both. In case of disagree-



J. L. Hastings Beta Theta Pi House

## 250 Dresses---Everyone Made to Sell for \$40 to \$65

