

The Daily Nebraskan

Station A, Lincoln, Nebraska
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
of the
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
Under Direction of the Student Publication Board



Published Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday mornings during the academic year.

Editorial Office—University Hall 10
Office Hours—Afternoons with the exception of Friday and Sunday.

Business Office—University Hall 10 B.
Office Hours—Afternoons with the exception of Friday and Sunday.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at 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 25, 1928.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE
\$1.25 a semester
Single Copy, 5 cents

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FRICITION.

Burke Boyce, Harvard, '22, member of the American Olympic fencing team, recently wrote an explanation of the unfavorable reception given American teams in the Olympic games.

"The accusation of semi-professionalism in our athletics—of playing the game to win rather than for the sport of it—does not seem to me to hold good as a reason for jealousy on the part of the continental nations, for with them it is often not a matter of coaches and masseurs and trainers, but a matter of personal dislike toward going into strict 'training' for any event.

But I do feel that the size of the American team smacked somewhat of unfairness. Of course, we had no more men proportionately than any other nation, but in the opening parade at the stadium the American contingent so outnumbered the rest that it seemed almost pitiable—like a small college with twenty-two men on its football squad coming to Cambridge to play Harvard; and no matter how well the small team plays, no matter whether it beats the large team, the contest will always look one-sided to those sitting in the stands.

"A curious small thing that would not at first seem to be a trouble maker, was the playing of the national anthem of a country winning an event, and the running up of that country's flag. It in time became an awful bore to the spectators and rubbed in the victory just that much harder to the losers, especially when they heard the 'Bully's' anthem played so often."

The first two reasons which Boyce advances are merely errors in psychology on the part of the American and the Olympic officials, respectively, but the third reason that he points to, if we assume that Boyce has analyzed the problem correctly, places the responsibility for a large part of the unpleasantness directly upon the Americans. They aggravate the naturally roughened feelings of the Europeans, he says, through imagining themselves superior in every way and not hesitating to show that feeling.

If Americans travelling in Europe display superior airs generally, it may be that there is some fault in our educational system. It is a common fault of public schools, almost anyone can recall from his grammar and high school days, to inject a false patriotism into history texts—America is always right and always wins. Another contributing factor is probably a natural tendency to consider that inferior which is not in accord with our own ideas.

Americans have noticed the latter tendency in Europeans visiting America, and so that, at least, is a mutual fault. This friction should be eliminated, and can be eliminated by realization that a given location of a man's birthplace or home does not make him better than a man who lives elsewhere.

THE EAST.

"America was the cause of the recent civil war in China," is a statement the University Daily Kansan attributes to Upton Close, for many years a newspaper correspondent in China, who was on the Kansas campus this week to lecture on the recent Chinese troubles.

Upton Close, who is Prof. Josef W. Hall of the University of Wash-

ington, outlined and interpreted the events leading up to the civil war in China in an interview with a Daily Kansan reporter:

"In explanation of his statement that America caused the revolt, he said that America's policy has been for many years in opposition to Japanese control of China. The friction between the two countries resulting from the twenty-one demands made on China in 1915 almost led to war, and resulted in the Washington conference for disarmament. The real purpose of this conference was the settlement of the Chinese question, he said.

"At the time of this conference, England, which had been in alliance with Japan, sided with America, according to Mr. Close. The nine power treaty which resulted from the conference prohibited Japan from controlling any part of China.

"Japan found herself deserted by England while Russia was at the same time making advances to China, and returning the lands stolen by the czar. Then came the American exclusion law passed last summer, which was passed in a way most offensive to the Japanese.

"Following America's law, and as a result of it, arms began to leak to Chang Tso-Lin, ex-bandit who was in control of Mukden. He had been wanting revenge upon Wu Pei Fu for a defeat two years ago, and when the time came he struck. The fighting around Shanghai was an almost unconnected incident which acted as a match to powder. While Wu Pei Fu at Peking was seeking to restore order at Shanghai, according to Mr. Close, Chang struck, and is in virtual control of all north China today.

"Thus while Japan may not control China, a Chinese general controls a large part of the country in the interests of Japan. . . . "That Professor Hall has an intimate, first hand knowledge of political affairs in China is shown by a recent remark of Lord Northcliffe. In discussing the Chinese situation, Lord Northcliffe said, 'I wish I had a hundred young men who knew as much about China as Upton Close.'"

Mr. Close implies that Japanese interests smuggled arms into China in retaliation for the American immigration act which excluded Japanese from the United States. He is evidently an excellent student of eastern affairs, and regardless of whether he is right, he makes a harmonious whole of what is, for most Americans, a sequence of unrelated events.

The College Press

MR. MELLON'S TAX PLAN. The proposals for tax reform made by Secretary Mellon in his annual report to Congress are very similar to those which he made a little less than a year ago. The only notable addition or revision concerns the publicity clause, the secretary urging its repeal.

Mr. Mellon proposes; that the tax on earned incomes, i. e., incomes derived from salaries, professional services, and so forth, be reduced 25 per cent as compared to incomes derived from business or investments; that the normal tax rates be reduced from 4 per cent to 3 per cent, and from 8 per cent to 6 per cent; that the application of surtax rates begin at \$10,000 instead of \$6,000, and then scale progressively upward to 25 per cent at \$100,000; that all tax-exempt securities be outlawed by constitutional amendment; and that the present clause be repealed.

Most of these changes in the present law are aimed at a reduction of the tax burden on the people, the secretary said. These reductions are made possible by a surplus of about three hundred million dollars of government receipts over expenditures under the new budget system inaugurated by Vice-President-Elect Dawes. The balance might be used for faster reduction of the national debt, but the secretary believes that more benefit would accrue to the nation through the reduction of the burden of taxation. The national debt is already being reduced at the rate of about a half million dollars each year.

