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NO JINGOISM HERE

Outstanding world events of the past few months, trouble in China, trouble in Central America, difficulties with Mexico, rattling of the sabre in Italy, ominous grumbling as usual from Russia, and an averted outbreak in the Balkans, have probably brought home to many people the realization that all is not well in the world, that the dream of world peace and world disarmament is still far off.

The armies of the world today are nearly equal in numerical strength to those existing before the World War which, you remember, was supposed to be "the war to end war." In effective destructive strength, though, the armies of the world are far stronger than those in 1914. The navies are stronger than ever. Advances in aviation, in chemical warfare, in ordnance, in tactics, have all contributed to a more menacing preparation for war than ever before.

We would all like to make ourselves believe that the world is closer to universal peace than ever before, perhaps it is, but the saddening experiences since the last war, and the grim, deadly earnest preparations of all nations are simple facts which even the most passionate peace advocate can not deny.

The simple truth of it is that human nature with all its characteristics of distrust, greed, fear, and even lust for conquest has been mighty little changed. And every government from the smallest to the largest is taking no chances for the future. They're all playing safe. In part it's a great game of passing the buck. France raises her quota of airships. Great Britain does likewise to keep up.

But underlying it all is a great fear of every nation for its actual existence. The rattling phrases of Mussolini, for instance, may all be for paper consumption in the presence of nearby stronger neighbors like France and England who could easily put a damper on his whole program, but those same phrases disclose a spirit which at some time or other may flare forth in full blast of cannon, rifle, and machine gun, and which most assuredly would, if there seemed any hope at all for success. Other warlike governments could also be mentioned. And there is ever the possibility that new ones may arise, as Italy metamorphosed itself, for example, after the late war.

The possible disastrous consequences of another great war are admitted by every one. There isn't a person in the world who would not be glad to see some method worked out for a total elimination of all war, and what would be still better, for an elimination of all the causes of war. Disarmament has been mentioned most persistently as the solution. Attempts to disarm have been made. But the nations have refused to disarm. They are willing to throw away the antiquated weapons, but they balk at dropping the modern, effective ones.

Faced with actual conditions such as these it is idle talk for any one nation to forge the way ahead and disarm itself. Such a course would be suicidal. What is more, it would so rob that nation of any influence in world matters that even its sincerest desires for peace and general disarmament would have no weight.

The United States, ever strong for peace, and in its whole past history never a wholesale preparer for war, has faced the present world situation in a most sensible manner. Neither alarmed into jingoist preparations for greater wars, such as exist in France, Italy, and Japan, nor yet illusioned into childish disregard of all prudence in throwing away all its arms, our country has chosen to follow a middle course. Our regular, standing army is so small, and what is still more, it is scattered over so large an area from Maine to Alaska and the Philippines, that it is in no sense an aggressive force against any nation no matter how small or how weak. At the same time we have provisions for an expansive citizen army, in case the need for defense should ever arise, to make our army potentially powerful enough to deal with any possible force that could be landed on our shores.

As organized, this plan of defense revolves about an army composed of three main parts—the regular army, the national guard, and the organized and unorganized reserves. The regular army, scattered as it is, and small as it is, is in the main a most useful instructional force for the other two parts, the national guard and the organized reserve. At the start of a war it forms the first line of defense. The national guard we are all familiar with. It is the second line of defense, hastily to be formed by consolidation of organizations while the regular army is holding the lines. It in turn forms the shield for the organizing of the reserves which in the end encompass the entire manhood of the nation. The task of the organized reserves in this part of the organization is the drilling and training of that great mass of troops which may possibly be needed for any major emergency. The organized reserve consists in the main of reserve officers, and those reserve officers as the years roll by, will more and more be the product of the R. O. T. C. system now in operation in many colleges and universities.

The students taking advanced work in the military departments of colleges and universities maintaining this instruction, are charged with an evident responsibility in the plans for defense of their country. The system in its present form with well organized and coordinated instruction in the duties of junior officers, is the result of lessons learned in all our previous wars when our soldiers were many times woefully misled by green officers. The purpose of the system is not training of polished and expert officers. That would be impossible indeed. But it is the purpose of the system to have in reserve a large number of organized intelligent men who have qualities of leadership, and who have some knowledge of the elementary matters involved. Many of the lessons learned will, of course, be forgotten, but many will not, and those that are, will be quickly relearned in private study and intensive training if the time should ever come for their use. At the worst, future officers will at least be better for their preliminary general work training in the R. O. T. C.

