

SOCIETY

Recently many of the Greek letter groups on the campus have been honored by visitors representing their national and province officers. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Glenn will be the guests of the Delta Upsilon fraternity this week end. Mr. Glenn is the national executive secretary of Delta Upsilon. On Sunday there will be a dinner at the chapter house for the guests, and on Monday he will be the guest of the Gamma chapter. Mrs. H. I. Miller, province president of Delta Zeta, was honored at a tea Tuesday afternoon at the chapter. Alpha Chi Omega entertained at a formal tea Wednesday afternoon in courtesy to their house mother, Mrs. J. W. Bishop.

Yellow Color Motif Features Alpha Chi Eta

Yellow tapers and tulips supplied the color motif for the Alpha Chi Omega tea yesterday afternoon, given in honor of the house mother, Mrs. J. W. Bishop. Mrs. J. S. Spezes poured for the guests who were served by the pledges. The receiving line consisted of Mrs. J. W. Bishop, Mrs. T. H. Mauck, Mrs. Bernard Oakes and Gwendolyn Hager. A short musical program with Elaine Nichols and Eloise Real playing and singing entertained the guests.

Four Hundred Couples To Attend Teke Formal

Four hundred couples will attend the Tau Kappa Epsilon formal dance to be given at the Cornhusker hotel Saturday evening. Leo Beck's orchestra has been secured to play for the party. Chaperones for the affair will be Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. Cochran and Mrs. E. W. McHenry, housemother.

Alpha Theta To Give Novel Fireman's Ball

Members of Alpha Theta Chi fraternity will hold their second annual Fireman's Ball Saturday evening, at the chapter house. About sixty couples are expected to attend the party. Jerry Stafford's Firemen Five will play.

Herbert Yenne, Pauline Gollaty and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hinds will be chaperones for the event. The fireman motif will be carried out through costumes and decorations, and favors will be given to the ladies. Among the alumni expected at the party are Warren Chiles, Bernard Wilson, Roy Schall, Milton Reynolds, John Darrah, and Gene Eustice.

Chaperons Club Entertained At Alpha Omicron Pi House

Mrs. Erza Pullman, Alpha Omicron Pi house mother, was hostess to thirty-five members of the Chaperons club which met at the

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NOTE - No one will be seated during the last 15 minutes of the picture.

Feature 1:00, 3:30, 5:30, 7:46, 10:00
Vaudeville 3:00, 7:16, 9:31

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HELL'S ANGELS

HINDUS FACED WITH MANY DIFFICULTIES

'India Is Fabulously Rich, Unspeakably Poor,' McGill Man Says.

(MCHG DAILY)

The caste system, the conflicting religions, the 562 independent states which are absolute monarchies in themselves, and the education of some 3,000,000 persons of innumerable mixed races, constitute some of the important problems which confront India today in her attempt to change her government into a democracy. These problems and Gandhi's influence on them were discussed by Prof. L. M. Larson, head of the department of history, in the final lecture of a series of seven given recently in one of the courses.

Castes have been established for a long time and one of the classes of people that has been created is a class of untouchables. About 1,000,000 people are shunned by all above their rank and they are completely restricted by laws.

Is a Stumbling Block.

"The caste system is one of the stumbling blocks which the Hindu face today in their efforts to establish freedom," said Professor Larson. "The Mohammedans and Hindus have always conflicted in their religions to add to the problem. Furthermore about 39 percent of India consists of 562 independent states which are absolute monarchies. How can these fit into a democracy?"

Professor Larson discussed the part that Gandhi played in some of these problems. Critical agitation spread throughout India after the World war and England passed acts to punish the agitators. At this point Gandhi stepped in, forewarned Britain because of these acts and took the side of India. Professor Larson brought out some of the ideas of Gandhi. He objects to all foreign influence. Gandhi said: "India's salvation consists in unlearning what she has learned in the last fifty years."

Need Education.

Professor Larson told of the problems of educating more people and of the crowded farm regions. He spoke of India as "fabulously rich and unspeakably poor." He summed up his lecture by saying that certain ideas, such as the idea of untouchability, must be discarded before India can become a successful free nation.

The Lincoln Academy was located at 414 N street in 1909 and had an enrollment of 140. Miss Florence McGahey, now university registrar, was the only female student taking mechanical engineering in 1902.

Ag College Publishes Bulletin On 'Better Farming for Nebraska,' Describes Progress of Agriculture

BY BOYD VON SEGGERN.

"Better Farming for Nebraska" is the name of the latest bulletin published by the college of agriculture. It is more than a bulletin, for, as an introductory paragraph suggests, it is a story of what the college is doing for Nebraska agriculture.

The work of the agricultural experiment station and the agricultural extension service is told in this new booklet. The offices of these two organizations are on the college of agriculture campus. Various outlying stations for experimental work are the agronomy farm, near Lincoln, the fruit farm near Union, and the sub-stations at North Platte, Mitchell, Valentine, and Alliance.

At these stations problems relating to agriculture are studied and solved, some of the large projects requiring years of work in analyzing, collecting data and testing. Extension workers hold thousands of meetings yearly and go into all parts of the state.

Cites Progress.

Until 60 or 70 years ago, the account begins, the plains territory was looked upon only as a highway to the regions of fur and gold that lay farther west. Those who broke out the prairie found a good soil and it was not many years before some of the earlier hardships began to seem less troublesome. Nowadays it is a common thing to see farms equipped with excellent homes.

But the problems of maintenance of agriculture as a profitable occupation have become acute, the booklet continues. Agriculture must grow with the rest of the world. There must be an organization that studies, improves, suggests and encourages. These are the purposes of the two special services.

Discusses Many Topics.

