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"A slender acquaintance with the world
 must convince every man that actions, not
 words, are the true criterion of the attachment
 of friends; and that the most liberal professions
 of good-will are very far from being the surest
 marks of it. . . Labor to keep alive in your
 breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience."
 —George Washington

THUMBS DOWN!

Probation on the University of Nebraska campus
 no longer exists. Stamping fraternity probation,
 'Hell Week,' and the various other systems that have
 become identified with fraternity informal initiation,
 as a fading picture, admitting that it is an undesirable
 thing for the college and university organizations
 of the country, and recognizing the abuses and
 dangers of the system, the Interfraternity council of
 the University of Nebraska voted unanimously last
 night to abolish fraternity probation forever.

The action of the council completes the stand
 that was taken by fraternities on the Cornhusker
 campus two years ago, particularly the last year.
 All practices were prohibited outside the house this
 year. But probation of any kind, has been barred
 for good by action of the council last night.

Memory alone is left to call up the pictures and
 episodes of probation as it has existed on the Uni-
 versity of Nebraska campus for the past thirty years
 or more. And those memories are vivid, and over-
 flowing with stunts, trips into the country for ar-
 ticles that could not be found, pranks, and colle-
 giate hazing. But no more will pledges in fraterni-
 ties be compelled to humiliate and subject them-
 selves before serious-looking upperclassmen. No
 more will they perform according to the foolish
 whims and fancies of a few un sympathetic mem-
 bers of the fraternity. There will be no more bending
 before a group of upperclassmen, calling names of
 chapters, naming the presidents of the United
 States, and what not, to the steady mauling with
 barrel stave paddles.

The Interfraternity council has taken a bold
 and firm step, championing the stand that is being
 taken against 'rough house' probation tactics among
 college fraternities. It has foreseen the action that
 will come on every campus. Probation is fading;
 it has never been other than a hollow sham.

At the interfraternity conference in New York
 City, in December, probation was branded as the
 'one vulnerable spot in the entire fraternity system.'
 It has been poison to the fraternity system, it has
 prevented the development of a safe and sane
 method of training pledges to be better young men,
 and it has destroyed the very thing for which frat-
 ernalties strive—fellowship. It has shattered the
 faith that the public holds in fraternities.

The paddle, buffoonery, and humiliation, no
 longer will be the watchword in the chapter houses
 of Nebraska fraternities when the second semester
 of the year arrives. Parents of youths who are
 coming to Nebraska to obtain educational advan-
 tages will never be thrown into consternation and
 hysteria by escapades of fraternity pledges on the
 Nebraska campus. Residents will not be disturbed
 by prowling pledges in search of stray tomcats at
 three o'clock in the morning. Fraternities will have
 to devise comprehensive training programs instead
 of resorting to the old probation methods of teach-
 ing the pledge.

Probation has brought more criticism upon the
 fraternity system than any other one practice. It
 has been the fruitful hunting ground for years of
 those who seek to send buckshot into the fraternity
 system. And, there has been absolute justification
 of the criticisms that have been made. Nebraska
 fraternities saw the futility of clinging to the un-
 cultured principles of probation long ago, and have
 sought to moderate the practices. Promoting gen-
 eral mildness this year by enforcing, with some
 exceptions, the ruling that tactics should be con-
 fined to the house, the council has put its foot down
 hard now, and said that probation shall be no more.
 Those who have complained that fraternities have
 never turned a hand to remedy their own difficul-
 ties, will have to alter their views.

With probation barred forever on the Nebraska
 campus, with probation ideas exterminated from the
 minds of fraternity men, forgotten, University of
 Nebraska fraternities can claim a place among the
 leaders who have signified 'thumbs down' on proba-
 tion in college fraternities.

First Nebraska has the cleaners and pressers,
 and now the press men.

GLORY BE

"Western Queen Will Be Elected Thursday,"
 reads an announcement appearing on the campus
 this week. Tuesday, also of this week, six girls
 were popularly chosen candidates for Prom Girl.
 A few months ago in the regular fall election, the
 Honorary Colonel was named and shortly after that,
 students voted for "The Nebraska Sweetheart." May
 Queen elections were held last week and likely
 before the semester is ended other coeds will be
 showered with "popularity."
 Honors, all of these, come to the so-called popu-
 lar coeds of the campus. After it is all over, are

the chosen few representative of the Nebraska cam-
 pus? Are they qualified to take the places desig-
 nated to them or are they merely fortunate in hav-
 ing a few supporters launch a campaign for their
 election?

Even after the honors are bestowed upon them,
 what does it mean? Possibly a bit of publicity at
 the time, a dash of fuel to flaming vanity, and little
 more. On the other hand, the greater majority
 are left unsatisfied. It is impossible for one person
 to be chosen representatively and please the en-
 massed group. In fact, it has been known in the
 past that such popularity contests have resulted in
 bitter feelings between individuals and groups of
 individuals.

