

The Daily Nebraskan

Station A, Lincoln, Nebraska

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA  
Under direction of the Student Publication Board

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Published Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday mornings during the academic year.

Editorial Office—University Hall 4.  
Business Office—University Hall 4A.  
Office Hours—Editorial Staff, 9:30 to 6:00 except Friday and Sunday. Business Staff, afternoons except Friday and Sunday.

Telephone—Editorial: B-6901, No. 142; Business: B-6901, No. 77; Night B-6882.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in Lincoln, Nebraska, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879, and at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 29, 1922.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE \$1.25 a semester  
Single Copy 5 cents

Editor-in-Chief: Oscar Norling  
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WELCOME BACK, VAN WINKLE!

Rumors indicate that the Varsity Party committee is finally arousing from its lethargy of the past few months. At least a general chairman for the second semester was appointed by the Student Council yesterday afternoon. When the date for the next party is announced we can safely conclude that the committee is once more functioning.

This action is welcomed by the student body. Working against opposition and indifference last fall the committee succeeded in enticing the students to their parties. The students attended, enjoyed themselves, and were led to believe that Varsity parties might be a pretty good idea after all. Just when the student body was beginning to drift into the habit of attending the dances, the parties were discontinued for an indefinite time.

The blame for the period of inactivity during the winter months does not rest entirely upon the committee. Certain conditions arose which made it inadvisable to continue.

Now these conditions have been removed. The re-organization for the second semester marks another attempt to place Varsity parties at the social prominence which they deserve. This time the student body is in a more favorable frame of mind.

Success or failure—it now depends upon the committee.

"Used to be that two was company and three a crowd. Nowadays two is company and three is a witness."—Wisconsin Cardinal.

TO CONCLUDE THE ARGUMENT

Since interest in the discussion of vaccination for smallpox was greater than at first anticipated, we are devoting another day to "Soap Box" contributions on the subject. The article today was written by Herbert H. Waite, professor of bacteriology and pathology, whose investigations and instruction on disease prevention makes his discussion an appropriate and authoritative one.



Daily Nebraskan readers are cordially invited to contribute articles to this column. This paper, however, assumes no responsibility for the sentiment expressed herein, and reserves the right to exclude any libelous or undesirable matter. A limit of six hundred words has been placed on all contributions.

To the Editor:

In an article on "Does Vaccination Prevent Smallpox?" which appeared in the "Soap Box" of The Daily Nebraskan on Thursday, February 16, 1928, statements are made which should not go unchallenged since they are both misleading and contrary to facts. The writer starts out by quoting from something written by "Sidney E. Smith, a prominent M. D. of New York City," who, he claims, made the statement that "Smallpox vaccination does not prevent smallpox; if anything it increases the susceptibility to the infection and lowers the chances of recovering from the disease." In the next sentence he accepts this statement as a fact though he offers no evidence in support of his conclusion.

The quotations from Herbert Spencer, Alfred Russell Wallace and John Burns are unsupported statements by laymen who did not have, nor did they attempt to secure statistical data to support their impressions. The quotations from Ruata, Ward and Bakewell do not furnish any evidence from which the conclusion could be drawn that vaccination is both ineffective and harmful.

The writer makes the statement that James Phipps died of tuberculosis from vaccination. He would also have us infer that Jenner's son died of tuberculosis as a sequel to vaccination. According to the Mortality Statistics of the U. S. Census Bureau for the year beginning July 1, 1879, and ending June 30, 1880, the number of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) in the United States was 326.2 per 100,000 of the population. For the year Jan. 1, 1924 to December 31, 1924 the rate was 94.6 per 100,000 of the population. The rates for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 will probably be slightly lower than for the year 1924. For every person per 100,000 of the population who died of tuberculosis in 1924 there were 3.6 persons who died of this disease in the year 1879-1880. Previous to the year 1879-1880 the yearly death rate was still greater than it was during this year. The number of persons in the United States who have been vaccinated is greater today than it ever has been in the history of the United States and yet tuberculosis is decreasing in prevalence and in mortality year by year. There is no direct evidence that tuberculosis was ever caused by vaccination. That tuberculosis may have been transmitted through vaccine in the distant past, when arm to arm vaccination was practiced, is possible. All the evidence certainly appears convincing that instances of such infections must have been extremely infrequent if they ever occurred. The argument in any event has no weight since all smallpox vaccine is obtained today from bovine sources. Moreover, none can be produced or sold in the United States without the approval of the United States Public Health Service.

