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SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1927

COMPENSATION

The press and especially the college press has recently been carrying stories concerning the declaration of a prominent physician that every passionate kiss shortens an individual's life just three minutes. The doctors judgment is based on the assumption that every human heart has a certain number of potential beats in it. The act of kissing, they say, causes the heart to beat faster, using up just that much quicker the number of beats allotted to it.

The reasoning in all this sounds quite logical, especially when it is uttered from the mouth of one who is assumed to be an authority on the subject of human life.

It is all probably a physical illustration again of the truths enunciated in Emerson's essay on Compensation. Everything is paid for in the end. The ones who do their kissing and necking to excess now, will probably find themselves burnt out later on a long time before they would have if they had exercised a bit of discretion. In fact it is a common saying of some races that their individuals in youth are gloriously young and passionate, but that in a few years they age rapidly, grow haggard and die young.

Whether such a future is in store for the many thousands of young men and women who have foolishly necked away for countless hours, is probably hard to predict. It is something, though, that might reasonably be expected.

So much for the physical side of it alone, the minutes and hours of life. There is still another angle from which the inevitable law of compensation will probably exact its toll. These young men and women who are indiscriminately and excessively using up their physical passion are toying with one of the priceless treasures of life. They are degrading to vulgarity the sweetest and most sacred bond between the sexes.

They may think they are having a good time of it now, they probably are, but the time of reckoning will come some day. They will find they have debased in great part a side of their nature which was intended to be kept pure and sweet, and to be indulged in only with their life mate. When that life mate comes into their lives some day, they will find they have destroyed something, probably not entirely, heaven help them if they have, but they will find their union just a little bit less sacred, just a little bit less enchanting, a bit more vulgar and a bit more prosaic than they dreamed of in the days when they thought about their future prince charming or the girl of their dreams.

In Other Columns

Fraternities Ruin College Athletics

"Cheap, trashy fraternity politics have ruined more athletic teams than all the gamblers and over-enthusiastic alumni twice over" vehemently asserts "Cap" Maynor former Big Ten and Missouri Valley coach, in a published tirade on Greek orders and college athletics.

In this assertion he is backed up by N. Lee Norgren former coach at Utah University, who is now assisting Alonzo Stagg at Chicago. Norgren states that fraternity meddlesomeness was the only obstacle he encountered while in charge at Salt Lake.

Maynor attributes the athletic success of Notre Dame, Army and Navy to the fact that the schools do not tolerate fraternities.

In elaborating on his anti-fraternity assertion, Maynor goes on:

"It is only natural that star athletes should be desirable and sought after by all the fraternities. But kicking, complaining and laying down on the job simply because some little saphead fraternity brother is warming the bench when some one else, a better man, is in the game, is low down rotten and this seems to be the policy of many of these loafing clubs.

"One fraternity in a Rocky Mountain conference school openly boasts that they have gotten rid of two coaches since the war and that they expect to tack the pelt of a third to the south end of the gymnasium before he year is over. This brag is probably true.

"While it must be splendid sport the authorities of the school concerned would do well to divert the attention of these athletic perverts into other channels. Time was when a man might be killed just to get him out of the way but the human society frowns upon such acts these days.

"Juvenile enthusiasm is fine and is to be expected of growing boys. But the pathetic part of it all is some school daddies pet and pamper these cake eaters into the idea that soon they will be running the world. If they run the old sphere as haphazardly as they try to run athletic teams the old apple is in for a dizzy spin one of these days.

"This haymaker is not meant for fraternities in general. Some of them will not tolerate rottenness in any form. Many have been known to dismiss athletes who persist in breaking training and neglect to give their best.

"The fellows who make trouble are the greasy-knobbed, hornrimmed sports who imagine that the college will be turned into a home for the feeble minded when they finally graduate and are palmed on the world.

—Colorado Silver and Gold

Defining a Professor's Standard of Living

Almost ever since teaching became generally recognized as a means of livelihood, complaints have been forthcoming from interested quarters that the pay, or reward in whatever form it was accorded, was inadequate for the work done. Hence it is no new conclusion that has been reached in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, when it urges that, while the position of a Harvard professor gives him the clothes of a high social standing, the salary of a Harvard professor does not put the money in his pocket to maintain it, and recommends that the problem, common to colleges and univer-

sities throughout the United States, be taken up by the American Association of University Professors. It is somewhat refreshing, however, to find associated with these grievances some strictly practical suggestions for their remedying.

One reads in the bulletin, for example, that if a Harvard professor is to establish a home and bring up a family with ordinary prudence—not on professional standards, but on standards far less critical—he must earn at least a third as much again as his regular salary. For, the question is asked, how can such an one under present conditions, find time and leisure to think and write? The further contention is put forward that the Harvard community defines the Harvard professor's standard of living in the very opposite of abstract philosophic terms, and this definition emphasizes the fact that no Harvard teacher can live as he ought to live on his regular academic salary alone.

