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WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1927.

SOME HEALTHY INTROSPECTION IS NEEDED

University Night is once more dragged into the headlines of The Daily Nebraskan, this time, it appears, for the last time.

Regrettable, though, the action of the student organizations committee in definitely abolishing the Night may be, it seems the only thing to do in the face of the repeated sad experiences of the past few years when the Night was anything but a credit to the University and its students.

With rumors of impending libel suits floating about the campus for several days after the Night was over, and with the Campus Pulse columns of the student paper filled with indignant letters, it is no wonder that the committee decided something drastic had to be done.

Exercising of this police power, fully within the province of the committee as it is, is especially deplorable in its application to an affair staged annually under the auspices of and for the benefit of a supposed-Christian association.

That secretary after secretary and cabinet after cabinet for several years has viewed the disgusting features of the Night without so much as a whimper of protest and that the association has gladly accepted money got by such means, has been one of the inconsistent features in student religious life. The Y. M. C. A. had it within its power to correct the evils.

Rather indicative of the lack of confidence in the Y. M. C. A. is the added statement in the committee's resolution that any substitute money-making entertainment sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. must first meet with the approval of the committee before actual work is undertaken.

The officials of the association ought to hang their heads in shame at such lack of confidence in the integrity and consistency of the association. Yet such lack of trust is well merited by its own past record in this regard.

If the Y. M. C. A. in its lustful greed for more and more money which it seems so badly to need, must put on entertainments which have to be more rigidly censored than downtown performances it is time for the officers of the association (we don't say members, because they are nonexistent except for purposes of donating money) to have a most thorough housecleaning, or else chuck the whole works as a bad job.

If the program of the Y. M. C. A. were really one of indispensable and appreciated service to the student body, or even if it were of such a nature that older people of means would appreciate its value, resort to various questionable money-making schemes would not be necessary.

The association prattles away about "world thinking backed by world education" in its great program of service, and in the elemental problem of putting on a clean show it has failed so miserably for several years, that finally it must submit to rigid faculty control. Trinity Church of New York is much more delightfully consistent.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Junior colleges have been gradually rising up for the past ten years without any opposition and with only those difficulties of a financial nature faced by every sort of institution.

Suddenly out of the sky comes an article in one of the better magazines which views with alarm the rise of this new factor in education. As the utterance of a respected Harvard professor in an even more respected magazine, the article has carried great weight among all the gentry who are prone to become excited and alarmed with every little unexpected squall. As a result the college press, especially in those parts where junior colleges are popular, has concerned itself much with the New Problem, and even educators have lifted their ears and added to the prediction of woe. Future journals of the educational societies and the organ of the American association of professors may now be expected to carry many pounds of verbiage on the new subject, and many cubic yards of hot air will probably be expended in faculty discussion groups.

Wading through many irrelevant personal allusions and countless 'I's in the recent article which started the whole discussion, two main objections to the junior colleges may be discovered: first, that students in the freshman and sophomore classes are associated not with more mature students as in senior colleges, but with less mature pupils of lower classes; second, the prediction that in time the junior college will result in extinction of the regular arts and sciences colleges.

The first objection concerning association with less mature students is quite an abusive objection. At the same time that the students are associating with those less mature pupils, they are giving those less mature pupils the opportunity of associating with more mature students (themselves). Also by their absence from the regular senior college halls, it must not be forgotten that the still more mature college juniors and seniors are liberated from purely association with those under them. It's just about a toss-up either way, except that the new is viewed with alarm. (Our present dividing line between high school and college, it should not be forgotten, is largely arbitrary.)

The more serious objection is the second concerning virtual extinction of the regular colleges of arts and sciences. This prediction the writer bases, first, on a comparison with the European system of universities, and, second, on a hasty survey and prediction of conditions here in America with the following statements standing out: "If the Junior College system becomes complete colleges will turn into professional schools and the important class of amateur scholars will disappear," and "America is the only country which has ventured to interpose four years of cultural study between day school and professional school."

The writer's reasons for his prediction of doom for the junior colleges are not very clearly stated, but on re-

flection they all seem intertwined with his comparison with the European system of higher education. It seems that in Europe junior colleges (the Gymnasias) have crowded out or prevented colleges of arts and sciences and have become preparatory schools for the professional colleges of the great state universities. It is a parallel situation which is predicted for America. The only flaw in the reasoning is the disregard of a few simple rules of logic and argument governing reasoning from analogy. The prediction would be quite valid if all conditions were the same. The differences in these other conditions, in this case, invalidate the whole line of reasoning.

In Europe only a small, very small fraction of the population ever even intends to go on to college. In our country a relatively large proportion of the people has gone to college or intends to have their children go. There is in this country a mania for higher education which is probably a deeply misunderstood mystery to the Europeans of similar middle class station. And what is more, our land is prosperous enough to be able to afford keeping a large part of the population in institutions of higher education.

