

The Daily Nebraskan

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DOLLAR DAYS

Prof. Harry Kitson, a former instructor in psychology at Indiana university, asked a gathering of 409 school teachers in Columbia university, "If you had a million dollars and did not have to work, how would you spend the major part of your time?" He was endeavoring to determine the interest of the teachers in their work. The answer given Professor Kitson was a revelation. But twenty-five percent chose to remain school teachers.

The unique measuring device used by Professor Kitson on a group of school teachers would be by no means inappropriate for the students registered in any college of the university. Unsuspecting, the teachers at Columbia answered the question. Twenty-five percent wished to remain school teachers. This answer, as interpreted by Professor Kitson, was indicative of the interest that the teachers had in the work which they were selecting as a possible means of making a living.

It might be that teaching is not looked upon with an eye that searches for some permanent method of making a living. There possibly is some truth in the contention that teachers never expect to make a life work of instructing a group of school children.

If a student had a million dollars, and didn't have to work, what would he do with the major portion of his time? The answer would probably be as astonishing for a group of engineers, a group of pre-medics, a group of pre-dents, or a group of any specializing students.

The Columbia educator contended that this measured the interest students had in their work. It would seem a more truthful contention to say that the answer to the question represented the students' idea of what teaching as a profession was going to net them. In short, they had their eyes focused on the salary.

If Professor Kitson had asked his question, "If you didn't have to work, what would you do with the major portion of your time," the answers would probably have been seventy-five percent in favor of teaching. The qualifying phrase, "If you had a million dollars," put an entirely different light on the subject.

It is impossible to expell the idea of financial gain from the student of today's mind. He has been brought up on it, fed up on it, and he believes that he is studying to earn a living. His education has cost hard cash, and he expects the results of that education to be manifested in the same identical terms.

It wasn't interest that the teachers lacked. It isn't interest wholly in every case of specialization. It is the paramount idea that learning is the source of earning.

The ideal situation of course is the pleasant harmony of efforts to serve and efforts to earn.

CUTTING THE CAKE

Christmas should mean something more than two weeks recess to the college student. It does. Many fraternities and sororities on the Nebraska campus are planning Christmas trees for children whose parents are financially unable to provide them with any semblance of a yuletide celebration. Perhaps the action is no more than should be done, but it must counteract some of the criticism that is being so generously showered upon "the younger generation."

Spectacled authorities have divided young people into ladies, gentlemen, and college students. The classification is unfair. The critical older citizens are quite certain that the college student is a wild-eyed, jazz-loving specimen. There are these types, but that does not justify a judgment of the entire mass of youths who attend colleges and universities.

Why cannot the students draw a line dividing his elders, for whom he is reported to have no respect, into ladies, gentlemen and those who consistently flay the youth of their nation with verbal "abuse"? The classification is fully as just.

The "on deck" generation is deserving of some criticism. The super-structure of habits and thoughts that youth has thrown up is not perfect. But, anything resembling a rational analysis will reveal that the foundation is quite solid.

THE STUDENT PACKS A WALLOP

After a hectic week of rebellion, the students of Eureka college, in Illinois, have ended their strike with a decided victory. When Bert Will gave up the presidency of the college in response to clamors from the students, the faculty failed to accept the resignation, and the 200 students walked out of their classes last week. News has now come that the faculty has conceded to the students, accepted the resignation, and peace reigns again.

Whether students had a right in this case to use such radical tactics for gaining their ends will ever be a questionable issue. But right or wrong, this revolt is a splendid example of what may be accomplished with a closely-organized, united student body, and the tremendous power they may exert if they desire.

Cooperative effort of the students in all lines of school activity is as necessary to ideal administration as cooperative effort of the faculty.

Due to the great number of students at the University of Nebraska, the problem of organization is exceedingly complex. But with realization of the

importance of a Student Council by the students, and constant labor on the part of the council members to perfect their organization, a happier student-faculty relationship is bound to result.

