

FIGHTING PARSON VERY POPULAR

NATIONAL CHAPLAIN OF AMERICAN LEGION IS LIBERAL IN BELIEFS.

Believes in Dancing and Has Wide Reputation as Referee for Boxing and Wrestling.

Chanute, Kas.—The fighting instinct which won for the Rev. Earl A. Blackman, the newly elected national chaplain of the American Legion, the title of the "fighting parson of the Thirty-fifth" during the World War, has stood him well in hand since he came back to his peacetime vocation as pastor of the First Christian church here. Enlightenment gained in his war service created new ideas as to the scope of religious activities. The new planks he inserted in the church's platform created considerable opposition. But thus far the "fighting parson" has won.

"We have never had dancing in the church," he said, "the main reason being that we have no suitable room for it. I do not favor the use of the sanctuary in the church for any purpose other than worship, but believe the church could well have a dancing floor in a building adjacent to the church, or in the same building; also billiard tables, social and card rooms if they seemed to be required to meet the social needs."

Policy Is Popular.

Mr. Blackman's church has a motion picture machine for use in connection with services. Indications are that his policy is popular. On this point, Mr. Blackman said:

"Our church has outgrown its present plant. A lot has been purchased and a new building is contemplated. The church usually is crowded Sunday evenings, about three-fourths of the audience being young people. Frequently many are turned away before the service starts so crowded is the auditorium."

The career of the Rev. Mr. Blackman has been diversified. He was born in Kendallville, Ind., October 2, 1882, on a farm, and received a common school education. He studied steam and machine designing in Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., followed engineering and electrical work, including firing a locomotive; assistant engineer on a steam yacht in New York harbor; chief engineer of an interurban power house in northern Indiana and worked in an automobile factory at Kokomo, Ind. These activities overlapped some with farming and going to college where he earned his own way.

While attending the University of Kansas he helped pay expenses by evangelistic singing, preaching, running a traction engine in the wheat fields, private boxing lessons and selling automobiles.

In 1914 he became pastor of the Chanute church and has held this position since, with the exception of two years spent in military service.

Saw Overseas Service.

Mr. Blackman was commissioned first lieutenant and chaplain and was mustered into federal service August 5, 1917. He saw a year's service overseas.

After the armistice was signed, Mr. Blackman challenged any chaplain in the A. E. F. to a boxing bout under auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The challenge was accepted by Chaplain Rexford, of the Ninety-first division. All arrangements were made, but the bout was stopped by the "G. H. Q." It was overseas that he gained the title of "the fighting parson," because of his activities as boxer and boxing referee.

"I have refereed perhaps two hundred bouts since I returned from France," he said. "I have a class in boxing for high school boys, meeting once a week."

Due to the opposition within his church to his policy on amusements, Mr. Blackman once each year has submitted his resignation. Last spring it was rejected for the third time and a raise in salary was voted him. This he declined to accept, however, stating that he made money in addition to his salary by refereeing boxing bouts. His new duties as national chaplain will not interfere with his pastorate.

DR. BIRGE TELLS POLICY ON PUBLIC ADDRESSES

The Social Science club, a student organization, recently presented to the regents of the University of Wisconsin a letter which protested the action of President E. A. Birge in refusing to grant them the use of the gymnasium for a public address by Scott Nearing and which urged that the policy of "an open forum" be established at the university. At the meeting of the regents on Dec. 7, President Birge outlined his opinion of the matter in a statement which read in part as follows:

"Three facts must be carefully con-

sidered. First, the appearance of a speaker upon a university platform or in a university building always has been regarded by the people as meaning at least that the university invites its students to hear the speaker and insofar endorses him, though not necessarily his ideas. Perhaps this situation ought not to be, but it is an undoubted fact. The belief is reflected in the triumph with which college socialist clubs write to their central organizations of their success in "putting across" their speakers.

"Second, at the present time there are literally hundreds of propagandists, the salaried publicity agents of all sorts of colleges in order to advance among the students the measures and principles which they are bound to promulgate.

"Third, the parents of our students have entrusted them to us to be educated at the university. Under the laws of the state the regents are given control of that education, not only in the class room, but in all uses of the facilities of the university. The control of the use of buildings for lectures has always been one of the duties placed by the regents upon the president.

"I have tried to exercise this duty as a public trust, exercised by me for the people and in particular for the thousands of parents whose children are at any given time in attendance here. The question which I have constantly asked myself is 'What would the wise parent of a boy or girl who is here want me to do in this case?' I have talked with literally thousands of Wisconsin parents during the past thirty years. I know their eagerness for their children's future; I have listened to their hopes and fears for the children at college.