The result is that there is fundamentally a different aim for education in each country. In Europe only those who hope to become members of some one of the professions, the ministry, law, medicine, engineering, or college professors, ever go on to college. The preparatory system is planned for their special benefit. (In fact those who do not intend to go to university are sent to other schools called Realschule). The European system of Junior Colleges (Gymnasias) is not responsible for the students going directly to professional colleges in universities, it is designed for that express purpose simply as part of the educational philosophy of the people. (Note: the junior college and Gymnasias are not strictly speaking interchangeable or synonymous terms. They are used here in this connection only in the same relation as in the Atlantic Monthly article, and to simplify the discussion somewhat.)

In America we have a great tradition of liberal education for liberal education's sake, quite apart from any preparation for professional training. In fact quite contrary to the writer's statement that "America is the only country which has ventured to interpose four years of cultural study between day school and professional school" our idea of a liberal education has persisted quite independent of any ultimate professional training. This is proved quite simply by the mere fact that only of late years have many of the professional colleges begun to interpose any cultural study at all between day school and professional school. Even today most of the professional colleges require only two years of interposed cultural study between high school and professional school, and a few, engineering for example, require none.

It is sheer talk, then, to predict doom of arts and sciences colleges on this basis.

Our belief in liberal education is so deeply rooted, and our country is so able in its resources to support this belief, that artificial changes in location of training can hardly affect disastrously a system to which we have clung through all the hardships, sufferings and vicissitudes of pioneer days.

Our arts and sciences colleges have existed and persisted quite apart from professional schools which students attended after their liberal education or which other students attended in lieu of liberal education. From one-third to one-fourth of the students in our university for example are registered in the arts and science college, and in 1925 30 percent of the degrees were from that college. The class of students who have kept the college of arts and sciences going in the face of the allurements of the professional colleges, will hardly disappear with the advent of junior colleges. There may be some basis for fear that many students after two years of junior college work may not care to go elsewhere for two more years for completion of the orthodox four years. This no doubt will happen, but probably in no greater degree than the mortality now experienced in senior colleges. The freshman classes regularly shrink about half by the time the junior year is reached. The same will happen under a system of junior colleges, with the addition of a few who are enabled to go the two years on account of the proximity of the school. Those who have the stamina, the ability, and the character to stay out the full four years for a degree will do so under any system, senior college, junior college or fireside college.

While refusing to become excited over the junior colleges and their possible effect on arts and sciences colleges, The Daily Nebraskan previously this semester has declared itself against any establishment of the colleges in Nebraska which might at some time result in state control of them with resultant dissipation of the state's resources for higher education. This opinion is held in view of the state's present economic development and the limited amount of taxpayer's money available for those educational institutions which are already in operation, quite aside from any of the benefits of the junior college in such states as California, for instance, where the system is in a flourishing state now with ten junior colleges established and one university already dropping its freshman and sophomore years. California is well able financially to undertake such a change, and still be able to maintain undiminished support of two great state universities. When Nebraska reaches that stage it may be time to consider the problem seriously here.

In Other Columns

Advice to Students

The chancellor of Toronto University has been giving the graduating class of Victoria College some sound advice. Young men, he says, should not leave college with the idea that the world owes them an opulent living, but should instead recognize that they owe much to the community. "The community owes you nothing," he told them, tersely. "The balance is altogether on the other side." There is real wisdom here. It is the community, after all, that makes the university a possibility, that places within the reach of youth such educational facilities as may serve, if he uses them aright, to smooth the beginning of his battle in life. For youth really begins to learn after leaving the university—not before.

The Y. M. C. A. Down in Georgia

It also seems that the fees that are now being paid the University should be spent in a wiser manner. In saying this, we are referring to such as the \$3.00 Y. M. C. A. fee which is paid by every student on entering college. This is a fee that is absolutely useless—money going to pay men to keep the affair going when it absolutely does no good for the student body. We dare say that if a man be stationed at the arch in front of the campus, and to the first hundred persons that passed by he would ask the question, "What is the University Y. M. C. A.?" only about five out of the hundred would be able to answer the question. This fee of \$3.00 is paid in by over 1,500 students; and besides this, money is raised in Athens, to keep the Y going and all of this money goes to pay for the rent on a room and the salary of a couple of shodder slippers. It seems to the Red and Black that this money could be spent more wisely.

—The Red and Black.

The Campus Pulse

Letters from readers are cordially welcomed in this department, and will be printed in all cases subject only to the common newspaper practice of keeping out all libelous matter, and attacks against individuals and religions.

