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THE COMING CONCERT

There have been very few concerts and theatrical entertainments of merit during the past season in Lincoln as compared with former years. The Orpheum has been used for the exhibition of ancient films in place of the dramas, musical shows, and comedies which once adorned its stage. And there have been almost no concerts with the exception of those in the artists' course and the Kansas City Little Symphony orchestra's visits.

The appearance of Schumann-Heink this week, is, therefore, an event of unusual importance for Lincoln and the University. It is an opportunity to enjoy music such as is seldom heard here. And it is probably the last opportunity which the local public will have of hearing this famous contralto.

The tickets are priced reasonably, and when one remembers the average cost of entertainments of even mediocre quality, it can hardly be said that the cost is prohibitive for students. The Nebraskan is always reluctant to urge its readers to "do this" or "go there" but the exceptional nature of the coming events, warrants this exception to the rule.

PERFECTLY ASTOUNDING

The editors of The Yale Daily News were summoned before the congressional investigating committee to testify on the wet issue. They told the congressmen that prohibition was not being enforced at Yale with sufficient success to prevent students from getting any amount of liquor that they might desire. And they submitted the results of a poll, showing a 4 to 1 majority as opposed to the Volstead Act, with 2,500 out of 4,000 students voting.

The dries then called upon Doctor Fisher of the Yale faculty to refute the statements of the students. He answered with flat assertions, and expressed surprise that the committee should want the testimony of boys who were but eleven years old and were not in New Haven when the Volstead Act went into effect.

My, how logical college professors can be!

If it is surprising that the committee should accept the testimony of persons who were only eleven years old when the law was enacted, how much more surprising it is that the American public accepts the statements of patriots regarding the Declaration of Independence, although those patriots weren't even born when the declaration was written!

And even more astounding, is the popular acceptance of testimony of college professors concerning Greeks and Romans of whom they do not even have authentic photographs, and who lived long before anyone had ever thought about coming or going to New Haven!

The students testified as to present conditions. They may have been mistaken, but Doctor Fisher's expressions of surprise do not expose their error.

NICE WEATHER

The printers very kindly placed an advertisement by a rent-a-ford company at the foot of the editorial column last week. It reminded us of the tenacity with which the companies have stuck to their higher rates.

But who cares? 'Tis spring! Lincoln citizens recently started a walking campaign which proved both delightful and profitable to them. The University may well do likewise now that the weather is inviting, the evenings charming, and the sidewalks dry most of the time.

Lincoln is a comparatively small city, and the distances are not so terribly great. And this is a remarkably well side-walked city. Few students realize the true extent of the city's walls, and Lincoln is too seldom given credit for its merit in this respect.

Why should students be concerned about rent-a-cars in such a city at such a season?

Recent Alumni Visitors

Among recent visitors at the alumni office were John F. Wenstrand, ex-'18, Red Oak, Iowa; Clarence E. Mickel, '17, St. Paul, Minn.; Edward Hoyt, '21, McCook; Claudius E. Bennett, '09, Mexico City; and N. C. Abbott, '06, Nebraska City.

The Liberal Arts College

IV. A SAMPLE CURRICULUM

A graphic display of a sort of "sample" curriculum may serve to clarify our discussion and to illustrate more accurately our idea of a well-organized and unified disposition of courses. The purpose of the college has been declared to be to provide a background of knowledge so that the student may become aware of his environment, to develop thinking minds, to bring about the fullest realization of individuality and personality, and to encourage tastes, interest in ideas, and culture. Some such curriculum as that below (if administered with the devices and attitudes to be suggested in the next article) would go a long way toward the realization of that purpose. For the junior college (the first two years) some such plan as the following would be considered.

First Year

English composition6
Language6-10
Language continued from high school6
Science (a)6
Mathematics (b)6
Electives2-6
(a) A six hour science course in each of the first two years should be distinctly an arts course in science, not a preparatory course for professional work in medicine or engineering. Surveys of the sciences—or the representative sciences such as physics, chemistry, biology, and geology—have been worked out without sacrificing thoroughness.
(b) A sort of combined mathematics-logic course has been used elsewhere in which the "tools" of reasoning and logical thinking were emphasized more than formal mathematics, although proper preparation was given for advanced work. A mathematics requirement might be waived for students with from six to eight semesters high school preparation.