THE RAGGER: It was hard to tell yesterday morning, whether it was foggy weather or just simply another steaming radiator.

With the flu threatening, the student can well heed the old philosophy—an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Another good argument can be started over which all-team selection is going to be considered the official all-American.

One Christmas present that will not cost the student any money is sufficient sleep.

Popularity of the library doesn't necessarily mean increased social activity. Some instructors are requesting term papers before the holidays.

OTHER STUDENTS SAY—

GIVE BEARG DUE CREDIT The argument on the question of the resignation of Coach Bearg seems to have shifted, in campus circles, from the coach, to the attitude taken by The Daily Nebraskan. Some claim the stand is not representative of the student body. Some say The Nebraskan is merely using soft soap to smooth the matter over, because the staff is too timid to wade into the thick of it, or because it might look good to the faculty.

I don't believe it. Furthermore, I believe that the larger percentage of the student body realize that Bearg has made an excellent record this year. Disappointment was keen when Nebraska lost the Army game. It is natural that it should be. Some howled, some griped, but it wouldn't have called for a resignation.

But when out-state people and the state press unloosed their barrage, a lot of students murmured "this must be authority," and meekly fell in line with the opposition.

Bearg made mistakes. His attack may have lacked deception. His teams may have been "big and dumb." But I give him credit for realizing that, since he was constantly reminded of it for four years. The fact that it was not remedied is good evidence that some underlying principle, not his ignorance, was the reason for it.

Bearg is not the highest-powered coach in the country. Bearg himself would admit that. But it will be mighty interesting to see what that much-discussed \$6000 salary will procure for the Cornhuskers in 1929.

OTHER EDITORS SAY—

THIS FREEDOM We are tired of hearing the constant cry of our present college generation for a liberal medium of expression. We are tired of hearing its chronic complaints against personal restrictions. We are tired of hearing its infantile whines for freedom from traditions and conventions.

We hear these complaints in our schools, in our churches, in our editorial columns. They are wide spread, they are popular, they have become, ironically enough, almost traditional. They are not criticisms; they are whimpers.

We cannot understand them. Are they defense mechanisms? Does a deficiency or failure find solace in blaming its unfavorable situation? Is it soothed by admitting that its environmental conditions were insurmountable? Does a specific short-coming console itself by a belief that no progress of any kind can be made in a "world like this"? We must confess we do not know.

But we do maintain that any person who is worth his salt can surmount his environmental obstacles. We do maintain that anybody who has anything valuable to say can get a hearing. We do maintain that anybody who wants to do anything can do it if he does not violate the fundamental laws of life and property. He may be criticised to be sure, but he certainly should not expect to find unanimous accord with his views. If instead of complaining idly he would do what he feels is right, and be willing to face inevitable opposition, then he would be leaving the ranks of childhood.

We are not attacking criticism. Constructive criticism is the necessary catalyst for progress. But we cannot help comparing a healthy battle-cry for social, educational, and political advance to a passive snare against the sorry plight of things that are.

—Minnesota Daily

PROFESSORS AND POLITICS

Every college professor should have the privilege of discussing politics in or outside the classroom, says Glenn Frank, president of Wisconsin university. The college professor should be allowed to do whatever is done by the business man and laborer. For many years professors have refrained from expressing their political leanings because they have considered it below their dignity.

A professor who has any political interests at all should not make them secondary to dignity. A professor who thinks that he is lowering himself by expressing his opinions on politics is conceding that he is placing his honor above administration of the government. No advantage can be taken of the student if the instructor wishes to talk politics; for, he is a poor student who does not doubt many of the philosophies advocated by his professors. The student can think for himself.

The professor should have the privilege of playing politics if he wants to; but if he does not want to, that should also be his privilege. While the privilege sanctioned by Glenn Frank should be granted, it is doubtful whether it should often be used. In any subject besides the social studies, politics usually serves as a distracting agent.