The writer of the article in the bulletin, however, is evidently possessed of a considerable degree of humor. That spaciousness of life, he urges, which helps most toward wide vision, freshness of outlook and keenness of appreciation "is not the product of calculation as to the relative values of a general servant (vanishing species anyway) and an advance from the Ford class to the Dodge." "In fine, the professorial standard of living is not to be maintained on the professional earnings without such camouflage, councils of war, and deferrings of hope as will make the means defeat the end."

All in all, just the same, this problem as stated in the bulletin is simply a part of the larger problem as to adequate compensation for those engaged in the instruction of others. It is strange that such rarely are paid as much as they should be, when comparisons are made with those equally skilled in other lines of human activity. And it is a promising fact that the question is being brought out for public discussion.

—Christian Science Monitor

"College Days"

Once again, it seems, from the depths of directorial ignorance has a motion picture of life in the colleges been concocted. Another studio on the Gold Coast has seen fit to offer to its public a celluloid representation of the campus and its inhabitants without being especially particular about the veracity of its version.

"College Days", a recent release purporting to depict life on the campuses of Leland Stanford and California universities, contain such a flagrant misrepresentation of life at those institutions that the students have raised their voices loudly in protest. It is charged that the makers of the film have proved that they know utterly nothing about college life. And if any body of people should be competent to judge the truth of the depiction it is the students who are living the life in question.

This is no new error. "The Plastic Age," shown in these parts early last summer, was a patently unnatural representation of life on the college campuses—unnatural to the point of nausea to anyone whose knowledge of the colleges was not of the limited and distorted variety apparently extant on the movie lots and in the library of the more sensational novelists.

Nor has the error previously gone unchallenged. No innocent blue directorial eyes can be lifted with a plaintive "We don't know." "Brown of Harvard" was similarly objected to by the students of Harvard.

College stories have long been a popular reliance by the movie-makers, as it has been with the playwrights and the story-writers. And with almost complete unanimity have the realities of college life been violated to appease the gum-chewers in the two-bit seats, but the majority have been rather innocent affairs with girls in white, turtle-necked sweaters and boys who wear funny round hats and have a noticeable fondness for penants as wall decorations. But some of the more recent output have been far from the harmless little things of the turtle-necked sweaters and funny caps. Apart from a distinctly unwholesome series of episodes upon which the "appeal" depends, they have been propagating an entirely and vicious untrue conception of the college man and his mode of life.

As yet, we in the colleges of the middle west have not been chosen to be held up to the moving picture public as we aren't and never hope to be. We hope that our immunity will continue.

—The Minnesota Daily

A Good Investment

A college course is a good business investment. Each diploma given from the University of Oklahoma represents the expenditure of \$3,000 in actual cash. The time involved, with a conservative estimate placed upon the earning power of the average student, should be worth another \$3,000. That is \$6,000 without the interest element considered.

Not all business enterprises are successful. Many investments, especially those coming in the class of speculations, mean losses. Yet the opportunity for gain in all business ventures is attractive enough to draw the attention of investors and to offset proportionate risk.

That is the way with an investment in college. The average stock purchaser, whether he be the parent or the student himself, usually receives a reasonable rate of return on his investment. Others, however, are not so fortunate. The value of the stock they have purchased gradually declines in values or is shown inactive in post-graduate bulletins. This is evidence that the investor made an unwise selection or that he did not understand the stock plan. Many times the manipulation of stock, the buying and selling at a profit, accounts for the success of the venture.

Six thousand dollars invested in a college education degree is one of the safest investments offered. The proportion of failures to successes is sufficient proof of this. Chance of great gain puts it on the board with speculations, while the risk of loss is slight indeed.

The best railroad or industrial stock listed today offers a return of only 7 1-2 per cent yearly on the investment. Were reports on college investments available, they would show seven times that.

—Daily Oklahoman

A Scientist's Judgment

Thomas Edison believes that the youth of today are far superior to the youth of the last generation, for the reason that the present state of knowledge is better.

In an interview for the Forum the great inventor praises the modern system of sports as a successor of the dissipation program of past years. Edison believes work is the world's greatest fun.

And the race is healthier, due largely to the sports program and the release from prejudice and taboo. The dress of women is becoming "simpler and more beautiful." Flappers are not new. Cleopatra had her lipstick. People have danced since Eden days.

Unrest may be divine. Thus Edison describes the anti-stagnation activity of modern young people. Accordingly, "Interest and simplicity should be the keynote of education." Dull complexities cannot fascinate the young. Co-education can. Edison thinks that educating girls and boys together distract attention from study. Like a good chap he is not emphatic, however. Yet we may have gone too far in free discussion. To talk on any subject in any mixed group is merely stupidly robbing life of all its reservations.

Edison answers the drinking charge in his statement that one does not judge the mass of youth by the few morons who over-indulge in alcohol.

Intelligent thinking coupled with the realization of the common danger of modern scientific warfare will ultimately outlaw war. With their divine restlessness and their suspicion for sentimentality and legend, the young people can direct the world for peace.