In nearly all countries the manufacture of smallpox vaccine is under government control. In the United States the U. S. Public Health Service has supervision and control of all the smallpox vaccine which is produced at home or imported from other countries. Before vaccine can be manufactured, the plant where it is to be produced is inspected by a representative of

the U. S. Public Health Service. If the plant upon inspection meets the requirements of the Service, a permit is granted; if it is lacking in any of the requirements, a permit is denied. The Director of the Hygienic Laboratory is furthermore required to purchase on the open market at stated intervals samples of all vaccines manufactured or used in the United States. He is required to test them and if any are found to be unsatisfactory in any respect they must be at once withdrawn from the market and destroyed. Such close and careful supervision insures a continuous supply of safe and reliable vaccine.

Rosenau, in "Preventive Medicine and Hygiene," 1927, p. 27, says, "The distinguished mathematician, Bernoulli, estimated that 15,000,000 people died of smallpox in 25 years in the eighteenth century. It has been estimated that 60,000,000 people died of smallpox during that century. Haygarth gives an account of a smallpox epidemic in Chester, England, population 14,713. At the termination of the epidemic there were but 1,060 persons, or 7 per cent of the population, who had never had smallpox. Many similar instances are cited in the literature. The French physician, De la Condamine (1754), said that every tenth death was due to smallpox and that one-fourth of mankind was either killed by it or crippled or disfigured for life." Sarcone (1782) estimated the number of persons in Italy who suffered from smallpox as 90 per cent of the population.

"Smallpox was introduced into the Western Hemisphere by the Spaniards about fifteen years after the discovery of America. In Mexico within a short period 3,500,000 persons are said to have died of the disease (Chapman). Catlin (1841) states that of 12,000,000 American Indians 6,000,000 fell victims to smallpox. In Iceland, in 1707, 18,000 perished out of a population of 50,000; that is smallpox killed 36 per cent of the total population in one year."

In the epidemic of 1752 Boston had a population of 15,684. Of this number 5,998 had previously had smallpox. During the epidemic 5,545 persons contracted the disease in the usual manner, and 2,124 took it by inoculation. 1,843 persons escaped the city to avoid the infection. There were, therefore, left in the city only 174 persons who had never had smallpox.

Statistics might be quoted indefinitely, all of them confirming and extending the citations already given. A single illustration of the seriousness of smallpox in recent times will suffice. During the five years, from 1893-1897, 275,502 persons died of smallpox in Russia. Practically all of these lives might have been saved through vaccination.

During the pre-vaccination period one out of every 10 or 12 deaths was due to smallpox. Today the death rate has fallen so that only one out of approximately every 2,500 deaths in the United States is due to smallpox. This represents a rate of 0.6 per 100,000 of the population in 1920. The following quotation is taken from the 1920 Mortality Statistics of the Bureau of the Census of the United States: "The danger of smallpox, however, among an unvaccinated population must not be lost sight of and the high rate (87.3) in 1920 for the colored of New Orleans should serve as a warning." There were 362 deaths from smallpox in the United States during the year 1926, approximately one out of every 3,500 deaths; 0.33 per 100,000 population.

