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Editor-in-Chief: Oscar Norling
Managing Editor: Munro Keiser
Asst. Managing Editor: Gerald Griffin
Asst. Managing Editor: Dorothy Hill

NEWS EDITORS: Maurice W. Konkel, Paul Nelson
ASSISTANT NEWS EDITORS: Lyman Cass, Business Manager; Milton McGrew, Asst. Business Manager; William H. Kearns, Circulation Manager; J. Marshall Pitzer, Circulation Manager

MORE DISAPPROVAL

Sororities and fraternities along Sixteenth and R streets voiced their approval last evening of the resolution passed by the Student Council regarding the parking situation. The general opinion stated by the organizations was that the present regulations are defeating the efforts made by the University in keeping as much traffic as possible from the streets adjoining the campus.

Such an action would indicate that the movement to restore diagonal parking and to discourage city traffic on Sixteenth and R streets is not the propaganda of a few radical car owners. For the statements made last evening represent the opinions of approximately six hundred students.

A suggestion that meets the almost unanimous approval of such a number of persons must certainly contain a solution that at least merits the attention of city authorities. That the City Council will be urged to consider this matter is now inevitable. The action taken last night proved that there is sufficient interest in the problem to take such steps.

The more student and faculty disapproval voiced against the present regulations, the greater will be the chance for a revision of the rules. Those who are interested in this controversy are urged to voice their opinions now.

Apparently some papers have yet to learn to discriminate between the uncommon and the commonplace. Here is a headline from a New York newspaper, "Screen Star Sues Husband."—Michigan Daily.

EDUCATION PAYS

Government statistics bring out the fact that the uneducated man has only one chance in eight hundred to attain distinction.

Not all men and women, of course, need to go through college in order to become educated. Throughout history great leaders have risen from the ranks of the uneducated. Some few persons are born with a capacity for great intellectual powers. They develop their minds themselves. But many others lose this ability through failure to use and develop it. The ordinary person needs a college education to train and develop his mind.

But merely going through college, taking the prescribed courses and getting grades will not prepare the mind for the real test of intelligence. The person, as he studies, should have the conscious thought ever before him that if he is to succeed, he must be better than his competitor. With the great spread of education today, the uneducated person is left behind and the educated man comes to the front.

Education today is cheap. It may cost a considerable sum of money at the time, but the person, if he studies, will be more than repaid for the time and money spent. When buying something in a store, the individual endeavors to secure all and the best he can for his money. He should do the same when buying an education. The instructors and the text books offer the chance. It is up to the student to make the best of the opportunity.

"Do you folks live in Chicago?"

"Don't know. I haven't seen the paper today."—Intercollegiate Press.

The Cynic Says:

I am planning on including a synopsis of the day's news for those who read only the editorial page.

In Other Columns

HACKNEYED WORDS

One of the major crimes of today is to be hackneyed—to express oneself or to behave in ways that are called worn-out or old fashioned. It is a consequence that the columns of our newspapers and magazines are frequently filled with the most elaborate blarbs, where-

Hicks Gives Speech On Nebraskans

(Continued from Page 1)

Adams, in Jefferson county of that state, and the date, April 22, 1832. His family was of English stock on one side, and Scotch-Irish on the other. His father Julius D. Morton, soon after the birth of Sterling, followed the tide of westward immigration and embarked upon a business career at Monroe, Michigan, later moving to Detroit.

He first moved to Bellvue when he came to Nebraska, but after a short time he decided to locate at Nebraska City, where he made his home thereafter.

Morton early interested himself in territorial politics, which was at first mainly concerned with the rivalry between the North Platte and the South Platte regions for the state capital. Representing the country south of the Platte, he took the lead in a fight against acting Governor Thomas B. Cuming, a partisan of Omaha and the North Platte.

As a member of the territorial legislature, Morton even advocated that congress separate the South Platte region from Nebraska and add it to Kansas. Ultimately the hold which Omaha had on the capital was broken, but when the removal was made in 1847 it was to Lincoln, a spot far out on the prairie, and not Nebraska City.

In 1855, he was appointed by Pres-

ident Buchanan to be secretary of the territory, an office which he held until 1861. For six months of that time, owing to the resignation of the governor, Morton served as acting governor.

Morton was a democrat when he came to Nebraska and he remained a democrat to the time of his death. As such, he ran for territorial delegate in 1860, and on the face of the returns defeated Daily, his republican opponent, but Daily contested Morton's right to the seat, and the House, being republican, seated Daily. During the Civil War Morton did not change his political allegiance, in spite of the general unpopularity of the democratic party in Nebraska, and in 1866 he was again an unsuccessful democratic candidate for territorial delegate.

This same year a statehood movement was launched, an impromptu constitution was adopted by the legislature, and state elections were ordered, pending action by congress on admission. Morton protested the whole procedure as a "scheme of office-aspiring politicians" but he was nevertheless nominated as democratic candidate for governor, conducted a hot campaign for the office, and lost by a few hundred votes to his far less able opponent.