—Daily Iowa

Notices

MONDAY, MARCH 21

Lutheran Club Lenten Meditation Monday evening, March 21, 7 p. m. Room 304, Temple Building, theme "The Crisis of the Cross." All Lutheran students are asked to attend.

One Year Ago

Prof. A. A. Reed, director of the Extension division, inspected two colleges in Colorado which were applying for membership in the North Central association of schools and colleges. Professor Reed is a member of the Commission on secondary education. While in Denver professor Reed was much impressed with the new high schools which have been recently erected. He reported they were the most remarkable in the country. Three were senior high schools—each of them a monumental building. Several fine high schools were also built, as well as a number of grade schools.

Clarence L. Fortna, a graduate of the College of Agriculture, was employed at the Mosdale Farms Inc., at Lockfield, California. The Mosdale is one of the largest livestock farms in the country and Mr. Fortna had been employed as herdsman.

spring design and gives a comparison of Monel Metals to other materials that are being used in the designing of springs.

A summary of the Engineer's inspection trip to Kansas City, which is to be made by a number of the engineer's early in April, by Ralph Raikes, Ch. E. '29, gives the contemplated program for the trip.

In addition to other interesting articles one of which features the construction and general design of the Federal Trust Building, there is the Deans Corner, Monthly News, and Alumni Notes.

The Hall of Fame for this month contains a biography of Willetts H. Sawyer, president of the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company.

Emerson Meade announces that due to an abundance of material, there will be forty pages to each issue of the "Blue Print" after the March issue. It is probable that next year's "Blue Print" will also be of this size.

A special forty-page issue which will be dedicated to Engineer's week and distributed at that time will be the next issue of "Blue Print." All subscribers will be given an extra copy of this issue to send home to parents or friends.

WORK OF ARTISTS TO BE SHOWN HERE

(Continued from Page One.) ture is an outstanding illustration of his favorable theme. "The Inn" by Esaias van de Velde represented the work of another artist of the Dutch School.

Raeburn's Paintings Shows Sir Henry Raeburn, the famous British painter, is noted for his portraits. Not the least attractive of these is "Portrait of Dr. Black" which hangs in the present collection.

The French school is represented by such artists as Jean Greuze, Adrien Demont and Jean Raffaeil.

During April a collection of Norwegian landscapes by William H. Singer will hang in the galleries. This exhibit contains the best of Mr. Singer's paintings and has been shown in the principal museums in the East and South.

In May, the art department of the School of Fine Arts will hold its annual student exhibition.

The galleries are open to the public free of charge from 9 to 5 daily and from 3 to 6 on Sundays.

What is going to happen tomorrow? Rain or shine we are sure that tomorrow will be somebody's Birthday—somebody that may be dear to you—Your Mother or Father, Sweetheart, Sister or your Brother; maybe just a dear friend. But these occasions often present quite a problem,

NEBRASKA MEETS GRINNELL DEBATERS

(Continued from Page One.)

primarily on the theory of farm relief and the control of surplus. He explained how the equalization fee, as proposed, would insure a much better condition for the farmer.

Robert Burlingame, of Grinnell, gave the last presentation speech. He contended that the affirmative had not shown sufficiently how the McNary-Haugen bill would relieve the bad conditions. He deplored the need of controlling the surplus.

Lively Rebuttals Follow

The rebuttals that followed were very lively. The speakers attacked the statistics used by one another, one claiming that the negative could not add, while another claimed that the affirmative supporter multiplied the wrong set of figures. This brought laughter from the audience.

An open forum discussion followed the debate, in which several points were discussed. Mr. McKelvie afterwards gave his opinion of the McNary-Haugen bill.

The vote was announced as follows: Before the debate—three favorable, ten negative, and seven opposed. After the debate—one more favorable than before, two favorable, none negative, ten opposed, and six more opposed than before.

MARCH BLUE PRINT ISSUED THIS WEEK

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tory of the progress that has been made in the extraction of metals from their ores. "A Discussion of the Transverse Joist Girder Bridge," by Ted Johnson, C. E. '28, gives data on the economic advantages of this type of bridge. "Monel Metal" tells the important factors needed in

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Comparison of Corn Feeding Values Made

A comparison of the relative feeding values of white and yellow corn is reported by W. P. Snyder, superintendent of the University of Nebraska experimental substation at North Platte in his bulletin, "Pork Production at the North Platte Substation" recently published as Bulletin 214 of the Nebraska Experiment Station.

In speaking of the three winter

tests and one summer test in which white and yellow corn was fed with supplementary feeds, he says, "A study of the results of three winters' tests and one summer's test, in which 210 pigs were fattened on various rations about like those used by most Nebraska farmers, would give no basis for advising a farmer to pay any attention to the color of his corn as far as its feeding value under the usual farm conditions is concerned."

Purebred Duroc hogs were used in the trials. They are of a line of breeding which has been followed at the North Platte station for twenty years. Tankage, alfalfa, oats, shorts, and milk were used as the supplementary feeds in the various trials.

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