Topics which the booklet covers are many. There is a long discussion of crop improvement which devotes particular attention to Nebraska No. 60 wheat and which it classes as the most popular variety of winter wheat ever grown in Nebraska. It was developed by the Nebraska station.

There is an explanation of the method in which the ten-acre corn yield contest is conducted, a contest that has influenced corn growers throughout the state.

Prophet of 1903 Pictures Type of Collegians in Nebraska at Present

"If the western college student in, culture, scarcely the peer of his eastern contemporary, he quite balances the account by superior mental power."

That was the strong defense for Nebraska students put forward by Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the university in 1903, in an article published in the New York Independent. The Daily Nebraskan reprinted the chancellor's article on Jan. 16, 1904.

The article was titled, "The Coming Generation of Western Scholars," and makes a few predictions about the western students of the next generation (1930).

"I am speaking," said the chancellor, "of the usual or average case - and by greater industry. Western youth can boast as good blood and ancestry as eastern. The best immigrants to the United States have settled in the west, and their numerous children and grandchildren attending universities are among our most promising students. Western men and women put forth effort more naturally than the sons of families who have been well-to-do for generations. They possess the will for it and also the strong physique."

"Never have I seen in the east, save in professional and graduate school, such desperate and unremitting application to study as characterizes the mass of students in the prairie states."

Idlers Unknown.

"Western students generally display a veritably insatiable hunger for higher education. In them survives the spirit of their pioneer fathers, who before they had places to lay their heads taxed themselves to build schools and equip universities. Western students attend college to learn rather than to be taught. They average, per student, many more hours a day than eastern. The typical college idler is never seen. With eagerness for knowledge the western student combines a zeal and a power for hard work seldom if ever witnessed in eastern institutions."

"The outside seminar, to cram men for exams, reducing the necessity of study to a minimum, and turning into a farce so much undergraduate work at the oldest of our universities, the west has not been adopted."

"This assiduity in mental toil - often under the greatest obstacles - is an invaluable discipline, not only intellectual but moral, tending to form and settle a young man's character as desultory study could not possibly do. It is not astonishing then, that the western collegian should display not merely much the greater power of concentration, but also the more earnestness morally."

'Moral Weight' of Students.

"This shows itself as well in his

WISCONSIN MAY HAVE CRIME LABORATORIES

Contention Is Science Can Prevent New Misdeed By Solving Old.

Favorable action of the legislature upon the recent proposal to repel crime by means of science, made by Dr. J. H. Mathews, director of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin and widely known as a scientific crime investigator, is foreseen in state scientific circles. Declaring that many otherwise unsolvable crimes could be solved by proper scientific application, Dr. Mathews affirms, in essence, that a state scientific laboratory should be established at the University of Wisconsin. The fact that it would be an effective means of deterring the criminal would alone make the laboratory a good investment, he believes.

"The proposed laboratory, which would be called the Wisconsin Institute of Criminal Identification or the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, would serve to deter criminal acts and thus justify the expenditure," Dr. Mathews explains. "If a criminal knew his chances for escape were poor, he would hesitate. Even if the bureau served only to prevent two murders a year because of its efficiency in solving crimes prevented persons from committing them, I am certain everyone will agree the investment would be a good one."

Like Northwestern. Dr. Mathews' proposal would be modeled on the plan of the Northwestern university crime laboratory. He says, while the cost would depend on the institute's scope, a good laboratory could be started for \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year. To have it function at maximum efficiency, Professor Mathews estimates that up to \$60,000 a year should be available after it is established.

"This would be a small investment in view of the good that could be done," he reiterates. "I believe many crimes are going unsolved through failure to use scientific methods and technique, well known only to certain experts, who would be on the laboratory staff. A number of murders in Wisconsin that were unsolved, could, in all probability, have been explained if someone familiar with the scientific technique had been employed. That is what the institute proposes to do."

Would Be at U. W.

"I do not mean to belittle the work of the ordinary detective. He frequently is a clever and intelligent man, but he has not had the training to apply the scientific techniques nor could he be so trained."

The scientific institute, as formulated by the Wisconsin professor, would be located at the state

At the Campus Studio

Cornhusker pictures scheduled for organized groups as follows:
Thursday, Jan. 22.
Tassels, 12:00, noon.
Football team, 12:15 p. m.

university here. Dr. Mathews favors this location because it would offer, in addition to the trained personnel the bureau would maintain, faculty experts in all phases of scientific research at hand as consulting experts. The institute would have an adequately equipped laboratory at its disposal, and it personnel would include expert in ballistics, finger prints, microscopy, and kindred lines which are necessary for the complete criminal investigation.

METHODIST GROUP INITIATES SIXTEEN PLEDGES TUESDAY

Sixteen Phi Tau Theta pledges were taken into active membership of that organization at a special service held at the Emmanuel Methodist church on Tuesday evening.

Those who were initiated are: James R. Allan, Joe F. Barton, Harlan S. Bollman, Floyd J. Bunker, Paul B. Christensen, Arthur Cleveland, John W. Constable, Duane C. Erickson, Irwin E. Freilberg, James H. Howard, Arnold Johannes, Lester Larson, Howard E. Miller, Donald Sigler, Bryan A. Sharp, and Marion S. White.

Henry Rinker, Phi Tau Theta president, was assisted by the Rev. W. C. Fawell, local sponsor, and by Lloyd Watt, Bernard Malcolm, and Norman O. Peters, other chapter officers, in holding the initiation service.

All of the pledges of the organization were not taken into membership at this time, although a number of them will be admitted soon after the second semester.

The Art classes of 1902 were 300 percent larger than the previous year. Four students were enrolled compared to one in 1901.

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