T. C. than if they had to cram all their military knowledge in a few short months after declaration of war.

The real worth of this middle-ground plan of defense under which our country is now operating will of course never be known until such a time as it may actually be needed. Till then, it may be reassuring to the average citizen to know that in this present condition of world uncertainty, his country is neither aggravatingly, jingoistically war-mad, nor is it supinely, temptingly defenseless.

Red Long with his collegiate department store (facing campus) believes in catering to all present and future needs of students. On one display table he has several "memory" books. On another he has a "travel" book. On a third he has a "recipe" book. The cycle of a coed's life.

THE INSPECTION

Over 11 hundred students in the University Reserve Officers Training Corps are standing inspection this week end by army officers from Washington. The Nebraska unit is in effect in competition with 22 other colleges and universities west of the Mississippi River. Out of the 23 units being inspected, 13 will be chosen for Blue Star rating.

Last year Nebraska missed Blue Star rating by a bare fraction of one percent. The weather was bad, with rain in the spring hindering outdoor drill, and finally with rain all day of the inspection. This year the unit is fortunate in having fair weather for the inspection proper, although many rains have previously handicapped much of the outdoor training.

The theoretical phases of the work were examined Saturday morning. University facilities for training and instruction were examined Saturday afternoon. The advanced course men and those of the basic course examined Saturday in the theoretical phases of the work accounted for themselves creditably. The deciding tests, which will determine the distinguished rating, will come Monday when the whole regiment is examined.

At Iowa State a press dispatch says the coeds are baking 2 thousand cherry pies for hungry male students as part of the annual spring celebration. It's only a short time now till graduation, you know, and the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. Iowa is a great practical state, you must admit.

"Well, I've sure had a good time, but I haven't learned much," is probably the thought of many a senior among the country's 60 thousand candidates for degress.

In Other Columns

Poorly Paid

For inventing a device which lumbermen admit will save 100,000,000 feet of lumber annually through the elimination of waste in cutting, a Wisconsin youth wins a prize of \$1,000 from the lumbermen's national association.

It is admitted that the device will save many times the cost of the award, but the inventor, as is usually the case, will probably only get a day's wage for his ingenuity. The men who develop and manufacture the machine, or whatever it is that is required, will get the profit.

John Milton, by the way, received less than \$25 for "Paradise Lost," and Paul Dresser who wrote Indiana's well known state song, which sold into the millions, was paid \$100.

Men who blaze trails and establish footing in the unknown must rest content with fame, not dollars. —Nebraska City News-Press.

Ten Years Ago

As the rifles cracked, the heavier guns boomed, and cadets drilled at top speed and efficiency during the R. O. T. C. inspection Thursday, thoughts could well have gone back ten years to view the scene—and note the contrast with thankfulness.

Just ten years ago the military was the dominant factor. Each day men students were leaving for training camps for intense drill, then France, many never to return. Both faculty members and students were drilling on the campus. The entire university had been offered to the government for war purposes.

Many other students were leaving the university as soldiers of the soil—leaving to work the rest of the year on the farm to produce more foodstuffs. Coeds were studying Red Cross and first aid. Medical students were leaving with ambulance and medical units.

Athletic teams were seriously crippled by the loss of men who had left for the army. Many schools canceled all athletic schedules. Many parts of the campus were planted to potatoes and other produce.

In short, every effort and thought was bent on the business of war. Wearing the uniform was not then the wearing of a "monkey suit." Students did not condemn the military, even in jest.

A thought into the past is worthwhile. Thereby we can better appreciate the present—and guide ourselves for the future.

Indiana Daily Student.

When Profs. Fall Out

A friendly argument recently arose in the thought factory of which this department happens to be a small part of the machinery—having to do with whether or not "would" and "should" were properly used in the following sentence:

If Mr. Coolidge really would like another term in the White house—and it is not certain that he should—he still might be unable to say whether he will be a candidate for renomination.

The sentence was submitted to the English departments of the state universities of Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota, with requests for opinions, and the answers were as follows:

Hardin Craig, Iowa—My opinion is that "would" and "should" are used correctly. Whether or not they express the meaning which the writer intended, only he can tell. What it now means is this: "If Mr. Coolidge really desires another term—and it is not certain that he should desire it—he might still be unable to say, etc." I am sending you the comment of a member of my staff, which may interest you. What I have said is not in agreement with it.

L. A. Sherman, Nebraska—"Would" and "should" should change places. "Should" in the first line of the paragraph would be equivalent to "were to" and "would" in the place of it in the second case to "wish to," "desire to." The distinctions here are about as puzzling and subtle as I remember to have seen. I hope I have made them clear.

O. C. Kellogg, South Dakota—"Would" is correct, if idea is optative. "Should" is correct if idea is that of propriety; otherwise "would" should be repeated.