—Normal Advance

WIND

There is an old adage that says that the steam that blows the whistle does not turn the machinery. Even though it is many thousands of years old it can be well applied to the society in which this generation now lives. In the university here it might be well to remember this. There is a certain group that does all of the work that carries on the spirit of the university. But there are many who do all the talking.

There is a certain kind here on this campus who are just bubbling over with a lot of hot air. They fairly pollute the surroundings. They call themselves the collegiate of the collegiate—a lot of steam, but they do not turn the machinery. But they say that it takes all kinds to make this world. Well, this is one type that should be painfully exterminated.

—Southern California Daily Trojan

A STUDENT LOOKS AT PUBLIC AFFAIRS

By David Felman

In Michigan, there is a law which provides that if a man is convicted of a felony four times, he becomes, legally, an habitual criminal, and is automatically sentenced to life imprisonment. The law of the state is very specific in this regard, making life imprisonment automatic and mandatory in the event that a man is found guilty of four felonies. The purpose of this law, as in the case of the Baines law of New York, is to find a means of making crime as unattractive and unprofitable as possible.

But this law has never been applied, so far. There is an excellent opportunity, however, to apply it right now, as one Alex Zack is now open to the fourth charge of violating the dry law. The trouble is that Prosecutor Harold H. Smedley of Muskegon county refused to issue a warrant to the state police. Somehow, he cannot believe that "four convictions for violation of the prohibition law alone make a man an habitual criminal." We should be very interested in Prosecutor Smedley's definition of an "habitual" criminal.

There is another issue here, however, which is even more vital than the penal philosophy of any particular prosecutor. The state legislature decided who, in the eyes of the law, should be considered habitual criminals. It is the duty of the officers who are elected or appointed to enforce the laws of the state to carry out the mandate of the chief legislative authority of the state. Mr. Smedley has, as his duty, the enforcement of the state laws, not their submission to his critical philosophy.

Which all goes to show that it is one thing to make laws, and another thing to try and enforce them. Those who have witnessed the passage of the Volstead act, and watched its application, will agree: The public cure of an evil is begun when you get a law passed. The problem is to enforce the law.

The eyes of the world are still focused upon a particular sick man in London. This sick man happens to be the King of England. The amazing interest that the entire world is taking in his every change of temperature, in every hour of sleep that his pampered body manages to get, is not accidental, or merely a matter of curiosity. The King of England, no longer an absolute monarch, is absorbed by responsible officials, is still a very important personage in the world.

One must not be too hasty in declaring that the King of England is merely a time-worn custom that the English people feel reluctant to get rid of, or that the English king manages to hang on because of his particular inoffensiveness. The King of England is the nerve center of the vast British Empire, an empire that stretches all over the globe, and embraces hundreds of millions of subjects. The king is the point in which the British spirit is crystallized. He is the embodiment and the unification of the affections of the British people, sympathetic ties that are the very basis of union. He is the hazing imperialist, the symbol of a militant and unified Britain.

Maxwell Anderson and Harold Hixson have written a very striking play called "Gods of Lightning," based on the late Sacco-Vanzetti case. The producer wished to put the play on in Boston. As plays are subject to a public censor's approval in Boston, and since the producer did not wish to run the risk of breaking the law after going to all the expense and trouble involved in moving the play from New York to Boston, he submitted the manuscript in advance to the proper city authorities. The authorities refused to permit the production of the play, the official verdict banning the play on the grounds that there are several references to God that may be obnoxious to some people, and that "there are also many passages in this manuscript that are condemnatory of our government, its form of government, and its officials, both national and state; that it would require but a little stretch of the imagination to term them anarchistic and treasonable."

These alleged treasonable statements, it should be pointed out, are put in the mouths of characters who would say such things in actual life. Much, if not all, of the realism of the play would be lost if the passages in question were struck out. But what is left between Bostonians?

Says the New Republic, liberal American weekly: "More fundamental is the question of whether the Massachusetts idea of good government has sunk so low that an attack upon our courts and our judicial system must be deemed expression by official censors."

