

The Daily Nebraskan

Station A, Lincoln, Nebraska
OFFICIAL STUDENT PUBLICATION
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA



MEMBER 1934
This paper is represented for general advertising by the Nebraska Press Association

Associated Collegiate Press
1933-1934

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in Lincoln, Nebraska, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879, and at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 30, 1922.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR
Published Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday mornings during the academic year.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE
\$1.50 a year Single Copy 5 cents \$1.00 a semester
\$2.50 a year mailed \$1.50 a semester mailed

Under direction of the Student Publication Board.
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Business Office—University Hall 4A.
Telephone—Day: B-6881; Night: B-6882. B-3333 (Journal)
Ask for Nebraskan editor.

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Analyzing the Student Labor Problem.

Recently the Daily Nebraskan, in an editorial headed "Exploiting Student Labor," raised the question as to whether student labor on the Nebraska campus is being exploited. In it we quoted at some length statements made by Dr. F. S. Corey, freshman advisor and instructor in Teachers college. He stated that the wage scale for student labor in restaurants and cafes was not one dollar a day, as generally believed, but actually amounted to fifty cents in actual wages.

Today the Nebraskan prints a letter written by J. D. Epp, secretary of the men's student employment bureau of the university. We quote:

"The Daily Nebraskan, in its issue on the first of May, carried an interesting editorial on 'Exploiting Student Labor.' The last paragraph makes the challenge that at least an investigation be made. Has anything been done?"

"Last August information was gathered from restaurant operators to ascertain the number of hours students were expected to work earning their meals. If these requirements seemed unreasonable, this office endeavored to arbitrate and to secure an agreement fair to the student. In general response was favorable. Most restaurants required three hours of service for three meals per day. A few of them asked for four hours. However, before this general business canvass was completed, the NRA codes entered into the problem. For the time being, nothing could be done. A local problem had suddenly become nationwide.

"The student problem, however, had not been considered in the making of restaurant codes. As a result, the restaurant men in Lincoln organized what became known as the Lincoln Restaurant Operators association. The association agreed that a standard scale for student help should be set at an hour's labor for each meal, and twenty-six cents per hour over the twenty-one hours per week. This scale seemed satisfactory to everybody concerned. Students expressed themselves as being satisfied.

"Before the close of the first semester, however, rumors were heard that students had to work longer hours than the association's standard scale required. Subsequent investigation seemed to show that there were such instances. An interview with the president of the Restaurant Operators association revealed some interesting facts. There was on the one hand the still unemployed group of students who implored restaurant operators to give them positions. In return they gladly offered to work at least four hours per day for three meals. These students were naturally driven to such action in order to get an education in the face of the generally depressed economic conditions. Furthermore, many of the restaurant operators, too, had their problems. He said their economic turnover was small and the margin of profit was meager. Added to this was the fact that a number of men had invested their money in the business when everything was high in price. As a result, economically they were only marking time, if not actually losing money. In addition, as winter came on unemployed men offered to work for board and room or under conditions contrary to established codes. Under such circumstances, the student might readily be replaced by another person.

"In time a few students themselves came with complaints. We asked: Shall this office remind your employer of the standard scale of the association and urge him to change your hours of work? The student would not have us take any such action because it would simply mean a sacrifice of his job and another student would take it under the same circumstances. In a few cases, however, we have been able to get at the situation by appealing to the proprietors for fairer treatment and better food. Then, too, we have moved students from one job to another to their advantage.

"This office is aware of the existence of some serious student employment problems. We are constantly trying to solve them. It is needless to say these problems are often many sided. At times they have been greatly exaggerated, as investigations have proved more than once. Many of them cannot be settled at one stroke of the pen but require careful and considerate attention. Moreover, the pieces where student employment problems arise are comparatively few. Many employers are going out of their way for the student, because they realize that some are attempting to get an education under trying conditions.

"The right attitude of the people concerned will help. Let us assure you that we are indeed glad to know that the Daily Nebraskan is interested. Your interest helps."