His highest political honor came in 1893, when he was made Secretary of Agriculture by President Cleveland, an honor wholly unattainable inasmuch as Morton had pre-

viously expressed a strong dislike for Cleveland. He was not out of place in the Cleveland cabinet, however, for he was an earnest low tariff advocate and, in spite of an early tendency towards greenbackism, he was now a thorough-going hard money man. As Secretary of Agriculture he distinguished himself for the economical administration of his department, and especially for the abolition temporarily of seed-distribution by congressmen.

Morton's political and agricultural activities made him a well known figure in Nebraska. His aggressive personality, so well reflected in his sturdy physique, his keen blue-gray eyes, and his prominent features, won admiration even from his enemies. His emergence into national prominence gratified the pride of his fellow-citizens, who, before the advent of William Jennings Bryan, were not accustomed to such honors.

The great financial success of his four sons, Joy, Paul, Mark, and Carl, also attracted attention to him. Up to the time of his death, April 27, 1902, he was generally regarded, by friend and foe alike as Nebraska's first citizen. Years later Morton's heirs gave his Nebraska City home, Arbor Lodge, together with the surrounding groves, to the state as a memorial and park.

From the very year of John Crouse's arrival in Nebraska, he was active in politics. He was chosen to the legislature as a republican in

in ideas, bizarre and otherwise, are expressed in the most astonishing ways, all in the noble but some times desperate effort to be original and interesting.

Real originality is a pure joy, but we would like to make a plea for the "hackneyed" but sometimes very useful word or phrase. Often times a word that has proved itself by its very popularity to be useful and appropriate, must be regretfully rejected when it comes to mind, because its bloom has been rubbed off—it is literally worn out, and a synonym, or near synonym has to be substituted.

One must not now use the word "interesting" in writing a news story, reporters are told. Everybody uses it loosely, and it has become colorless. And of course the word "marvellous" now describes anything from a new dress to Mary Pickford in her latest picture. A word artist turns away from the word with a shudder when he meets it. The latest play is "intriguing." The street car service is invariably "terrible" and freshmen are inevitably "verdant."

It seems to be the fate of any good descriptive phrase to run the risk of being banned altogether by the best writers in time—not so much because of over use as because they have become loosely used. There is a certain delicacy felt about describing a sunset with the same word that is in common use to express appreciation of the cut of an actor's nose or the lines of the new Ford.

If words were always used correctly, probably no word would ever become what we call hackneyed. We would not like to advocate a nations of precisians of speech. The inference is analogous to that of a "prig." Rather what is wanted is an understanding of the meaning of words, a feeling regarding the right use of a word that comes from an adequate acquaintance with the English language and its better writers.

At the present time some of the best words in the English language are being destroyed by the careless and the ignorant, and writers find that they must continually be changing their only tools, the words of the English language in order to preserve the freshness of their edge.—McGill Daily.

We were just wondering if it wouldn't be profitable for the government to put more gum on the postage stamps and less in the machinery.—The Midland.

THE SCHOLAR

The Ohio State Lantern has heard criticisms of students who spend their time doing other things than studying, and concludes, after some discussion of the situation that:

"When we hear the monotonous plea for more scholars and the singing of praises for students who manage somehow to get high grades, we are inclined to demand that the standards of intelligence be changed and other criteria than mere grades be used in deciding who is intelligent.

"Perhaps the ideal type is the one who can get his Latin, apply the Platonic theories, and still attend the Junior Prom."—Ohio State Lantern.

The man who lives from hand to mouth has a son who lives from gas station to gas station.—Wisconsin Cardinal.

DR. LITTLE'S CONCLUSIONS

Take half a dozen sane but disturbing ideas, dilute them well in printer's ink and sprinkle them out on the avid general public and the result is a mixture whose explosive properties have not as yet been probed by even the most erudite of our scientists. It was this combination, apparently, which in a varying degree of saturation broadcast President Little's speech at the Princeton religious conference into the far corners of the land as a radical attack on the church, the clergy, and the general public.

To be frank is generally to be unpopular, and it is the frankness of the opinions which President Little expressed which doubtless accounts for their unpopularity. His deprecatory expressions toward present day attitudes toward marriage, birth control, toward law and politics, toward international responsibilities, and toward materialism, are inevitably distasteful to those who hold these views. Still they are not necessarily radical or revolutionary, but are plain statements of his conclusions. His bold statements, if sensational in a sense, are no more than those at which the person of average intelligence would inevitably arrive were he given the facts and scientific data upon which to base them.—Michigan Daily.

Well, prohibition is better than no liquor at all.—Wisconsin Cardinal.

COLLEGIATE HONESTY

Aware of the fact that Yale has considered the abolishment of the Honor system, the Brown Daily Herald comments:

The great majority of students are not dishonest and the presence or absence of watchful professors will not affect in the least their behavior during examinations. There is a small group who will always cheat and the Honor System, plus the indifference of personally honest students only guarantee absolute success to their activities. There will never be a change so long as student opinion permits a man to be at once a good fellow and a cheat in examinations.—Brown Daily Herald.