Speculation is ripe right now about Hoover's cabinet. It seems to be quite universally agreed that the appointees of the president-elect will be men of unusual ability, especially along executive lines. Some observers are insistent that, especially for the higher and more important offices, and not especially with the object of rewarding certain persons for their services to the republican party. A few have ventured the remark that the reason for Hoover's tour of South America is to avoid the petiferous horde of office-seekers that are a plague to each new president, and to be able to work out his list of appointments in peace.

David Lawrence thinks that the Hoover cabinet will recognize three elements: the political world, the business community, and the religious issue of the last campaign. For political reasons, he thinks that Representative James W. Good of Iowa, the manager of Hoover's pre-convention campaign, and one of his ablest supporters, will receive recognition, as well as Col. William Donovan, now a bureau chief in the

department of justice, and one of the earliest and staunchest supporters of Herbert Hoover. Mr. Donovan also has the additional virtue of being Catholic, so that his selection would be an answer to the intolerance cries of the last campaign.

Another man whose appointment to the cabinet is strongly suspected by David Lawrence is Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, head of Sears, Roebuck, & Co., and one of the most enthusiastic Hoover followers. It is felt that his appointment would strengthen the administration's position among the farmers, as he enjoys a position of trust and confidence among the agricultural elements of the Middle West. Mr. Rosenwald, famous for his great philanthropies, is a Jew, so that his appointment would be a further denial of the intolerance charge.

Finally, Mr. Lawrence believes that Hoover is very anxious to get Charles Evans Hughes back into the cabinet as secretary of state. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether Mr. Hoover will be able to persuade Mr. Hughes to retire from the World Court, to which he has recently been elected.

RADIO PROGRAM WILL INTEREST STUDENTS

University Professors Will Broadcast Lectures During Week

Broadcasting by the University of Nebraska over KFAB, the Nebraska Bulch station, will have several features of interest to students in its program for the next week.

Monday is largely given over to agricultural discussions, with the exception of the library shift hour. Tuesday's feature will be the last of the series of lectures by Prof. Paul H. Grummann on Ibsen's Dramas, when he will discuss "The Master Builder."

On Wednesday Prof. Hutton Webster will speak on "Festivals and Feasts of the Folk." Thursday's program has several features, including the talk by F. G. Collins, curator of the museum, and a report on the work of the National 4-H club by L. I. Friable.

Friday will include a health talk by Dr. A. H. Webb, of the College of Pharmacy, and the next of the series on the Chronicles of America Photodramas. Saturday's program will consist of a talk by Prof. C. H. Patterson.

The detailed program follows: Tuesday, December 11, 9:30 to 9:45 a. m.—Weather report. 9:55 to 10:05 a. m.—Questions and Answers on Publicity Program by Prof. E. Smedley, chairman of the department of publicity handbook. 10:10 to 10:20 a. m.—"Insect Pests of the Season," by Prof. M. H. Swenka, chairman of the department of entomology and state entomologist. 12:10 to 12:30 p. m.—Forestry Plans for 1929, by Dr. A. W. Watkins, state extension agent in forestry. 2:30 to 2:45 p. m.—The tenth and last of the lectures in the radio course in the study of Ibsen's Dramas by Prof. Paul H. Grummann, director of the school of Fine Arts, on "The Master Builder."