Unquestionably Mr. Epp's analysis of the situation is a fair one. The Nebraskan agrees that the oversupply of students desiring employment works to their disadvantage. It must also be recognized that students are in competition, in many instances, with unemployed men not included under the code.

These factors, to some extent, may account for the present unfairness toward student workers.

At the same time, as Mr. Epp points out, there have been many instances which reveal plainly that student labor is being subjected to some abuses. While the problem has not been a serious one at Nebraska, the administration's constant vigilance against unfair practices among student labor is to be encouraged. Certainly the problem is not an easy one to solve.

With several hundred students in the university actively employed, however, the question should be given careful consideration. At least, the poor student working his way thru should be given a fair deal.

The Pulitzer Prize Nears Home.

According to Wednesday's Daily Nebraskan James E. Lawrence, editor of the Lincoln Star and instructor in the university School of Journalism, was awarded honorable mention in the annual Pulitzer editorial prize contest for his editorial "Iowa's Disgrace."

Back in the latter part of the nineteenth century there rose a great figure in American journalism—Joseph Pulitzer. Coming east from editing an obscure St. Louis newspaper, this man took over the reins of the old New York World and raised it to prominence. For years Joseph E. Pulitzer was a power in the journalistic field, and besides his memory he left behind him an endowment for establishing Pulitzer prize contests. Each year outstanding achievements in the field of news and editorial writing are awarded the Pulitzer prize.

Recognition in one of these fields is the goal toward which all practicing and even embryo journalists point their efforts. To win a Pulitzer prize ranks one among the outstanding writers of the country.

And now a university instructor, one of the notable journalistic figures in this state, is awarded honorable mention in this year's editorial contest. Students will recall the attempted lynching of an Iowa judge which furnished the occasion for Mr. Lawrence's prize editorial. They will also recall that it was coincidental with his campaign against slaying of university appropriations.

The Nebraskan believes that university students and faculty members who know Mr. Lawrence, will agree that this honor awarded by the Pulitzer prize committee is a deserved distinction.

The Student Pulse

Brief, concise, contributions pertinent to matters of student life and the university are welcomed by this department, under the usual restrictions of sound newspaper practice, which excludes all libelous matter and personal attacks. Letters accepted do not necessarily indicate the editorial policy of this paper.

How About It Seniors.

TO THE EDITOR:
Closely associated with the closing days of school are thoughts of reunions, when former students return to the scenes of their collegiate activity. Only a few fortunate ones are able to attend. But they never seem to tire of relating past experiences and, with friendly rivalry, stating the many ways the class in which they graduated is superior to all groups before or since that period.

Now in order to demonstrate this affected pre-eminence more conclusively they repeatedly resort to a material basis for their assertions. Pointing to the whole hearted co-operation they lent the school in the past or the unified spirit which constantly directed their actions fails decidedly short of being a cogent argument when dealing with other unscrupulous alumni.

Therefore it is my opinion that something in the way of a gift, presented by the senior class of 1934, would be a most appropriate method of demonstrating in a practical manner the class appreciation for what is soon to become their alma mater. Just what the gift itself should comprise would, quite naturally, be left to the senior class as a whole to decide. It might not be much, due to financial circumstances, but even the smallest article of a permanent character would go far in establishing the class of '34, as one to be remembered.

In order to raise money for such a donation it need not necessarily come from the already empty pockets of the seniors. It might be suggested here that during commencement week, at which time numerous alumni will be back in the folds, a "Senior Prom" could possibly be staged with the two fold purpose of a farewell for the seniors and a get-together for the alumni. Funds from this would be used to secure a lasting memorial to the university from the class of '34.

A SENIOR.

Contemporary Comment

College President Looks at Life.

Sitting in his office in Education hall yesterday afternoon, President Winkenwerder was asked the question: "Should students being graduated this June take graduate work if they fail to find employment?"

The graduate was not long in answering. "No," he said, "no, unless they have ample financial support."

"Students in these times should take the first job given them. If they owe money for their education they should pay it back and start life with a clean slate. If they have plenty of money and cannot find work the best thing for them to do is to return and specialize in their field. Then, when conditions improve they will have that much more knowledge."