"This matter of the 'open forum' comes before the regents as it has more than once been presented to me. It means, if granted, that every propagandist of every sort of doctrine, religious, scientific, or social, is to be given full and free opportunity by the regents to use the facilities of the university to teach his doctrines and to secure proselytes from among the youth committed to us by their parents. Now, if I know the Wisconsin parents, they do not want me to do this.

"I do not think that parents send their children here to be kept in a sort of intellectual cotton wool. They are to be trained to face the problems of the day as they will meet them in after life. I am sure that no one who knows of the lecturers which I have approved, either for classes or for the public, is likely to accuse me of gross timidity in this matter. But there is a certain decent avoidance of the extreme types of propagandism which I believe, parents expect of me, and this I have tried to secure alike in religious, scientific, and social fields.

"There is another side to this matter. The regents' rules prohibit in the regular class room instruction anything which is 'sectarian in religion or partisan in politics.' I have regarded the rule as an essential safeguard of liberty of teaching in a public institution. For if the freedom of speech is to be maintained, it must be exercised, like freedom of any kind of action, with due regard to the freedom of others and to the community in which it is exercised. To me at least it seems that the policy of the 'open forum' might have an effect on freedom quite the reverse of that for which its sponsors look. I believe that if the regular teachers of the university had freely indulged in sectarian or partisan teaching their action would have led inevitably, not to a larger freedom, but to unwieldy and unbearable restrictions. So in this case also: is it at all clear that the operation of the 'open forum' converting the university lectures into a 'free for all' among contending propagandists and proselytors, will seem to the people of the state so much a 'forward movement' to be hailed with delight, as an intolerable nuisance to be abated?"

LEROSSIGNOL GIVES TALK ON SOCIALISM.

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danger, was to await developments and by retreats and delays to tire out the invading army. Fabian socialists would let time and evolution bring about an ideal state of affairs. Meanwhile they would strive for government reform and state ownership and regulation of industries.

5. State socialism is the principle that the state should conduct all business for the best interests of the people. Under such a system all workers would be servants of the state. Just the antithesis of state socialism is anarchy. Anarchists often develop from state socialists who have become disgusted with their pet and have become haters of all government and law. It is wrong, therefore, to call anarchists socialists.

6. Syndicalists believe in decentralization of the government. They would have the unions supreme, and the government, carried on by a central committee of unions. The central government, however, would not be powerful.

7. Guild socialism is a combination of state socialism and syndicalism. It

provides for a parliament of states and a parliament of unions as a means to govern the country.

8. Bolshevism is simply an experiment in state government. Bolshevists do not think the proletariat is yet ready to govern itself, so they have a central government, but they are looking to the day when the proletariat will be ready for complete self-government.

VETERANS EXPRESS THANKS TO CO-EDS

(Continued from page 1.)
would have been unable to put on the drive, had it not been for the kind and thoughtful assistance of the Mortar-Board in enlisting the services and working out the details for the other young women's organizations of the University.

Be it, Therefore, Resolved that the Lincoln chapter of Disabled American Veterans assembled in session January 6th, extend a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation to the various women's organizations of the university who volunteered their services in our hour of need and notwithstanding the severe cold weather acquitted themselves in a manner that would be an honor to any ex-soldier of this country.

Be it further resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy thereof be forwarded to the Mortar-Board and organizations participating.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN DAVEY,

Lincoln chapter Disabled American Veterans.

AG. STUDENTS HEAR PROMINENT STOCKMAN

"Grading Up The Herd" Subject of Carl Day, Weeping Water Cattle Raiser.

Carl Day of Weeping Water lectured Friday under the auspices of the organized agricultural committee, giving some good reasons for "Grading up The Herd." He emphasized the importance of marketing grain and legume hay crops through livestock. It makes an easy way of marketing farm produce. He brought out how the livestock would help maintain the fertility of the land.

Mr. Day gave the beginner some very good advice on starting a pure bred herd. He does not want them to go in debt for a lot of stock, but to start gradual and work up. He made it very clear that it is more profitable to have a larger number of pure breeds with no special breeding or individuality. Mr. Day is especially interested in culling the pure bred herd, do not keep an animal just because it has a good pedigree, it must have good individuality along with the rest.

"Encourage beginners to market some of their cattle on the open market," said Mr. Day, for this supplies them with necessary cash. If the breeder tries to sell all his stock through private sales he will be compelled to take commercial paper some of it having no value. He sighted cases where pure bred steers went on the market and brought as much as common pure bred bulls.

Mr. Day wants the stock breeders to do missionary work among the corn growers by encouraging them to feed some of their own corn instead of hauling it to the market.

The last topic of Mr. Day's was defining a well arranged ranch or farm, describing the pure bred draft horse for farm work, pure bred cattle, hogs, and sheep to consume his feed. He said that the buildings must be well located, substantially built, but not showing any great amount of luxury, for the place which has too much invested in buildings is not likely to be as profitable as a moderately improved farm.