No, it is not the individual who benefits from
 such popularity contests. Organizations that sponsor
 these affairs realize the value of publicity gained
 therefrom and capitalize upon it. It seems easy
 enough to prevail on different individuals to allow
 their names to be placed on ballots, when in the
 long run, it is not the individual who profits but
 the organization sponsoring the publicity stunt.

Projects for which these contests are used
 should be meritorious enough to reach their suc-
 cesses on their own feet. It will be admitted that
 they are more-or-less common publicity ideas and
 that more original ones could be employed with
 slightly additional effort. Prevailing on the vanity
 of students is rather an easy way to accomplish
 the end, and doubtlessly the practice will continue.
 So saying, vanity is the victim, the publicity man
 profits and glory be.

War is what Sherman said it was. And colleges
 —the big guns report and the delinquents are fired.

'FOR NEBRASKA AND THE SCARLET'

Gathering of approximately two hundred alumni
 of the University of Nebraska at Los Angeles—the
 largest group of Nebraskans ever assembled to-
 gether in California—for commemoration of the six
 tieth anniversary of the founding of the University,
 distinctly marks the degree of interest manifested
 by the graduates of this institution in all parts of
 the country.

An alumnus, according to Webster's unabridged
 dictionary, is a "graduate of a college or other in-
 stitution of learning." That this is correct, cannot be
 disputed; but there is a larger connotation of the
 word. Today, the alumnus, the wide-awake and in-
 terested alumnus, has come to mean something
 more than a mere graduate—he is still a part of
 the University, even though he takes no direct in-
 terest in the workings of the institution.

The live alumnus, whether he is aware of it or
 not, advertises his alma mater. He is a representa-
 tive of the school from which he graduated—his
 school is being judged every day by those with
 whom he comes in contact; judged by his actions,
 capabilities, and spirit.

At present, more than ever before, there is a
 movement on foot among alumni to take an active
 interest in their old "camping grounds." They are
 binding themselves more closely to the institution
 which they attended in years gone by. They are
 organizing clubs, societies, and other gatherings for
 the purpose of widening their acquaintances with
 brother alumni, at the same time desiring to know
 what is being done at the seat of learning to which
 they owe their allegiance.

The true spirit represented by those two hun-
 dred alumni gathered on the western coast of the
 country to pay tribute to their University is a trait
 to be desired and emulated. The sooner this spirit
 has permeated every section of the country, the
 sooner will the University be accorded the recog-
 nition and reputation that it truly deserves.

Watching some people ride horseback it's a
 wonder that the horse isn't still too.

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

**WHAT SHOULD A UNIVERSITY EXPECT FROM
 ITS ALUMNI?**

"An alumnus is an actual part of the university,
 if one is to take seriously the collective sentiment
 expressed by many outstanding university presi-
 dents in a recent convention. This inseparable con-
 nection between Alma Mater and alumnus has ever
 been the paramount idea at B. Y. U., for after all,
 alumni in a broad sense are the university's most
 interested constituents.

All presidents were unanimous in their opinion
 that the alumni "are a vital and definite part of
 the university picture," and express their gratitude for
 alumni interest and support.

Responses from various presidents show the
 varied approaches regarding alumni and alma mater
 connection:

President Cutten (Colgate)—"University
 has a right to expect from its alumni primarily in-
 terest in, constructive criticism of, and loyalty to its
 education program."

President Richmond (Union)—"It expects co-
 operation but not control, advice but not dictation."

President Wilbur (Stanford)—"The alumni can
 be most helpful by reducing their emphasis on the
 side shows—over emphasis of athletic and extra
 curricular activities."

President Sills (Bowdoin)—"Alumni should un-
 derstand that its university is first, last, and all the
 time an institution of learning, . . . and its contri-
 bution must be considered largely from that angle."

President Comfort (Haverford)—"Alumni . . .
 will be concerned for the reputation of his univer-
 sity as a spiritual and intellectual force in the life
 of the nation, not as an athletic club."

President Capen (Buffalo)—"The constant ef-
 fort of universities must be to interpret to their
 graduates their current educational policies and
 their plans."

President Gray (Bates)—"The alumnus owes his
 college a debt which he can best pay by . . . shar-
 ing in the campus activities beyond giving long-dis-
 tance advice on athletics."

Many of the presidents emphasize the point
 that institutions must look to their alumni to en-
 courage desirable young students to enroll, so that
 the best traditions of their institutions may be
 maintained.

So the whole trend seems to be in the direction
 not of financial support, important though that is,
 but intelligent interest on the part of alumni in the
 educational programs of the institution, a sympa-
 thetic understanding of her ideals, and of the con-
 structive criticism based on information. All this
 thought is formulated in the direction of continued
 wholesome growth of American universities.
 —The Y News

Headline: "Blase Collegians Wear Full Dress
 to Classes." What about their sleep—it's hard to
 nod with a stiff collar.
 —Columbia Missouriian

Headline: "Nebraska Has Opportunity for Musi-
 cians." Cold weather does discourage getting a
 haircut.