Editors Note:

Following the paint bucket outrages on the engineers' moored airship out in front of administration building, the following letters were exchanged between the chairmen and deans of the college of engineering and the college of pharmacy.

To Dean Ferguson and the Chairman of Engineers' Week:

This week two of Nebraska's colleges are fostering annual displays. Heretofore these displays have been scheduled during separate weeks. This year the idea was conceived by the dean of the pharmacy college, Dr. Lyman, and suggested by him, to the board of Deans, that all colleges having annual events consider having them the same week. Furthermore it was thought possible that if this proved successful, it might be possible or at least be desirable to consider having Round-Up week during these events. This would give returning alumni a chance to see their colleges in operating condition instead of just empty buildings and partially deserted campus.

This motion passed in the board of deans, and each dean appointed one of his faculty to confer with the representative of the other colleges. Later the representative of the pharmacy college, Professor Burt, met with Professor Mickey and they decided to put this plan before the student groups of the two colleges. No other college participated in this movement.

The date for engineers' week had been definitely settled, but that student group thought it would be very fine to stage the displays of the two colleges the same week. The Pharmacy students were of the same mind and were willing to postpone their week until Engineers' week.

Since that time plans were made between these two colleges and every evidence of cooperation has been evidenced.

Then came the eventful morning of May 3. Students approaching the campus, instead of seeing the majestic form of the Engineering ship E'27, were greeted by the same ship with the obliterating marks which need not be enumerated.

To engineering students this appeared as a most unspeakable outrage. It reflected on Pharmacy students a spirit of unsportsmanship and foul play and caused us to feel very badly. The writer is positive no pharmacy student could stoop so low nor would any individual of our college feel justified in deliberately trying to tear down the spirit of cooperation which has been built up between the two colleges. We felt most keenly the thoughts of the engineers

and in view of this fact we immediately made all haste to make amends and repair the marks of the moored ship. And a careful questioning of all students convinced me that no student of the college of pharmacy could possibly have done this thing. It distresses me to know who could have attempted to interfere with the friendly relations between the two colleges, but such a scheme has failed as far as we, the students of the college of pharmacy are concerned, and we wish to continue in the spirit of cooperation so invariably demonstrated and wish all success to the activities of Engineers' week.

Very sincerely,  
 Kenneth Reed,  
 Chairman Pharmacy Week.

May 3, 1927.

To Dean Lyman, and  
 Kenneth Reed, Chairman of Pharmacy Week:

It is my duty and my pleasure, as representative of the engineering students, to accept the statement concerning the episode of Tuesday morning, May 3. This unhappy state of affairs was no doubt brought about by some persons other than those directly responsible for or connected with the programs of the two colleges. It is logical to believe that this was an act of persons intending to destroy the cooperative spirit of the committees in charge of the two events. The engineers are gratified by the action taken by those directly responsible for Pharmacy Week, in expressing their keen displeasure over the occurrence and are glad to bring the matter to a close, with completely renewed friendly relations.

Very sincerely,  
 Edward M. Jolley,  
 Chairman of Engineers' Week.

An Engineers' Show, featuring floats, pink lemonade, and an exhibition of antique automobiles, will be staged soon at Washington State College.

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 FORMERLY ARRESTINGS

Notices

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4

Xi Delta meeting Wednesday noon at Ellen Smith Hall.  
 Lutherans  
 The Lutheran Bible League will meet for regular Bible study at 7 p. m. Wednesday in Temple 202.  
 Biazad Baseball Team  
 Meeting of all candidates for the Biazad Baseball team at 4 in Stadium.  
 Glee Club  
 No Glee Club rehearsal on Wednesday.  
 Rehearsal as usual on Friday.  
 Vesper Choir  
 Vesper Choir try-outs for next year will be in Ellen Smith Hall Thursday from 12 to 2 and from 4 to 5.

THURSDAY, MAY 5

Pi Lambda Theta  
 Meeting postponed until Thursday, May 5, in T. C. 310 at 5 p. m.  
 Pershing Rifle  
 Pershing Rifle drill Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at regular place. Dress in full uniform.  
 Dramatic Club  
 Dramatic Club meeting, Thursday, May 5, 7:30 in the club room. Election of officers! Everyone Out!  
 Commercial Club  
 Girl's Commercial Club luncheon Chamber of Commerce, Thursday noon.

FRIDAY, MAY 6

Gamma Alpha Chi  
 Gamma Alpha Chi meeting at 12 o'clock Friday noon.

SATURDAY, MAY 7

Kappa Phi  
 Kappa Phi, Methodist Girl's Sorority, will entertain Mothers' Day Tea at Ellen Smith Hall Saturday afternoon, May 7, 2:30 to 5.

Dr. E. M. Cramb, U. of N., '99, Osteopath, Burlington Bldg., 13 and O Street.—Adv.

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