

University receives Secret Service data on fake money

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC:

The United States Secret Service and your police wish you to KNOW YOUR MONEY, and through this nation-wide educational program aim to suppress the major crime of counterfeiting.



CHIEF WILSON

Observance of these few simple rules will safeguard the pocketbooks of the Nation. Therefore, I urge every person to carefully study the rules and to follow them.

The United States Secret Service is grateful for the whole-hearted cooperation which it has always enjoyed from your police officers, and we now solicit the assistance of every American citizen in this effort to prevent crime through this modern method of education, instead of the age-old method of prosecutions and imprisonment.

Samuel J. Wilson
Chief, U. S. Secret Service.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BILLS

1. KNOW YOUR MONEY!

2. COMPARE the suspected bill with a genuine of the same type and denomination. Observe carefully the following features:

(a) PORTRAIT: Genuine is lifelike; stands out from oval background which is a fine screen of regular lines; notice particularly the eyes. The counterfeit is dull, smudgy, or unnaturally white; scratchy; background is dark with irregular and broken lines.

(b) SEAL: On genuine, sawtooth points around rim are identical and sharp. On counterfeit, sawtooth points are usually different; uneven; broken off.

(c) SERIAL NUMBERS: Genuine have distinctive style; firmly and evenly printed; same color as seal. Counterfeit, style different; poorly printed; badly spaced; uneven in appearance.

(d) PAPER: Genuine bills are printed on distinctive paper containing very small red and blue silk threads.

3. RUBBING a bill will NOT prove whether it is genuine or counterfeit; ink will rub off of either.

4. REMEMBER—NOT ALL STRANGERS ARE COUNTERFEITERS, BUT ALL COUNTERFEITERS ARE LIKELY TO BE STRANGERS.

TYPES OF CURRENCY

The only three types of currency printed by the United States Government for circulation are:

1. FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES, which bear GREEN serial numbers and seal.
2. UNITED STATES NOTES, which bear RED numbers and seal.
3. SILVER CERTIFICATES, which bear BLUE numbers and seal.

PORTRAITS

Denominations of bills may be identified by portraits, as follows:

WASHINGTON	on all	\$1.00 bills
JEFFERSON	on all	\$2.00 bills
LINCOLN	on all	\$5.00 bills
HAMILTON	on all	\$10.00 bills
JACKSON	on all	\$20.00 bills
GRANT	on all	\$50.00 bills
FRANKLIN	on all	\$100.00 bills

In order to help students prevent loss of money due to counterfeits the United States Secret Service has sent literature to the university explaining methods of detecting fake bills.

Besides the material appearing in today's DAILY, the government has distributed a booklet entitled,

"Know Your Money." This booklet is in the DAILY office and anyone may read it.

Included in "Know Your Money" are reproductions of counterfeit bills, and sketches showing how one may ascertain the validity of a bill. Photographs of the portraits appearing on the various denominations are also illustrated.

Sigma Alpha Iota presents annual recital in Temple

Annual public recital of Sigma Alpha Iota, women's national professional music fraternity was held Sunday afternoon in the Temple Theatre.

Soloists appearing on the program included Elizabeth May, Mary Ellen Monnich, and Betty Koehler, pianists; Louise Stapleton and Janet Regnier sopranos. All 26 members and pledges of the society participated in the concert.

Mrs. Samuel Avery entertains YW cabinets

New and old YW cabinets will be entertained at dinner at the home of Mrs. Samuel Avery, widow of former chancellor Avery, tonight at 6 p. m. Cabinets from ag college as well as city campus have been invited to attend the dinner.

Dr. Frank H. Sommer has been dean of the New York University school of law for 25 years.

St. John's university is offering 25 fellowships, assistantships and scholarships to graduates of accredited colleges or universities.

Washington radio commentator... Fulton Lewis tells story of his career

By the NEBRASKAN Washington Bureau.

Fulton Lewis, jr., Mutual network's number one news commentator, can relate the highlights of his college days in one breath: He wrote a song, he organized a dance band and he attended the World Series.

Big, ruddy, and highly successful at 38 (he earns over \$1,000 a week), Mr. Lewis swears he set a high school record for the most suspensions. At the University of Virginia he wrote poetry and light opera, and—to make his artistic accomplishments complete—organized "the world's worst" dance band. His "Cavalier Song"—which won an undergraduate song-writing contest—is the official air that sends Virginia U football squads on the warpath.

Enters George Washington.

Resigning himself to the family legal tradition, Lewis entered George Washington university law school in 1924, but skipped his first week classes to attend the World Series. Ten days later he decided he was not cut out to be a lawyer and got a job, instead, as a cub reporter on the Washington Herald.

In December, 1937 he did his first news broadcast over WOL. Five Mutual stations picked up the broadcast, and since, the number has grown phenomenally; his current news review being carried by 155 stations in every state, Alaska, and Hawaii.

"People get to know you just as well over the radio as if you met them every day," he explains. Although his broadcast reaches into millions of homes, it is directed to a mythical housewife "somewhere

out in California." "She's no wide-eyed radical, and no doughty dowager. My job is to tell her what's happening in the world, how it will affect her food bill, her security, and her husband's job."

Day begins at 7:15.

Mr. Lewis' working day begins at 7:15 every night—precisely the time that he leaves the air. Ordinarily, he has dinner with Senator Wheeler, Senator Barkley, or one of his many other distinguished friends. Here, over the coffee cups, he explains, tomorrow's news is born.

Next morning, Mr. Lewis—who employs no wire service facilities—lines up the subjects for his evening's broadcast. His one assistant covers the day's press conferences and picks up routine news releases, while Mr. Lewis "digs around" for background material.

At 2 p. m. the one-man news service goes into high gear. By telephone Fulton Lewis finds out "why" the day's news is happening. A strike in Detroit means a telephone call to the scene. Likewise, a flood in Pittsburgh or a plane crash in Utah. If the strike looks promising, four o'clock finds him on a plane bound for Detroit. By 7 p. m. he has talked with employer and employee and is prepared to give a firsthand account via the local Mutual station.

If he stays in Washington, he begins pounding out copy promptly at 5 p. m. After two hours of feverish writing his 2,250 word broadcast is complete. In the elevator he scribbles in last minute inspirations, and moments later he sits down before a WOL microphone to report "the top of the news." If he stumbles on a particularly apt phrase—as he usually

does during a broadcast—badly scribbled notes are responsible.

Commentator must be himself.

As one of radio's ranking Washington observers, Fulton Lewis believes the one thing that destroys most reporters is the "temptation to show the public how damn smart you are—by using flowery phrases or by proving how you know more than Senator So-and-so."

Young journalists would learn their greatest lesson, he thinks, if they would vow never to submit to the temptation of being "smart-alecky."

Radio journalism, which Mr. Lewis believes has bright possibilities for qualified men and women, requires chiefly "the ability to write an absolutely simple, diagrammatic account of an incident, a working knowledge of economics, science in general, world history, and a thorough smattering of languages." If one is interested in delivery as well, word analysis, structure, and pronunciation. Mr. Lewis hopes some day to establish a laboratory to prepare students for radio news reporting.

To maintain his own particular style of reporting, he unfailingly tunes out other radio commentators, having heard Lowell Thomas but once.

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