Wednesday, December 12, 9:30 to 9:45 a. m.—Weather report. 9:55 to 10:05 a. m.—"Christmas Parties," by Mrs. Trues Homemaker. 12:10 to 12:30 p. m.—Sociology Talk, "Festivals and Feasts of the Folk," by Hutton Webster, Ph. D., professor of social anthropology. Thursday, December 13, 9:30 to 9:45 a. m.—Weather report. 9:55 to 10:05 a. m.—Nebraska Topics, by Mrs. Trues Homemaker. 12:10 to 12:30 p. m.—"Exercises in Psychology," by Dr. A. H. Webb, Ph. D., Department of Physical Education, women's division. 12:30 to 12:50 p. m.—"Why Only at Parties," by Dr. G. W. Crowe, instructor in Dairy Husbandry. 12:55 to 1:10 p. m.—Nebraska's Part in the National 4-H Club Congress by L. I. Friable, state extension agent in Boys and Girls Clubs. 2:30 to 2:45 p. m.—Ninth lesson of the radio course in Beginning Spanish by Dr. E. A. Allen, instructor in Foreign Languages, Assignment, lesson 9 in the textbook.

Friday, December 14, 9:30 to 9:45 a. m.—Weather report. 9:55 to 10:05 a. m.—"Christmas Topics," by Mrs. Trues Homemaker. 12:10 to 12:30 p. m.—"Agriculture on Nebraska Farms," by Dr. E. E. Bracker, Professor of Agricultural Engineering. 12:30 to 12:50 p. m.—"Influence of Climate upon Fruit," by George B. Townsend, portrait photographer-Ad.

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Official Bulletin

Tuesday, December 11 Sigma Delta Chi meeting, U hall, 102, 7:15 o'clock. University Players presenting "The Outsider," Temple theater. Wednesday, December 12. World Forum luncheon, Hotel Nebraska, 12 o'clock. University Players presenting "The Outsider," Temple theater. Thursday, December 13. Phi Mu Epistol, closed meeting, Social Sciences 102, 7:15 o'clock. University Players, at Temple. Friday, December 14. Cornhusker banquet, Coliseum, at 6 o'clock. Cornhusker Costume Party for Girls, Army, 7 o'clock. "The Outsider," University Players, at Temple. Saturday, December 15. University Players, presenting "The Outsider," Temple theater.

Nebraska, state extension agent in marketing. 12:20 to 12:30 p. m.—Farm Accounts, Lesson 11, by John Cole, state extension agent in rural economics. 12:30 to 1:00 p. m.—Health Talk, "Food Locations," by Dr. A. H. Webb, of the College of Pharmacy. The Parasites from Chronicles of America, Photodramas. Saturday, December 15. 9:30 to 9:45 a. m.—Weather report. 9:55 to 10:05 a. m.—Third talk on "Innovation," by Dr. E. E. Bracker, professor of industry and survey, (Chairman of Department). 12:10 to 12:30 p. m.—"The Religious Ideals of the Old Testament," by C. H. Patterson, Ph. D., assistant professor of Philosophy, on "Hopes, the Prophet of Love." (Other periods silent).

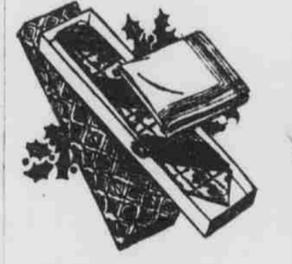
generally play for two days in Lincoln, and make a tour of the state during the week of spring vacation. Representative cities on the Kosmet itinerary are Omaha, Fremont and Hastings. The itinerary for the 1929 Kosmet Klub musical comedy has not been completed. "The Love Hater," the 1928 Kosmet production and "The Dream Pirate," the 1927 Kosmet offering were written and directed by Herbert Yenne, instructor in the department of dramatics. No clue has been given concerning the authors who are submitting shows in the contest this year, but definite announcement of the winner will follow the date the contest closes, December 18.

SATURDAY PARTY LIST FAVORS 'HOLIDAY HOP'

Continued from Page 1. the best orchestras available. Monahan's Post orchestra is booked out of Omaha, and is said by those students who have heard it to be a "hot band." Admission for the "Holiday Hop" will be one dollar. This is the price charged at the downtown parties, and the varsity parties provide free checking and punch and wafers. The varsity party is put on entirely by students with the assistance of a professional decorator who has been contracted for the remainder of the season.

—the best marcel are at Thompson Beauty Parlor B-2796 219 No. 12th

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