It is sometimes asserted that smallpox vaccination is unnecessary today since smallpox is of so mild a character. That it is not always mild is confirmed by modern and therefore recent statistics. In Kansas City, Missouri, during the year 1921, there were 943 cases of smallpox with 159 deaths, a mortality rate of 47.59 per 100,000 of the population. Of this number only one had ever been vaccinated. This individual made the statement that he had been vaccinated 33 years before but there was no scar anywhere on his body to furnish evidence of a successful vaccination. In 1922 there were about 100 cases with a mortality of 63, or 18.31 per 100,000. The death percentage of those having the disease in 1921 was nearly 17; in 1922, 63. There was only one death among those who had been vaccinated in the 222 fatal cases.

In a smallpox epidemic which occurred in Denver, Colorado, in 1921 and 1922 there were reported in 1921, 924 cases with 37 deaths; in 1922, 802 cases with 247 deaths. The death rate in 1921 was 4 percent; in 1922, 30 percent.

The following quotations are taken from the American Journal of Public Health, Vol. XIII, No. 11, Nov. 1923, pp. 950 and 951: "Is it right for the guardians of the people's health to allow to pass unchallenged the false declarations of the anti-vaccinationists? Shall they be content to put out fires which have gained headway through the highly inflammable material for which the anti-vaccinationists are largely responsible? Such a course is not in accord with modern public health practice. The producers of smallpox tins should be publicly branded as destroyers of the race. Why should innocent children be needlessly exposed to disfigurement, blindness, or death, because a few fanatics, ignorant of medical science, proclaim their false doctrines from the housetops?.....In Denver, the chiropractors vociferously proclaimed the uselessness of vaccination as a protection against smallpox and for a time succeeded in winning a large section of the public to their point of view, but just as surely as a shaving will burn when a match is applied, just so will the unprotected contract smallpox when exposed to contagion. As time went on it became increasingly apparent that the unprotected were furnishing all the victims, while the properly vaccinated were escaping. Finally the unvaccinated chiropractors began to contract the disease; one who fled in his shame not only died himself, but started the disease in a town which had previously been free. In December last, among 21 deaths from smallpox in Denver, 16 had never been vaccinated and not one of the remaining five had been vaccinated for 25 years. The protection afforded, and the importance of the observation that vaccination, to be effective, must be repeated every five or six years, will be apparent.

"Childhood furnishes the smallpox reservoir. Successful control in a country like the United States is therefore simple. If the health officers and the medical profession can create favorable public sentiment, it will be comparatively a simple matter to vaccinate all the children. In our efforts to utilize the public health knowledge which is daily coming into being, we are prone to neglect some of the measures that have been productive of so much good in the past. Smallpox vaccination falls in this category. It is a true and tried friend that has never yet been found wanting. In the pursuit of the refinements of public health we should not forget the old and true measures that have done so much in the past to promote health and happiness.

"The anti-vaccinationists should be attacked everywhere as a menace to the welfare of mankind. The disfigurement and death for which they are responsible should be brought home to them. Their false doctrines are too costly and should not be allowed to spread. It is the duty of those who are trained in science to see that the truth prevails, and that this fair land of ours may protect itself against diseases, and serve as a beacon light that will guide other countries not so fortunately situated."

(Concluded Sunday)

Notices

Friday, February 24

Awgwan Contributors  
All copy for the Automobile number of Awgwan must be in the office by 6 o'clock Friday afternoon, February 24.

Laborer Club  
The Laborer Club will meet Friday evening in Temple 204. Reports of delegates to the Regional Conference will be given. Afterwards a pie social will be held. All ladies are requested to bring pies.

Saturday, February 25

Cosmopolitan Club  
There will be a social meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of Nebraska Saturday Feb. 25, at the Temple building room 202, 8:15 o'clock. Professor Oldfather will speak on "Syria".

Sunday, February 26

Student Volunteers  
Sunday, February 26, at Vine Congregational church 5th and 8 St., there will be a young people's meeting at 6 o'clock. Church services will be from 7:30 to 9 o'clock. Delegates to the Student Volunteer Convention will talk at the first meeting. Other talks will be given in church by Club members. Second semester dues, \$1.00 are payable.