Students upon hearing that may think a president of an educational institution who suggests that students take the first job offered them upon graduation is disloyal to education standards. They may say that a college education is not worthwhile if one must "grab the first job" that is offered to him. But they think incorrectly.

This is a day of lax times. This is a day when millions are unemployed and are looking for work. College graduates will join these millions.

When June rolls around mother and father can hardly be expected to keep their son or daughter at home until conditions are better. They are not expected to and if they are the right type of parents they won't.

Of course, President Winkenwerder does not infer that the graduate take the first job offered him such as digging a ditch, selling newspapers or magazine subscriptions. The first job offered should be taken—if it is in the student's field of endeavor.

College graduates, despite their four years of training and social polish, are immature. They have a lot crammed in their brains. They have much of

knowledge, but there is always more to learn. They must start at the bottom and work to the top.

If they are pharmacy students they can't expect anything better than "jerking soda" at first. If they are forestry students they must expect to build forest trails for a few months. If they are journalists they must expect to be cub reporters for a while. If they are potential teachers they must teach less desired classes for a period. With very few exceptions, graduates must start at the bottom in their chosen fields and then work up, having behind them fertile years of experience which will always be at their command.

They must follow the philosophy of success of trans-Atlantic flyers: It's not where you take off that counts; it's where you land.—U. of Washington Daily.

Classless Colleges A New Experiment.

Announcing a startling new experiment in education, Joseph Brewer, 35 year old president of Olivet college, declared that beginning next year, students will attend no classes. This college course will give students the opportunity to be entirely "on their own."

Private study will be accomplished in the mornings. In the afternoons, both students and professors will participate in athletics, while the evenings will be devoted to discussions, debates, and social affairs. Students passing two comprehensive examinations, both oral and written, will be awarded degrees.

The method of this experiment appears similar to the system of education in Europe. The student's "desire to know" is the thermometer by which the new project will be measured.

This system seems to prophesize the weeding out of the superficial student, who so often sets the false standards by which a university is run. Does not this time allotted for private study in the morning indicate a broader path for learning and time for creative thought?

Does not the plan for athletics suggest a much neglected but necessary part of our education—the care of the body? Is not this new experiment a way of breaking down the student-professor barrier?

This project will be watched with curiosity as well as from the standpoint of instruction. In the meantime, may we commend Mr. Brewer on his "classless college idea.—Syracuse Daily Orange.

BENEATH THE HEADLINES

By DICK MORAN.

A short time ago Germany issued a world-wide invitation for tourists to spend some of the time they were traveling thru Europe in Germany. But right now Germany is showing her hospitality in a very unusual, to say the least, manner. The government has issued a new financial regulation, under which it is forbidden to take a larger sum than

PI K A'S GRAB LEAD IN GREEK TRACK CONTEST

Farm House Second, Phi Psi Third in Fraternity Cinder Meet.

Pi Kappa Alpha assumed a lead of one thousand points over its nearest rival in the interfraternity track meet at the end of the second day of competition Wednesday. The Pi K. A. total amounted to 8,834-5-6 points, while Farm House amassed a total of 7,798 points for second place. Phi Kappa Psi finished third with 7,450 points, placing the Farmers closely as the second day of the meet drew to a close.

The discus, 440 yard run, 40 yard high hurdles, and high jump occupied the time of the Greek men Wednesday. No exceptional times were made by any of the competitors, who turned out in a slightly lesser number Wednesday than in the first day of events Tuesday. Approximately a hundred participated, but only slightly more than half that number qualified for points by exceeding the limit placed on their endeavors by the athletic department.

The discus especially, calling for a toss of 105 feet, before points could be scored, proved to be Wednesday's nemesis, as the 440 yard run was Tuesday. Only three men managed to leave the iron platter farther than 105 feet, and only these three scored points in that event. Johnny Williams, of football fame, set the record at 119 feet 9 inches. The rest of the field was left far behind. Francis of Sigma Alpha Epsilon came in second with 112 feet, while Smith of Acacia was the only other point winner with 110 feet.

