

THE DAILY NEBRASKAN

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR

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Nebraska's new unicameral "experiment" has found a leader in Senator A. L. Miller of Kimball. This is the senator's first term of law making. But the district 43



representative has a knowledge of European government that is admirable to any senator and an asset to any senatorial body. At the young age of 45, Senator Miller has already traveled in every state in the United States, has visited Alaska, from Lincoln, Mexico, and has taken one trip complete around the globe. Having spent considerable time in Europe, and while there having studied the governments of various countries, the senator is qualified to comment broadly on the government of the United States.

"The time is coming that the state is losing its identity as a state," the senator maintains. "Undoubtedly, we have fascism in the United States today. We have fascism for the reason that it is a form of government of planned economy, planned production, regimentation of the individual, and teeth in the laws that force the economies and the laws."

Because of his wide study of foreign governments, the senator naturally has a special interest in government. He is a member of the government committee, the labor committee, and the public health and miscellaneous committee. Unlike many of the 43 members of the Nebraska senate, Senator Miller finds criticism and weak spots in the new one house set up. Furthermore, the senator states his views clearly, justly, and freely.

"My present objection to the unicameral legislature is that the body is too small. With such a few members, there are too intimate associations between the members which tend to bring back scratching." Many lack the fortitude to take a stand on some bill because of a fear that returned criticism of some one's own bill might be made.

Senator Miller also believes that the body has passed too much special interest legislation. Such legislation does not pay attention to the consumer who is not generally represented by the lobbyist. Regarding the question of lobbyists, the Kimball physician believes that the floor of the unicameral should be limited entirely to only members of the body.

To Senator Miller, the open committee hearings and the legislative council have been the best elements of the entire unicameral body. The newly created sifting committee, he believes, tends to too much favoritism. In general, the legislature should pass fewer laws and bring only a small number of old statutes up to date. A few rules must be amended in order to make the one house body function more smoothly and more quickly. The legislative council will be a great improvement because it will condense many measures and bring out more important bills, he says.

The district 43 representative has been the sole introducer of only a few bills during this session. He has, however, been a sponsor of any number of measures including the county reform and budget, and short ballot measures. Not afraid to point out his sentiments on any measure, Senator Miller is endeavoring to secure just and equitable legislation for every person in the state.

Senator Miller was born in Pierce county and attended the University of Nebraska during the year of 1912. He graduated with a medical degree from Loyola university in Chicago in 1918. In 1919 the senator located in Kimball where he has operated a hospital and practiced surgery. Representing the last of the 43 districts, Mr. Miller is the only surgeon in the unicameral body.

Mr. Miller has been a member of the Kimball school board for more than 10 years and has served as mayor of his city. He has been state governor of the Lions club and district commander of the American Legion. A member of the Fellow of the American College of Surgeons organization, Senator Miller is married and has one son.

Dr. Cliff S. Hamilton, professor in the chemistry department, left last night for Minneapolis where he will speak before members of the faculty and graduate students of the chemistry department at the University of Minnesota. He will return Saturday morning.

What This University Needs Is a Mother-in-Law.

"A \$4 million dollar budget for the coming biennium is reported by the Nebraska legislative appropriations committee. . . Interesting to note is that of this \$4 million dollars but 12 million dollars is to be raised by property tax. And the increased property tax proposed by the committee is but \$39 thousand dollars over the governor's figures, 307 thousand dollars of which would go to the state university.

"Compared to the manner in which public funds are spent otherwise, the university's claims are modest. . . In the meantime, the university's attendance has increased by 1,400, calling for 34 additional instructors. The buildings are needed, the salaries are low, no new campus buildings, no salary increases are provided for in the governor's recommendations.

"The committee, evidently, was impressed by the situation. It concluded that, with 50 millions or more to be spent, an additional 305 thousand for the university might as well be included.

"We think the people of Nebraska are and have been squarely behind Governor Cochran in his hard fight for rigid economy. . . Nevertheless, we believe that, considering the circumstances, the taxpayers would not be seriously offended if the committee's recommendation as to this small and minor item—minor in dollars, but major in its benefits—were permitted to stand."—From Tuesday's Omaha World-Herald.

The university isn't asking too much, the World-Herald comments condescendingly, so give the boys their pittance and send them on their way. We are not quarreling with the logic of their editorial writers; they are merely reflecting an opinion long held by people of the state, an attitude that has harmed the university as much as the starvation budget. It is the attitude that the big butter and egg man takes toward the third blonde from the left—"Do what you like, honey, and I'll foot the bills—provided you don't spend too much." It may work with chorus girls, but educational institutions sometimes need the critical observation of a mother-in-law to function with maximum efficiency.

Nebraska is not under such scrutiny at the present time. The legislature can't take time out to supervise the university, and an unpaid board of regents, meeting infrequently, can do little more than stamp their approval on routine administrative matters. What this university needs is a Nye committee.