Social Calendar

Friday, February 24

Sigma Alpha Epsilon formal, Lincoln hotel.  
Sigma Nu house dance.  
Alpha Delta Theta, house dance.

Saturday, February 25

Kappa Alpha Theta formal, Lincoln hotel.  
Alpha Theta Chi formal, Scottish Rite Temple.  
Theta Chi, house dance.  
Phi Kappa Psi, house dance.  
Cosmopolitan club social, Temple.  
Kappa Psi, house dance.  
Alpha Phi, leap year party.  
Big Sister party, 3-5 Ellen Smith Hall.

Huskies Have Two Week-End Games

(Continued from Page 1)  
The last few practice drills, and although he may start the Kansas game, Munn will undoubtedly take the pivot position against the lanky Holt in Saturday's contest. Olson has been getting the call lately at a guard position and works well with Lewandowski or Gohde.

The Kansas game will give the Varsity plenty of opposition but the tussle with the Sooners will be of the most interest to the Nebraska basket fans. Featuring a team made up of six foot players, the Sooners have compiled a record of fifteen consecutive victories over Valley opponents and are far out ahead of Missouri, ranking second with four defeats marked up against them.

An abundance of material is on hand to take the place of the regulars if they leave the game. Harvey Grace and Tom Elliott will get a chance to work in as forwards and so will Othmer, provided he is not already holding down a center position. Lewandowski and Gohde who have been used in many games throughout the season, will probably relieve Holm and Krall during the week-end contests. Olson may play a guard position but his old position is the center position. With Munn and Othmer being used in that capacity, however, he has little chance of starting the play for Nebraska.

A chance to end the season in a burst of glory is the Huskies. If the Varsity can pull out a win over the Sooners, hitherto undefeated in the Valley, the 1928 season will not be as disappointing as has been anticipated. The stage seems set for a possible upset and the team members can be depended upon to play the best game of the season against the Sooner invaders.

Dogmatism Depends On Person—Engberg

(Continued from Page 1)

case of fundamentalism in science. On the other hand, he said, there is danger of a person becoming so liberal that he has no convictions or beliefs at all and is unable to accomplish anything. It is necessary to guard against the two extremes in any subject, he said, expressing the opinion that some fundamentalists have accomplished great things in science.

"Of course, scientific controversies are not necessarily caused by dogmatism," Professor Engberg said. In his opinion a man may have strong convictions regarding his subject without being dogmatic.

National Officer Speaks to Y. M. C. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

in Cairo. He is one of a staff of seven workers in the Egyptian field, having the position of social secretary.

Last year he was very instrumental in securing the erection of a new building for boys' work in Cairo and since then has been in charge of that kind of work.

Was Active Student Worker

Mr. Holcombe was in this country on a sixteen months' furlough a few years ago and while he was back visited this city. As a student here he was very active in "Y" circles, being president of the university association for a term. He was also state secretary for several years.

Mr. Nipps took his undergraduate work at Washburn College, receiving his A. B. from that institution. He

later pursued graduate work at the University of Chicago and at the Columbia University Teachers' College.

Visitor Was Traveling Secretary

In 1910 he took a position with the Y. M. C. A. at Denver and two years later became traveling secretary for student work in the Rocky Mountains region, which embraced Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. He continued in this capacity until 1913, when he went to China.

Mr. Nipps' work in China was primarily connected with the government school students prior to his return to this country last year. He intends to resume his work there next summer at which time he will go into the industrial department, with headquarters at Shanghai.

Prom Favors Are Selected

(Continued from Page 1)  
The intermission, after the Prom Girl is presented. The Prom Girl will make her entrance just before intermission.

A dinner dance given by the Lincoln Hotel, from 6:15 till 8:15 o'clock will precede the prom. Randall's Royal Fontenelle orchestra, which will play for the prom, will furnish music at the dinner dance, giving all who are unable to attend the prom, an opportunity to hear Art Randall and his musicians. Tickets for the dinner dance can be secured from Charles Bruce at the Cornhusker office or at the Lincoln Hotel.