Score in 440. The 440 yard run, on the other hand, saw almost every entrant score points. The limit set on this event was 69 seconds, but that did not prove to be much of a handicap to the hitherto untired Greek men. Rice of Farm House, a regular track competitor, led the field to victory in 53.3 seconds, the best time of the day. Marsh of Beta Theta Pi had the next best time, 57.6 seconds. Majority of the times were in the fifty second column.

Kenneth Chapman, Pi Kappa Alpha, led the timber-toppers in the 60-yard hurdle race, traveling down the speedway and over the barriers in 8 seconds. In a special 120-yard high hurdle race he covered the territory in 15 seconds. Height of Lambda Chi Alpha took the next best time in 8:2 seconds, while Housel of Pi K. A. was not far behind in 8:3 seconds. Scoring time for this event had to be better than 9:4 seconds. As a result, only a dozen of the 100 or more competitors scored points for their respective houses.

Tie in High Jump. The high jump wound up Wednesday's program of events, with a qualifying height of 4 feet 9

fifty marks in real money out of the country and that only in silver, which is not negotiable outside the Reich. It seems apparent that eventually it can result only in making the situation harder for Germany, because tourists, who are already none too well disposed toward Germany and dislike any more trouble than is absolutely necessary, will avoid her territory altogether, because getting out now threatens to be much harder than getting in.

The new regulation is resulting in some very curious situations. A correspondent for a New York paper was recently held and searched to the skin at an airport when he was on his way to Paris. He was leaving with only fifty marks, but unfortunately it was a note for that amount, and he could not carry the paper out of the country. There was no exchange office open at which he could change the note for silver, but at the same time for some reason no other country will cash German silver money. Tips, baggage charges, and other things cut into the fifty marks very rapidly, and he finally left the airport with twelve marks in silver and a ten franc piece. In the meantime the plane had been held up for half an hour while the search went on.

DESCENDANTS of Tyrannosaurus Rex, four of them, are on their way to this country. Considered the rarest animal now in captivity, they are believed by their discoverers to be direct descendants of the prehistoric monster the Tyrannosaurus Rex. Two of the specimens will be given to the Bronx Zoo and the other two will be taken to the National Zoo at Washington. These four animals—"dragons"—each about nine feet long and resembling giant lizards, were captured in traps on the isolated island of Komodo, in the Dutch East Indies, and transported in heavy boxes to Java and from there to Manila. They will be placed in heated zo cages when they arrive in this country and if they are still alive. A few similar creatures have been found but have been unable to thrive in this country.

Along the same line, the American Museum of Natural History is sending explorers into the Big Horn Basin in Wyoming some time this month to try to find a new species of dinosaurs that are supposed to have lived there about one hundred and twenty million years ago. The discovery of dinosaur tracks in this region has given rise to the hope that the investigators may succeed in recovering two immense sauropod skeletons. The curator of the museum recently discovered a series of several hundred dinosaur tracks in the Painted Desert in Arizona, from which he reconstructed many incidents. He said that in one place a three-toed dinosaur with long hind legs and short front legs had walked across the muddy flat—a creature estimated as having a height of about thirteen feet. He had made thirteen steps and then crouched down, leaving the impression of the hip bones between the two large hind feet and the tiny imprints of the shorter front feet. Then it began to rain, the drops of water making little craters in the mud. "Evidently the dinosaur did not like the rain in its face and got up and walked out of our horizon. This incident happened two hundred million years ago yet it is as vivid as though made but yesterday," the curator finished.

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Civil Engineers Mix Work, Play In Summer Camp

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is the axiom followed by directors of Camp Nebraska, summer surveying camp at Ashland, which is sponsored by the civil engineering department of the university. Although the greater part of the time during the six week camping period is spent in making topographic survey, surveying a highway or canal, there is still time left for swimming, movies, and skits.

The present summer camp period was established in 1929 to provide the prospective civil engineer with practical experience in the field. The National Guard camp at Ashland was chosen as the logical camp location since there is a great deal of rough country in the neighborhood.