Why? We believe that the lack of funds cannot entirely explain the fact that Nebraska is rated far below other state institutions comparable in size. We believe that millions of dollars might be poured into this university without noticeably rousing it from this lethargy. We don't believe that outsiders should merely meddle, but a certain

Student Pulse

Some Barbs Do Give a Damn.

TO THE EDITOR:

The treatise on "Barbs Just Don't Give a Damn" by Miss Griffith in a recent copy of your notable paper is hereby challenged for qualifications. The statements made are not at all true, for they are distorted facts seen by a person who surely does not know all about "being a barb." The barbs are divided into two classes, those in the midst of every activity and those who "plain don't give a damn." The last class seems to be made up of "most barbs" who are not quite educated to understand what it is all about. Such a classification has some truth in it but it does not at all classify barbs as they should be rightly classified. It does a great injustice to some of "most barbs" and it will make many barb's blood boil, red or otherwise just as it did mine.

There are some people in school who are here to obtain an education at any cost. These people have to work for a living besides go to school. They must of necessity work from 30 to 50 hours a week to order to stay in school. These people admit that activity in school affairs is a very fine thing, but assert that it is most certainly not all of obtaining an education. They are prohibited from taking part in campus activities as much as they would like to because of a lack of time. As Ben Franklin said, "time is money," and it still holds true for those people who are getting an education and are working hard for it. Contrary to Miss Griffith's opinion, these persons do know what it is all about, but they are well enough acquainted with their own physical capacities that they know it is futile for them to enter into any activity when they can not even do justice to their school work. You will say that persons about whom I am talking either do not exist or exist in very small numbers. I am of that class of so-called uneducated barbs who cannot physically, because of lack of time, enter into campus activities, and I know many who are of the same type.

Condra Describes Pollution Of Water as State Menace

"Water pollution is becoming a menace in Nebraska," says Dr. George E. Condra, dean and director of the conservation and survey division of the university. "Our state should no longer permit untreated sewage to be run into creeks and rivers."

In a bulletin discussing land and water resources in Nebraska Dr. Condra declares that most of the state's drinking water is drawn from ground water thru wells, only a few cities depending upon streams. The state's water survey has spent considerable time the last few years investigating the principal water bearing formations, their source, depth and quality, which data have been used in the development of sanitary rural and urban water supplies.

In regard to well water conservation Dr. Condra makes the following suggestions:
 1. Open wells are not sanitary.
 2. The well-driller must know the depth of the water table and the direction of the ground water movement so as to determine the most sanitary location for the well.
 3. In order that wells will not be polluted they should be located up-gradient (water table slope) from sources of contamination.
 4. In valley locations wells should be located at the higher rim of the valley.
 5. Wells should be graded up to prevent the entry of surface drainage.
 6. In areas where the ground water is separated by clay layers the well should be sunk to

the lower water bearing sands. "There are more than 1,500 flowing wells in Nebraska, their depths ranging from 50 to 2,000 feet," according to Nebraska's conservation expert. "In the northeast counties artesian water in the Dakota sandstones is the only dependable source for rural and urban supplies. The wastage of this artesian water has continued too long and with unfavorable results."

Dr. Condra's office has also determined the various kinds of land to be found within the state's borders. These are listed as follows:

1. Bad lands with practically no soil, 35,840 acres.
2. Rough, stony lands with little or no soil, 649,600 acres.
3. Table lands with thin soil, 1,606,400 acres.
4. Table lands with sandy soil, subject to severe wind erosion where plant cover is not maintained, 1,158,400 acres.
5. Sand hill region, 14,336,640 acres.
6. Shaly "Gumbo" lands without much well water, 480,000 acres.
7. Loess canyon areas, too rough for cultivation, 2,732,800 acres.
8. Bluff lands, 256,000 acres.
9. Eroded hill sides and gulleys, 768,000 acres.
10. Shallow clay pan areas, 2,065,000 acres.
11. Small depressional areas subject to flooding, 128,000 acres.
12. Low bottom lands with sandy soil, shallow water table, 806,400 acres.

ones are quite proud to say that they are paying their own way and that they are working for standing attained by many persons who know the joy of working for the things that they want. These persons are proud of the fact that they can work from five to eleven hours a day and still maintain their scholastic standing on a par with and sometimes above affiliated persons. In the light of these facts that I know to be true because of my own experience, will the leaders please stop pulling their hair just because quite a number of people are rather ambitious?
 KENNETH MILL.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS

SECOND SEMESTER 1936-37

Laboratory classes meeting for several continuous hours on one or two days may avoid conflicts with other classes of the same nature by arranging that their examinations occur as follows: Classes meeting on Monday or Tuesday may be examined on the date scheduled for the first hour of their laboratory meeting; Wednesday or Thursday classes on the second hour of their meeting; Friday or Saturday classes on the third hour.

Please note that in this schedule special arrangements have been made to conduct unit examinations for all sections in the following subjects: (1) English 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4; (2) English 11; (3) French 1, 2, 3, and 4; (4) Spanish 51 and 53; (5) Business Organization 3 and 4; (6) Education 30. If students have regularly scheduled examinations conflicting with the above especially arranged schedule, arrangements to take such specially scheduled examinations at another time should be made with the department concerned on or before January 20. For example: if a student is scheduled for an examination which conflicts with a specially scheduled examination in French, arrangements should be made with the French department to take such French examination at another time.