J. M. Thomas, Minnesota—The sentence should, I think, read as follows: "If Mr. Coolidge really would like another term in the White house—and it is not certain that he would—he still might be unable to stay, etc."

Question: If professors of English who are supposed to be authorities on the use of words can come to no closer agreement, what is to be gained by an argument on the part of ordinary folks?

—Sioux City Journal.

Notices

SUNDAY, MAY 15 Glee Club Glee Club special rehearsal, St. Paul's church 2:30 this afternoon.

Kappa Phi Kappa Phi initiation Sunday at St. Paul's Church at 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 17 Home Economics Home Economics club meeting Tuesday at 7 at Ellen Smith Hall.

SUNDAY, MAY 22 Home Economics Home Economics club breakfast Sunday, May 22, at 8 o'clock at Ar Campus. Fifty cents. Tickets may be secured at the Home Ec building.

CADETS AWAITING INSPECTION MONDAY

(Continued from Page One.) mortar. The juniors took up military history, infantry weapons, combat principles, military sketching, map-reading, and field engineering in the theoretical work, and gave a practical demonstration in machine gun drill.

Inspected Companies Major Bonesteel inspected the freshmen and sophomores of companies "I" and "M". The work with the freshmen covered military hygiene, first aid, work on rifle marksmanship, and the parts of the rifle. The sophomores took up work on scouting and patrolling, guard duty, musketry, and some work on the automatic rifle.

The university facilities for military work were inspected Saturday afternoon.

Unit Review Tomorrow The whole cadet unit will be inspected tomorrow morning at the regimental review and parade. The inspection will include an inspection of one company, picked at random, in close order drill, extended order by one full platoon of six squads, practical demonstrations in first aid and rifle marksmanship, and work on the automatic rifle by a group of ten or twelve men.

The chance to win back the Blue Star rating depends upon the average work done in all of these lines. Military officials are hoping for good weather conditions so that the cadets may have the opportunity to make the best possible showing. In the five years that the annual inspections have been held only the first was held under favorable weather conditions. Every inspection since that time has been held in a rain storm. Majors Danford and Bonesteel report that they have had good luck in regard to weather so far, so Nebraska officials are hoping that the majors may inspect this unit under favorable weather also.

WARD SPEAKS TO SOCIETIES

(Continued from Page One.) the unessential and more perfectly coordinate those directive influences in our educational system."

Good Organization As an example of good organization, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi serve very well, according to the speaker, for they have stood the test of years; they have proven themselves adaptable to changing conditions and have aided in the training of its members to be effective servants of the republic.

Dr. Ward is one of the best known zoologists of the country and is at present head of the department of zoology in the University of Illinois. From 1893 to 1900 he was

Talks of eating at the



Pie

"Pie", the dictionary makers tell us, is a Middle English word of uncertain origin, "possibly connected," they say, "with pie magpie." And then they proceed to define it as—

"An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of filling in or under it. Also a kind of layer cake spread with jam or cream, as Washington pie, cream pie, etc."

Disregarding for the moment those layer cakes called "Washington pie" the remainder fall into two fairly distinct classes: Those with a fruit filling, or something of that order, which might be classed as dessert pies; and those having meat as the principal filling, which are really not pies at all, in the sense we Americans use the term "pie."

Although "pie" is a Middle English word, the English today confine the word to those with a meat filling. And apply the term "tart" to the dessert pie.

The Central Cafe supplies its patrons with both kinds, and the menu frequently carries Lamb Pot Pie or Veal Pot Pie. But the greatest variety is to be found in its dessert pies.

(To be continued) 1225 P

head of that department in the University of Nebraska. While here he was president of both Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic society, and Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society. From 1922 to 1924 he was national president of Sigma Xi.

BUSINESS OFFICERS CONVENTION CLOSED

(Continued from Page One.) Middlebrook of Minnesota. A. S. Johnson of Wisconsin succeeded Mr. Bates as vice president, and Charles A. Kuntz of Ohio was retained as secretary. Mr. Middlebrook and Shirley Smith of Michigan are included in the new executive committees.

Next Year's Convention The selection of next year's meeting place for the convention will be made later by the executive committee. Invitations were sent from the universities of Kentucky, Iowa, and Colorado. However, the Minnesota university is the one most likely to play the host to next year's convention.

At the meeting held Friday evening in the Home Economics building at the Agricultural College, the problem of the wages of college students was discussed. W. J. Greenleaf of Washington, D. C., a member of the United States bureau of education, revealed some interesting data regarding the problem in question. He stated that, last year, students who paid their own way, partially or entirely, through school and college, earned in excess of fifty million dollars.