Wisconsin Man Says Old Cities Beneficial

(Continued from Page 1)  
ples of government by the people, the great vocation is intelligent citizenship, and that whatever contributes to this is worthy of the approval and support of the Republic."

Excavations Are Described  
He describes the digging up of old cities such as those destroyed by eruptions of Mt. Vesuvius in Italy, and the interesting life of the times which this work uncovered.

Following recent lectures on a tour of western cities, Professor Showerman is giving a public series at the state university. The lectures are based on his life-long study of ancient city sites, and his association with excavators and explorers in the field.

Large Staff of Reporters Work

(Continued from Page 1)  
who have contributed feature articles are Fritz Daly who covers the interfraternity council; Maxine Hill; and Pauline Bilon. Miss Bilon covers University Night news and also reported the Co-Ed Follies.

Ruth Palmer, former assistant managing editor, has been reporting news from the Student Council and the Cornhusker. University Players

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Ag College Has Reporters

Agricultural college news is supplied by Elvin F. Frolk, Harold Marcott, Kenneth Anderson, and Madge Brinton. Anderson also covers the Awgwan. Farmers' Fair will be reported by Gordon Hedges.

Others handling regular runs are Helen Day, who has handled the bulk of Ellen Smith news including Vespers and Y. W. C. A. meetings; Arthur Schroeder, military; Dean Hammond, Andrews Hall; Joyce Ayres, glee club; Leon Larimer, band and College of Business Administration; Alice Petersen, historical society; and Lyman Cass, Chicago Opera company.

Reporters who have helped in the writing of The Daily Nebraskan to date this semester include: F. E. Stibal, Gordon Larson, Mary Louise Freeman, Lee Vance, G. N. Fader, Eloise Keefer, Paul Nelson, Earl Anderson, Boyd Von Seggern, Naomi Henry, La Verne Hans, Dorothy Nott, Doris Minney, William Westfall, W. K. Myers, V. C. Byers, Audrey Musick, and Frederick Hufsmith.

Eddy Is Head Of Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

A committee to investigate traffic conditions in and about the University was also appointed at the meeting by James Jensen, president of the Student Council. Richard F. Vette is chairman of the committee. The other members are: Karl Schminke, Marjorie Sturdevant, and Charles O. Bruce.

Cinder Team Will Contend on Saturday

(Continued from Page 1)

Zook and Zorn of the Peru Bobcats show promise of good marks in the sprints, while Fort, Perr, will be a strong contender for honors in the broad jump.

Due to lack of indoor track facilities the college entrants will probably not provide strong competition

for the Huskers who have been training for some time and have experienced one big meet at Kansas City this season. The official list of N. C. C. entrants has not yet been announced, according to Coach Henry F. Schulte, Husker mentor. Coach Schulte sent his distance men through a 2:15 half mile run Thursday afternoon to get them in shape for the meet Saturday. The remainder of the Cornhusker team took their regular training workout. The indoor track under the east stadium was sprinkled down Thursday so that it will be in shape Saturday.

Chinese Theme Is Keynote of Dinner

(Continued from Page 1)

so it was that she offered herself in 1906," said Miss Piper.

Mrs. Gold Also Talks

Mrs. R. G. Gold, who has been a missionary in China for twelve years described Miss Coppock as the very root and foundation of the Y. W. C. A. as it stands in China today. "The Chinese are not, after all such far-away neighbors," declared Mrs. Gold, "and they want our inspiration and sympathy to help them carry their loads; they do not want us to carry their loads. No one ever reached closer to the hearts of the Chinese people than did Grace Coppock," for this very reason."

A short skit written by Harriet Davis was presented by Hazel Sutton, Geneva Davis, Pauline Eilon, Faye Williams, Katherine Williams, and Lillian Faytinger.

Nearly a hundred girls attended the dinner which was sponsored by the publicity staff of the Y. W. C. A.

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