'Twas Yes

I asked her if she would marry me; She shook her head with hair of brown; She shook her head, but oh, you see, 'Twas not sideways, but up and down.

—Exchange.

EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE Peoples Grocery

UNI STUDENTS

Do you know the best place in town to lunch or have afternoon tea?
The Lincolnshire
318 So. 12th Street

The passorby (to motorist at roadside, who is red in the ace and popped-eyed from pumping up a tire):
"What's the matter? Have a puncture?"
Motorist (after counting ten). "No, I just thought it would be a good idea to change the air in this tire."

Great Sayings By Small People
Get off the earth: Martha Ann Evans.
Let's go to the Lindahl: Anon.
Gosh: Insignificant.
Heaven's sake: Corinne Crandall.

Did your sister go out for athletics this year?
Yes, I think she held the world's record for jumping at conclusions.
Little Woodrow Wirsig, followed by his dog, Sandy, trotted in, holding out a paper bag.

"Want a wemon dwop, papa?"
"Why, yes, honey." Papa, diving into the bag, noticed that the contents seemed a little more sticky than necessary, but he took one.

Woodrow solemnly watched the process of absorption, then:
"You wike 'at dwop, papa?"
"Yes, honey, it's good. Thank you so much."

"Sandy didn't. He wicked 'em, but he didn't wike 'em."
"May I print a kiss upon your lips?" She gave her sweet permission; So they went to press and I rather guess,

They printed a whole edition.

Why is a senior like a kerosene lamp? He is not especially bright, is often turned down, generally smokes and frequently goes out at night.

Voice over the telephone: Is that you, darling?
Jean: Yes, Who is this?

A peanut sat on the railroad track, Its heart was all aflutter, No. 9 came thundering past, Toot-toot—Peanut butter.
E. H. S. News.

Cross Wire!!

Two guys on a telephone:
"Are you there?"
"Who are you, please?"
"Watt."
"What is your name?"
"Watt's my name."
"Yeh, what's your name?"
"My name is John—John Watt."
"John what?"
"Yes."
"I'll be around to see you t'is afternoon."
"All right! Are you Jones?"
"No, I'm Knott."
"Will you tell me your name, then?"
"Will Knott."
"Why not?"
"My name is Knott."
"Not what?"
"No, not Knott Watt, William Knott."
"Ah, I beg your pardon."
"Will you be home this afternoon?"
"Certainly, Knott."
"What?"
"Yes—"
"Aw, shut up!"

In the following lines may be found all the letters of the alphabet:

SMOKIN' CORN-SILK.
Us a-smokin' corn-silk,
Maw can't see;
Never let her smell yer breath;
No sir-ee!
Rub yer hands with catnip
Down by the well
An' chew a bit of sassafras
An' maw can't tell.
Corn-silk sigarets,
Good enough for kings!
Spike can inhale 'em, too—
An' I blow rings.

What's Shep a-barkin' at?
Darn his hide!
Make Shep shut his mouth
An' come this side.
A dog always bawls you out;
Never known to fail;
Some day we'll tie a can
To old Shep's tail.
Corn-silk cigarets
(Grab that pup)
Beats real terbacker
Till yer grown up.
—Chas. L. Edson.

"After Every Meal"

WRIGLEYS P-K's

THEY'RE GOOD

TEN FOR FIVE CENTS

The Flavor Lasts!

Making Changes?

Will you be making any changes in your courses, next semester? If so, why not include some commercial subjects—either part time or full program?
In these days there is no system of education that is more practical than business training.
ENTER ANY MONDAY DAY AND NIGHT CLASSES
NEBRASKA SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
T. A. Blakeslee, A. B., Ph. B., President.
(Accredited by American Association of Vocational Schools.)
Corner O and 14th Sts. Lincoln, Nebr.

Dancing

at Old Time Prices!

Northwall's Jazzland Band

at the

Lincoln Hotel Ballroom

Friday, January 13

for Only 75 cents

Including Tax

No charge for checking. Dancing at 8:30

Armstrong Clothing Company

January Sale of Men's Odd Pants

YOU'LL find fabrics of all kinds, regular pant patterns, serges, flannels, cassimeres and suiting patterns that will match in with the suit you are wearing. Waist sizes from 29 to 52 inches—

\$5.00 Trousers	Now.....	3 ⁴⁵
\$6.00 Trousers	Now.....	4 ⁴⁵
\$7.50 Trousers	Now.....	5 ⁴⁵
\$8.50 Trousers	Now.....	6 ⁴⁵
\$10.00 Trousers	Now.....	7 ⁴⁵
\$12.50 Trousers	Now.....	9 ⁴⁵
\$15.00 Trousers	Now.....	11 ⁴⁵

Armstrong Clothing Co.
Nebraska's Largest Exclusive Men's and Boys' Store