Second Year

English literature6
Language6
Science—continued6
History of Civilization (a)6
Electives—to include a second language usually10-12
(a) History of civilization would be a survey of the world culture much as the course is given at present. It might be advisable—since other instructors would be required to give the course and since all students would be required to take it—to omit the historical method now given, substituting a third hour of lecture or outside reading on the main theme of world development.)
Variations from this general scheme might be made, of course. It should be clear that the general plan is to insure a basic training in language, English, and mathematics, an arts course in science that would serve to make the student aware of his physical environment, and a course in the development of civilization that would make the student aware of his social and mental environment. The whole serves not only to provide the necessary "tool" subjects, but also to orient students in their investigation of knowledge by giving a background.

In the senior college—after the student has passed the requirements for entrance; examinations in language, English, and over the surveys of the first two years—the student would: (1) take a required course in the history of philosophy in the junior year; (2) take a required course in world problems (political science, economics, and sociology) in the senior year; (3) select a field for specialization and mastery that would require about two-thirds to three-fifths of the last two years; and (4) have the rest of his time for electives or for reading and reflection.

Fields for specialization would be groupings something like the following: (1) English Literature—to include English literature, history, and philosophy, with, perhaps, one foreign language for contrast and comparison; (2) Classics—to include one or both of Greek and Roman literature, ancient history, and Greek and Roman philosophy. (3) Social Science—to include economics, political science, sociology, history, with readings in psychology and philosophy. In the sciences, much of the time would have to be taken by laboratories, but a large amount of reading in the history of science (subjects not touched upon in the junior college science course) and philosophy might be added. For the majority of students, this field of specialization would have to be taken in series of courses as at present, but courses should be carefully unified and correlated by co-operating faculties and prescribed outside reading, and supplemented by a comprehensive examination at the end. For honors students—taking courses to be explained later—the field would be covered by two years' directed independent reading for final comprehensive examinations.

A curriculum such as this would accomplish, in a measure at least, the job of the arts college. The course should not be so rigid as to exclude students who are geniuses in one or two things, but dull in others. No prescribed course should be iron clad as it is administered. At the same time, the standards should be high.

(Continued to Page 3).

Rudge & Guenzel Co.

40th Anniversary Sale

Now In Progress, May 3 to 5



1886 1926

Lincoln and Nebraska Have Progressed in 40 Years

MANY of life's comforts are enjoyed today that were undreamed of in 1886. The world, this country, Nebraska and Lincoln, of course, felt very much grown up in 1886 and proud of their achievements. But the record since then is a record of marvelous growth and progress.
—Forty years ago Lincoln was a typical prairie town of about 20,000 people. Modes of travel were slow. Automobiles were unheard of, but today in Nebraska nearly every fourth person has one.
—Lincoln's first paved streets did not come until 1887, and then with cedar blocks. There were street cars, drawn by mules. The trolley was invented in 1887, and was not used in Lincoln until later.
—40 years ago practical man-carrying air planes, wireless telegraph, radios and their

broadcasting programs were unheard of. Edison invented the phonograph before this business began, but it was not until 1893 before the disc machine came into being. The incandescent electric lamp had its beginning over 40 years ago, but it has been greatly improved since and is regarded today as a commonplace convenience.
—It is within the past 40 years that women may enjoy the exhilaration of merely "pressing" a button to light their homes, start their washers, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, toasters, flat irons, stoves, ranges, automobiles and other modern conveniences.
—Many other improvements in labor saving machinery have taken place in weaving knitting, sewing, shoe making and other automatic contrivances since the Rudge & Guenzel Co. business was started.

Store Services, too, Have Been Revolutionized

—Adding, subtracting, multiplying, calculating and billing machines for folding bills and letters, for sealing and affixing stamps on envelopes, dictating machines, dish washing and ice cream machines (Cafeteria electric scrubbing machines, pneumatic cash and air filters for perfect ventilation, patent files and indexes, and many other labor saving appliances were hardly heard of 40 years ago.
—The Rudge & Guenzel Co. business has kept pace with the general development of the world, and has grown up along with Nebraska and Lincoln. In this era of improvement this store's motto shall ever be to grow better as it grows larger.
—While many things have changed the foundation principles of fair dealings with all are unalterable.