"About 70 per cent of the loss in revenue to the government would come from the brackets under \$10,000," Secretary Mellon said at the time his plan was first proposed, "and only 2 1-2 per cent of the loss in revenue would come from the brackets of income in excess of \$100,000 a year."

Whether one be for or against the proposals of the secretary of the treasury, he must admit that the problem in taxation is to fix rates that will bring in the necessary revenues to the government and at the same time bear upon the taxpayers a burden as light and as equitably distributed as possible. The problem is not a partisan one. It should be decided upon merit alone. If the

secretary's plan is the best one devisable under the circumstances, then it should be adopted. If it is not, then a better plan must be devised by the next congress.

The question of taxation probably will not be touched upon during the present session of congress, but it is one in which every citizen, whether he pay direct taxes or not, is vitally interested; and we should all be ready to pass a capable opinion on whatever legislation is proposed as soon as it comes before our national law-making body.—The University Daily Kansan.

Ten Years Ago

Two important bones of the famous Dinohyus were received from Yale. These supplied all the missing members of the specimen that was in the University Museum. The bones had been discovered in the western part of the state four years before.

A rattlesnake fifty-three and a half inches in length and eight inches in diameter had been presented to the museum. Fifteen full-grown rattles were attached to the rattler.

Eight hundred students attended the second all-University mixer. Many of the professors that had been with the University for several years were able to review the past when a play representing a scene in an old-time school was presented. Ice cream and cookies were served, and several freshmen were reported as getting helpings.

Notices

Jorgenson Speech.

Arthur Jorgenson will speak on the subject of the Japanese Earthquake at the Vine Congregational Church, Twenty-fifth and T streets, Friday night at 8:30, following the Cornhusker banquet.

B. Y. P. U. Party.

The B. Y. P. U. will hold a party Saturday at 8 o'clock at the First Baptist Church at 14 and K Streets. Every one is invited.

Cosmopolitan Club.

Business meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club, Sunday at 2:30, in Faculty Hall.

Catholic Student Club. Catholic Student Club will hold a Christmas dance at the K. C. Hall, Friday.

Union.

There will be a meeting of the Union Literary Society, Saturday, at 8 o'clock, in the Temple.

Palladian.

The Palladian Literary Society will meet Saturday night, at 8:15, in the Temple.

Methodist Young People

The St. Paul Methodist young people will hold a Kid party at the church, Saturday December 13 at 8 o'clock. Everyone coming bring a toy.

Menorah.

A meeting of the Menorah Society will be held Sunday in Faculty Hall, Temple. Dean Philo M. Buck will speak.

Calendar

Friday, December 12.

Univer. Players. Girls' Debater Party—Armory. Catholic Student Club—K. C. Hall. Valkyrie Tea for Freshman Women—3 to 5 o'clock—Ellen Smith Hall.

Saturday, December 13.

Delta Zeta—house dance. All-University Party—Armory. Pi Kappa Alpha—house dance. Alpha Delta Theta—house dance. Pi Beta Phi—house dance. Alpha Gamma Rho—house dance. Kappa Delta Pi—dance—Ellen Smith Hall. Mu Sigma—house dance. Art Club—bobsled party—Art Gallery. Alpha Theta Chi—house dance. Delta Upsilon—house dance. Phi Tau Epsilon—house dance. Delta Sigma—house dance. Delta Omicron—evening party. University Players.



Grace English Lutheran Church

All-American
14th and F Streets,
CHARLES S. BREAM, Pastor.

University Student Bible Class
F. W. HENKEL, Leader.

SUNDAY SERVICES:

9:45 A. M., Bible School; 6:45 P. M., Luther League; 11:00 A. M., Morning Worship; 7:45 P. M. Evening Worship.

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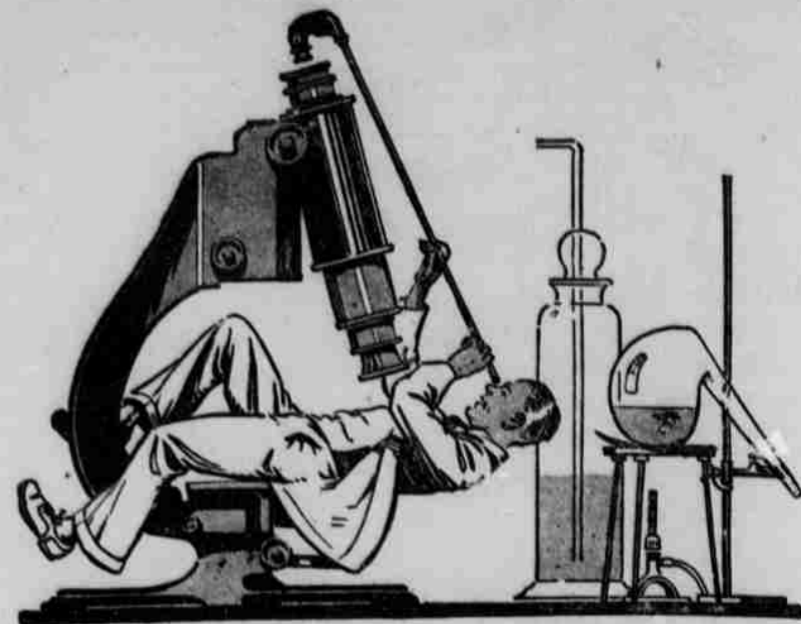
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More than anything else, men welcome "Gifts to Wear" on Christmas morning. Useful, good looking, not too expensive, something to wear makes an ideal and lasting gift.

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