Paper by Hull A paper by Thomas Hull of the University of Utah, was read, Mr. Hull being absent. The paper treated the subject of making a provision for a productive division to employ needy students. The paper told of steps taken by the University of Utah to give employment to students. Mr. Hull pointed out in his paper that jealousy sometimes is shown on the part of business men and taxpayers of the city who are engaged in lines of business which are provided by the school for the employment of students.

R. B. Stewart of Purdue, opposed the plan for a central mailing station for a university. He declared that

the time that might be saved in this way is more than overcome in lack of efficiency by the extra number of employees needed to take care of the work.

Insurance for Employees

An address by Mr. Smith from Michigan, opened the Saturday session. He urged insurance and pensions for all people employed in any capacity by the university. He declared that the pension and insurance ideas are steadily gaining progress, and he cited seven leading universities that have taken up the policy. A round table followed his speech in which objections were made to pool buying for universities. Papers upholding this objection were read by L. E. Seaton of Nebraska and Lloyd Morey of Illinois. E. O. Fuller of Wyoming, and Mr. Bates of Iowa read papers on fire insurance for productive property.

A plat bearing the comparative fees of twenty-six universities was distributed by U. H. Smith of Indiana. The data showed that the University of Nebraska is among the universities that charge the lowest fees to their students. Nebraska men who gave addresses at the association were Dean E. A. Burnett, acting-chancellor; L. E. Gunderson, finance secretary of the board of regents; and L. F. Seaton, operating superin-

tenant. Dean Burnett gave the address of welcome at the Lincoln hotel Friday noon.

NEW SPECIMENS SHOWN IN UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

About a third of a large shipment of stuffed specimens which the museum secured in Vienna, Austria, has been received and put on display. Included in the material received are an armadillo, ant-eater, tree-tooth, bird of paradise, and flying squirrel. The specimens are in excellent condition, according to members of the museum staff. The material will be a part of the Morrill collection.

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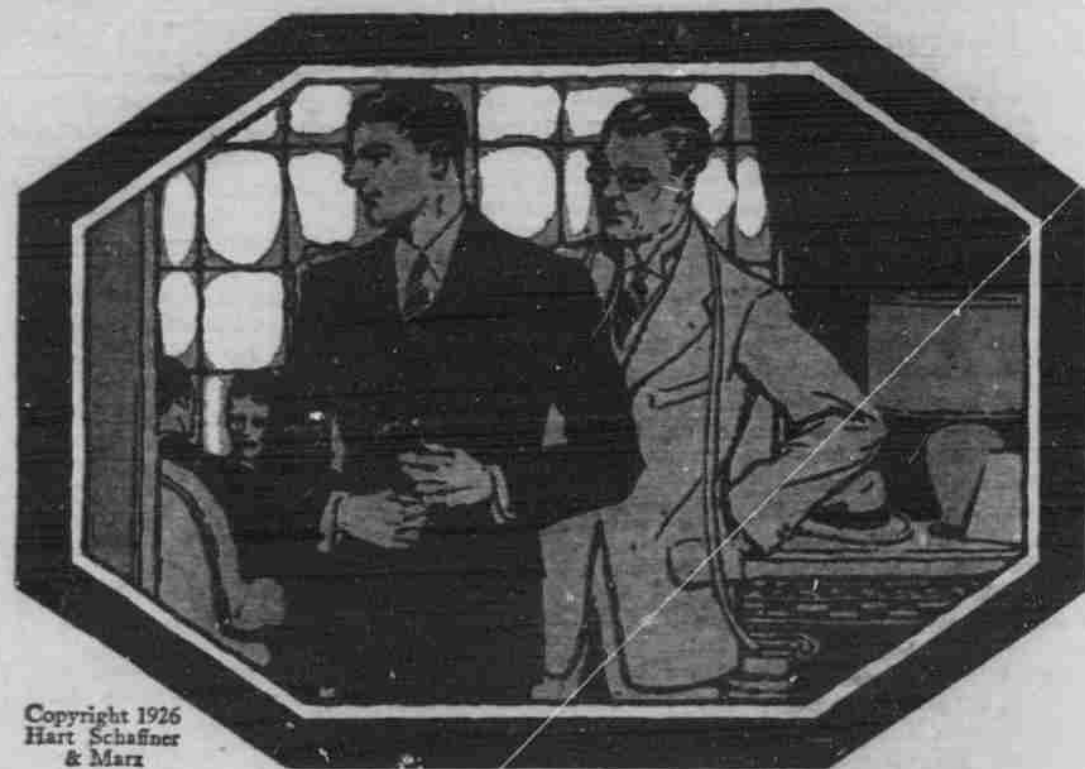
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