—The Rudge & Morris business in 1886 used the telephone and gas light as it was in those days, and has used their improvements as the years rolled on. In 1892 the electric light was introduced in the store, as well as the typewriter, the cash register, the adding machines.
—A year later we had our first passenger elevator. Later on automatic scales, safety elevators, the measuregraph, the comptometer, pneumatic cash system and automatic delivery were inaugurated by the firm.
—Not only would it be impossible to provide the marvelous variety of articles now displayed but it would be utterly impossible to serve our hundreds and thousands of customers in the manner required today, without the inventions and improvements of today.

—There will always be a satisfaction in doing business with the Rudge & Guenzel Co. on correct principles and especially when we continually strive to gain and retain the CONFIDENCE of the people.

Our 40th Anniversary Sale Is Now In Progress

—We invite you to participate in the lower prices and to partake of the dependable merchandise at our low anniversary sale prices.

"40 Years of Service in Lincoln"

The Fastest Forty Years in History

—In 1886, Vieille, a Frenchman, invented smokeless powder.
—In 1887 Tesla invented the split-phase induction motor. The same year the single-type composing machine was invented. This also was the year of the invention of Bradley's rotary converter.
—In 1888, Eastman secured the patents for the transparent photograph film from which today's marvelous motion picture industry is an outgrowth. Burroughs invented the recording adding machine this year, and the latest models are now in use by Rudge & Guenzel.
—In 1889 Thomson introduced electric welding.
—In 1890 Welch, an Austrian, invented the gas mantle burner.
—In 1891 Carborundum was discovered and Harveyized armor plate was introduced.
—The year 1892 Tesla invented the alternate current motor.
—In 1893 Thomas A. Edison invented the first motion picture machine.
—In 1895, Preece, an Englishman, discovered low frequency in wireless telegraphy. Marconi, a year later, followed with the same in high frequency. The same year the modern type of the disc plow was invented.
—In 1896 saw the beginnings of the Diesel oil motor engine and of electric steel. A year later, high-speed steel was discovered.
—In 1903 Orville and Wilbur Wright in a crude hand made flying machine heavier than air, rose from the earth at Kelly Hawk, N. C., and flew in the face of the sun.
—In 1905 W. T. Uze of Eweden perfected the depth bomb.
—In 1911 Glenn H. Curtiss launched his hydro-aeroplane upon the sea.
—In 1912 Isaac N. Lewis invented a machine gun that purred and poured a stream of lead at rate of 800 rounds a minute.
—In 1912 submarines sprang like huge harmless cigars at the Elizabeth Shipyards; and later were to show their teeth and periscope to spawn the foreign waters in the late world war.
—In 1914 the world's greatest war began. His Berthas were mounted and poured projectiles into cities 75 miles away.
—Others of the greatest of modern inventions used in this progressive world include, wireless telegraphy and telephone, the locomotive, automobile and gas engine, the aeroplane, radium, anesthetics, antiseptics and antibiotics, spectrum analysis, X-rays and other Ultra-Violet Rays.
—Poison gas, used in world war, and cold-war errors are accounted modern marvels.
—The skyscraper type of hotel and office building, with skeleton iron or steel frame, is an unending wonder of the modern world.
—Other modern marvels are the United States Capitol at Washington; the Catskill aqueduct with its dams, conduits and reservoirs; the Brooklyn Bridge; giant ocean steamships; California redwood trees, some of which are over 200 feet high; the seedless orange, and other hybrid and artificially mated plants, fruits and flowers.
—Today we are enjoying the latest phenomenon of science, the Radio. The discoveries are endless, but enough have been given to show the remarkable progress of the world within the last 40 years.
—Time flies, we say, but Austin Dobson says, "Time goes, you say? Ah, no! Alas, Time stays, we go."
—Eight presidents have served the country since this business was inaugurated. Governors have held office in Nebraska since this business began.