THURSDAY, MAY 27	
9 a.m. to 12 m.	Classes meeting at 11 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one of these days.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Classes meeting at 3 p. m., five or four days or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
1 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Final Examination in Military Science (Annual Compel).
FRIDAY, MAY 28	
9 a.m. to 12 m.	Classes meeting at 9 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Classes meeting at 2 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
SATURDAY, MAY 29	
8 a.m. to 10 a.m.	Classes meeting at 7 p. m., Mon., Wed., or Fri.
9 a.m. to 12 m.	All sections in Freshman English classes (0, 1, 2, 3, and 4).
9 a.m. to 12 m.	All sections in English 11 and 12.
10 a.m. to 12 m.	Classes meeting at 7 p. m., Tues., or Thurs.
1 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Classes meeting at 5 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Classes meeting at 5 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	All sections in Business Organization 3 and 4.
3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	All sections in Education '63.
MONDAY, MAY 31	
9 a.m. to 12 m.	Classes meeting at 8 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Classes meeting at 10 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
TUESDAY, JUNE 1	
9 a.m. to 12 m.	Classes meeting at 10 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Classes meeting at 11 a. m., Tuesday, Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2	
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Classes meeting at 9 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Classes meeting at 4 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
THURSDAY, JUNE 3	
9 a.m. to 12 m.	Classes meeting at 1 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Classes meeting at 8 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
FRIDAY, JUNE 4	
9 a.m. to 12 m.	Classes meeting at 4 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
9 a.m. to 12 m.	All classes and sections of French 1, 2, 3, and 4.
9 a.m. to 12 m.	All classes and sections of Spanish 52 and 54.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Classes meeting at 2 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
SATURDAY, JUNE 5	
9 a.m. to 12 m.	Classes meeting at 1 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Classes meeting at 3 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

The Press
By Morris Lipp

SPLIT resulted Tuesday over proposed legislation to give the state control over industrial disputes between Homer Martin, UAW union president, and Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, proponent of the labor legislation. The automobile workers' union's young head praised the governor for his mediating ability after the settlement of the General Motors and Chrysler strikes, but now he's calling the former Philippine Island governor-general's measure "the first step toward fascism."

REUNION in the moss-covered Castle de Candé, Monts, France, of Edward, duke of Windsor, and Mrs. Wallie Simpson thrilled the romantic world Tuesday, as the self-exiled former King Edward VII completed a mad rush across Austria to meet the "woman I love." Although it means little to us Americans, who lack any royal figures to idolize, every trans-Atlantic article regarding the frustrated privacy of the man who gave up his throne to be near a twice-married Baltimore woman will be perused as thoroughly as information can be obtained. People like that sort of thing and it is the obligation of the press to provide it.

WHY TE SELECT CAST TOMORROW
(Continued from Page 1.)
of Music office.
The Daily Nebraskan booth in the Temple building.
The Daily Nebraskan office in University hall.
Student Activities office in the coliseum.
The Alumni office in the Temple building.

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Art Division Opens Display Of George Biddle's Works

Paintings of Contemporary American Artist Go on Exhibit in Gallery A.

One of the most important art events of the year—a one man show of the work of George Biddle, renowned contemporary American artist—will open under the sponsorship of the department of fine arts of the university Sunday in Gallery A of Morrill hall. The exhibition, which is free to the public, will extend until May 19th. Visiting hours are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day except Sunday, when the galleries are open from 2 p. m. until 5.

Recently featured at the Colorado art center and at the Denver museum, the exhibition of Mr. Biddle's work is making a stop in Lincoln on its way east for other showings. Oil paintings, water colors, drawings, and lithographs which make up the collection show Mr. Biddle's versatility as a creative artist, and his ability to handle with skill varied mediums requiring technical expertise. All of his work shows a strong feeling for design, and his water colors and oil paintings reveal unusual sensitivity in the use of color.

Examples of Mr. Biddle's work have been shown in Lincoln at various times in annual exhibitions held by the Nebraska Art association. In this year's show he was

represented by the "Portrait of Helen Sardeau," a picture of his Belgian-American wife famous in her own right as a sculptor. Mr. Biddle appeared as a guest lecturer for the Nebraska Art association in March of this year, speaking on contemporary American art. In the opinion of Dwight Kirsch, Mr. Biddle is not only one of the outstanding American artists of the present day, judged on the basis of his creative work but one of the most highly intelligent and thoughtful. Mr. Biddle is best known to the American public as a muralist, his recently completed decorations for the department of Justice Building in Washington having attracted nationwide attention.

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—Liberty Magazine.
"The author does not intend to present to you only a woman . . . she is a woman struggling to say 'Yes' or 'No,' and nature has something to say to her!"
—N. Y. Journal.
"A sensational bit of celluloid . . . needs an asbestos screen!"
—L. A. Herald-Express.
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