Each year, the first three weeks of the camping period are spent in making a topographical survey, while during the last three weeks the campers are engaged in some special project. Last year a topographic survey was made of Camp Harriet Harding, Omaha Camp Fire Girls camp. The survey was presented to Omaha engineers who will use it in planning a new camp.

Camp Nebraska, which begins June 2 and continues until July 13, this year is directed by Prof. C. E. Mickey, chairman of the department of civil engineering. Prof. D. E. Harkness will be the instructor. Registration for the camp is taking place this week.

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inches necessary to score. First place in this event was just a foot higher, a tie between McDonald of Pi Kappa Alpha and Etting of Alpha Tau Omega at 5 feet 9 inches.
Pi Kappa Alpha—8834 5-6.
Farm House—7798.
Phi Kappa Psi—7450.
Beta Theta Pi—5289.
Theta Xi—4422.
Delta Tau Delta—4220.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon—2710 2-3.
Lambda Chi Alpha—3242.
Acacia—3032.
Sigma Phi Epsilon—2975 7-12.
Alpha Tau Omega—2875.
Phi Sigma Kappa—2111 1-3.
Alpha Gamma Rho—1582.
Sigma Chi—650.
Individuals qualifying for points Wednesday are:
Discus—Williams, Francis, and Smith.
440 yard run: Zuspahn, Burke, Chittenden, Tichenbury, Franz, Marsh, Ludwig, Nichols, Sawyer, Rice, White, Campbell, Duis, McCallum, Reed, Weimer, Tool, Clark, Harsh, Meyer, McLean, Anderson, Johnson, Amba.
60-yard high hurdles: O'Sullivan, Housal, Hammond, Young, Bocek, Haight, Whitaker, Morrison, Chapman, Watkins, Garnick, Rice.
High jump: Meyer, McDonald, Watkins, DeJarnett, Woolf, Swanson, Martin, Lichtendy, Housal, Anderson, Hammond, Wiemer, Bocek, Morrison, Gavin, McLean, Whitaker, Scholl, Chapman, McGarraugh, Joy.

OKLAHOMA FOOTBALL OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

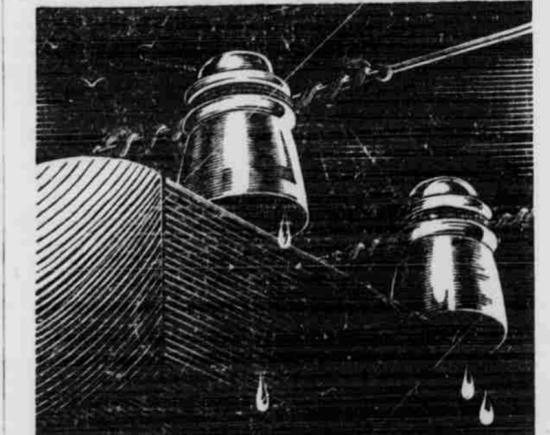
Loss of Bob Dunlap to Hurt Sooner Passing and Kicking Game.

NORMAN, May 8.—Football outlook at the University of Oklahoma for 1934 is generally encouraging although loss of Bob Dunlap, all Big Six quarterback for two years, will hurt the Sooner kicking and passing game, opines Lewie Hardage, coach.

"We spent last year developing our sophomore material," explains the Sooner head master, "We lettered 19 sophomores and hope for an improvement in team play through the experience these sophomores gained. Now we have twenty juniors and six seniors ready to go and can take up more advanced football."

Nine Sooner players who in Hardage's opinion will bear watching next fall are "Big" Robertson, Rob Robison, Beede Long, Pat Page Jr., Cash Gentry, Mickey Parks, John Miskovsky, "Red" Stacy and Connie Ahrens. Besides Page, Parks and Ahrens, Hardage thinks Elmo "Bo" Hughes, Vivian Nemecek, Harry Allen, Jay Thomas and Ford Ellsworth will be outstanding sophomores.

Asked to rate the five strongest teams in his section for 1934, the Oklahoma coach named Texas Christian, Arkansas, Tulsa, Nebraska and Oklahoma A. and M. He believes Nebraska and Kansas will be "Big Six" teams hard to stop.



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