Notices

Tuesday, March 13

Parishing Rifles There will be regular drill at 5 o'clock. Newly elected members are to be present. Rough initiation will be held in judging pavilion at College of Agriculture at 7:30 o'clock. The fee of \$5.00 will be paid at this time. Bring ten paddles.

Wednesday, March 14

Green Gobblins Green Gobblins will meet Wednesday at 7 o'clock at the Beta Theta Pi house. Farmers' Fair All chairmen and members of executive committees for Farmers' Fair will hold a meeting in the Home Economics building, Room 215, at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening.

1864, and two years later served as one of a self-appointed committee to draw up a constitution, under which the territory might be admitted as a state.

On the adoption of the constitution and the admission of Nebraska in 1867, Crouse was chosen associate justice of the state supreme court, an office he held for six years. His opinions were well-written and well-reasoned, and owing to the fact that many precedents had to be set for the guidance of the new state, they were of great local importance.

Later Crouse became governor of the new state of Nebraska, and its representative in the House. He was also at one time a candidate for the United States senate but was defeated by the railroad interests which he bitterly opposed.

"John A. Creighton was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 15, 1831, the youngest of a family of nine. He derived his formal education from attendance upon the local district school, and from two years work at St. Joseph's, a Dominican college at Somerset, Ohio.

"He had hoped to fit himself for the profession of engineer, but in 1854, after only two years of college, he entered the employ of his elder brother, Edward, who built telegraph lines and took grading contracts.

"In 1856 his brother Edward met with some reverses in business in Missouri and Iowa, after which the two brothers and several other of their relatives settled in Omaha. Here John secured employment in a store.

"When on the fourth of July, 1861, the actual construction of the eastern half of the projected telegraph line to the Pacific was begun, Edward was the contractor and John A. was in charge of the work. Thereafter the interests of the two men centered in the far west for many years.

"After falling heir to seven hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Creighton invested in numerous enterprises both in Omaha and in the west and has given liberally to church institutions, especially to the Catholic faith.

"In politics he was an ardent democrat. He was distinctively a westerner, always fully alive to the interests of the west, and always sympathetic with its point of view.

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Covering Games Is Harassing for Co-Eds

(Continued from Page 1) ly renew her acquaintance and repeat her tale of maiden helplessness.

Information is with difficulty wormed from the shy and reticent country lad, probably suffering under his first feminine assault, but toward the end of the second quarter he is put in the game to replace the star, who has rolled up enough points to put his team safely in the lead for a time at least. The new boy is very obliging and sees that every thing is carefully explained.

Friend Deserts Reporter

After the half, during which the co-ed has munched a couple of sacks of salty pop-corn to soothe her frazzled nerves, the red-head is again out of the game and he has settled in a place as far away as possible from his friend the reporter but after frantic and ver yobvious gestures she at last lures him back to the carefully reserved space beside her.

He has warmed several degrees and volunteers the information that Reinecius spells his name with two c's instead of with an "sh" and that the forward's name is really Brockenecky and that they call him the Prince of Wales for short.

The last of the game drags along very slowly with no spectacular playing and the co-ed heaves a thankful sigh when she knows she can escape from the ringside seat where sweaty players bump against you and make you drop your pencil, and where the ball occasionally comes smacking against your face.

"Thank goodness I didn't have to cover a game on one of the big floors. But how much fun it would

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to describe those nice little innocent-faced boys with their cute little knobby legs, their tense expressions; those proud fathers and mothers and other relatives who stood up and shouted encouragement to the illustrious son, or cousin who was playing such a perfect game; and last but not least those tittering sweethearts who chewed gum violently."

Huskers Point To Relay Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

for these feats and Coach Schulte is concerned with Cornhusker performances. Trumble, Husker sophomore, stepped the 50-yard high hurdles in the winning time of 6.5 seconds for Nebraska's best performance in the meet. The Cambridge runner also secured second honors in the low hurdles, Carmen of Oklahoma setting a new record of 5.9 seconds to beat him out. Much can be expected of Trumble in the Illinois Relays as shown by these performances. Thompson also placed for the Huskers in the low barriers running fourth in the event.

The Nebraska mile relay team took fourth in the event which was won by Oklahoma. It seemed to be an off night for the Husker quartet and Coach Schulte hopes to polish them

off for Saturday's event.

Fleming Scores for Huskers

Fleming placed the Huskers in the scoring column when he placed fourth in the broad jump event. Easter placed fourth in the finals of the fifty yard dash when Lud Grady, Kansas flash, broke the tape in the record time of 5.2 seconds. Parks of Drake ran second in the event and with Easter pushed the winner hard all the way down the boards.

The other Husker runners did not fare so well. Captain Wyatt qualified for the finals of the 440-yard dash but did not place. Coach Schulte has ordered the men to work out only three times this week so that they will be full of strength for the Illinois games.

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