A STUDENT LOOKS AT PUBLIC AFFAIRS

By David Fellman

Memories of the old days of
 splendid senatorial oratory came
 racing back into our consciousness
 with the great debate between Sen-
 ator Reed of Missouri and Senator
 Borah of Idaho. Another Webster,
 Hayne debate was staged in the
 senate of the United States, and
 again up on a very vital issue. As
 a matter of fact, both dealt with
 the fundamental question of states'
 rights under the constitution, but
 then it was complicated with slav-
 ery, now it is interwoven into the
 fabric of the liquor problem. Last
 Monday, speaking to a packed,
 hushed chamber, crowded with rep-
 resentatives who deserted their
 own, and with as many citizens as
 could be jammed into the galleries,
 the senators portrayed, vigorously
 and dramatically, the two sides of
 the prohibition question.

Said Senator Reed: "Law has
 been the instrument of tyrants and
 the weapon of brutes since time be-
 gan. By it, despots have sought
 to justify and cloak the villainies
 that have stained this earth with
 blood, and saturated it with tears,
 and filled it with the groans of the
 dying. Law! Some people seem
 to think that if you can have a
 legislative body pass an atrocious
 law and fix a cruel punishment,
 that that is the end of the matter,
 and that it is perfectly proper to
 enact such a law if you can gather
 the votes to pass it."

"We may not have found the
 right remedy," he continued, "I do
 not know. The fight against the
 liquor traffic is not for ten days or
 for ten years; it is an eternal fight,
 and only from step to step, and
 from progressive acts can we ulti-
 mately determine how we shall
 deal with it. But this much I will
 venture to say—that the eighteenth
 amendment will stand in our
 constitution until the moral forces of
 the United States decide that there
 is something better presented to
 control the liquor question."

Senator Reed, who began his at-
 tack on the dry law last week,
 opened the debate with a two-hour
 speech. He urged the principle of
 states' rights, and the advantages
 of state control, as a solution of

the problem. He assailed the doc-
 trine of force which the prohibition
 system has invoked. He argued
 that the craving for stimulants is a
 natural one, which cannot be sub-
 dued by simply passing a prohibi-
 tory law. He pointed with scorn
 to the flagrant violations of the
 law, asserting that, as a result of
 the law, many people imbibe who
 never ventured to sip the forbid-
 den liquor prior to the passage of
 the eighteenth amendment. Sen-
 ator Reed was discussing, through-
 out his discussion, fundamentals.

Senator Reed found a worthy
 protagonist in the able Senator
 Borah. We quote liberally from his
 defense of the dry law, a defense
 which has attracted nationwide at-
 tention. "The people of the United
 States," he declared, "were in sin-
 cere struggle with that which
 was deemed to be one of the great
 evils of modern civilization. The
 object was an exalted one; the pur-
 pose embodied something of the
 ideal. . . . No, it was not a crime to
 undertake to control and bring
 under the direction of law and
 under the domination of civilization
 that which would undermine and
 destroy civilization."

Taking up the issue of law viola-
 tion, the senator from Idaho said:
 "There never has been a law placed
 upon the statute books of any civil-
 ized nation of the earth with refer-
 ence to liquor that the liquor
 forces did not undertake to break
 it down, to violate it, to undermine

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The Dramatic club picture
 will be taken at noon today at
 the Campus studio. All mem-
 bers are urged to be present.

It, to corrupt the officials. It is
 the history of liquor legislation
 from the beginning to this hour.
 It is not within the ingenuity of
 the human mind to devise a liquor
 law that will be satisfactory to the
 liquor interests."

Dealing with the most fundamen-
 tal question of all, that of the right
 of the state to legislate on the mat-
 ter at all, the senator said: "When
 an individual indulges in a practice
 which is harmful to the community
 of those who are dependent upon
 him, it becomes a subject for the
 consideration of the public, and the
 public has the right to determine
 what the rule shall be."

Senator Borah argued against
 the proposal of state control on the
 ground that it would mean the res-
 titution of the saloon. "While we
 have for many years been disposed
 to jeer at the temperance reformer,

at those who are advocating probi-
 tion, I think that they have ac-
 complished one thing. They have
 gotten rid of the saloon. That is
 one monument to those whom we
 regarded for so long as cranks, as
 fanatics. They have convinced the
 American people that the saloon is
 intolerable, that it is a cancer upon
 the body politic; that it cannot be
 tolerated, and no one I presume
 want to go back to it."

These, then, are among the im-
 portant considerations bearing
 upon the merits and weaknesses of
 the prohibition system. It is im-
 portant that the college student of
 today should study the question
 carefully, and without bias. The
 issue is by no means settled. The
 debate has just begun. We shall
 be called on, in our turn, to discuss
 the problem and reach certain con-
 clusions.

Columbus, Ohio. — (IP) — Sam
 Lazerwith was learning to throw
 the hammer in track practice. He
 swung it around his head several
 times, became dizzy, stopped in
 the middle of the swing, and the
 hammer landed on his forehead.
 He was taken to the hospital in an
 unconscious condition.

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