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AFRAID? WHO CARES?

"Students no longer are content to accept what is taught them without protest," Dr. Karl Wettstone, president of Omaha university, stated in an address at Omaha Monday in which he expressed the fear that student bodies may gain control of colleges and universities.

Dr. Wettstone decried modern "5-and-10-cent store" education where students are allowed to take what they want, which usually, he remarked, is just enough subjects to entitle them to their degrees.

All of which goes back to the old question of whether students are mature enough to be allowed control and freedom during their collegiate career. If not, it is necessary that they should be held to rigid rules and strict requirements—and the conditions that Dr. Wettstone laments would be worthy of serious consideration.

But if the average student taking work in a university, is capable of individual thought and self-control, such a situation would be a good indication that students are becoming more interested in their studies.

Is it necessary that students should be content to accept what is taught them without protest? Is it even advisable? If so, dangerous propaganda is being spread by members of our own faculty who impress students with the fact that they should not placidly accept or agree with everything merely because the text or instructor says so.

The complaint against the tendency to allow students to take what they want is rather unique. For the usual cry is that universities still adhere to too many requirements—that they are mills wherein individual tendencies are twisted and shaped to a standardized pattern established in the registrar's office.

As a university president, Dr. Wettstone should know whereof he speaks. But if anyone else had made such a statement we would be liable to assume that he had been reading modern fiction depicting college life.

Speaking of Scotchmen, we are reminded of the college student who killed his fraternity brother so it could be charged to him.—Intercollegiate Press.

VACCINATION

Just when comment on vaccination for smallpox was considered a past issue, several letters on the subject appeared. Some were merely opinion. Others were filled with facts showing, for the most part, the benefits derived from vaccination.

Mr. E. B. Smith's statements are not necessarily to be doubted. But the general impression is that he has singled out an exceptional case or two rather than considering comparative percentages and the field as a whole.

Proof of the advantages of vaccination seem to so overwhelm the dissenting opinions that, unless a new point of view is to be stated, further comment will be considered unnecessary.



Daily Nebraskan readers are cordially invited to contribute articles to this column. This paper, however, assumes no responsibility for the sentiment expressed herein, and reserves the right to exclude any libelous or undesirable matter.

To the Editor:

In the Thursday issue of "The Daily Nebraskan" I find an answer to my letter, regarding "Vaccination", which appeared in the same issue. In defense, I wish to state that it is true that many of the facts presented are nineteenth century facts, but, nevertheless, I maintain that I am living in the twentieth century as much as anyone.

But, if it is 20th century facts that are wanted, I shall relate a few cases with which I am personally acquainted. The first case is a man from the western part of the state who was vaccinated at the age of ten and within a year he developed a case of Proriosis.

A well known professional man of Lincoln suffers from Proriosis which is most unpleasant, and on the

ment to his practice. He is firmly convinced that it is the result of vaccination.

It has been my privilege to come in contact with a number of psychopathic cases in the past six years. One which impressed me most was a young man who had been honorably discharged from the service during the war by reason of "shell shock".

A member of my family suffered more from vaccination than I did during both my attacks of smallpox. She not only had temporary suffering but ever since her acquisition of that filthy virus she has suffered from heart trouble of no slight degree.

Three years ago a group of physicians, one of whom I know personally, bought three samples of the best virus on the market and analyzed them. All three of the samples showed strong traces of syphilis and tuberculosis germs.

This is my last contribution on this subject. I only want other students to know that there are two sides to the vaccination question and to realize the serious conditions which may result from thoughtless acceptance of the vaccination plea.

To the Editor:

In your issue of February 18th you published a letter from Mr. E. Burke Smith opposing vaccination against smallpox. This is a pertinent question at this time as there are cases appearing in the University and in the public schools.

My experience has conclusively shown me the value of protective measures against disease. Any one who has lived through the period of the Spanish-American War recalls the great loss of life because of typhoid fever in the concentration camps.

There can be no better evidence of the value of vaccination against smallpox than that shown by the figures of our Army in the World War. There were 4,128,479 men in our Army with a record of 13,703,191 admissions to the hospital of men sick, 794 of whom had smallpox and six deaths from it.

"Those who are indifferent and who fail to have their children vaccinated are also contributors to the continuance of smallpox—that disgrace to civilization. The catastrophe that recently occurred in the Philippine Islands, when more than 50,000 persons lost their lives from smallpox, should be a warning to the people of the United States.

"In Russia, where vaccination never has been widely employed, the disease prevails continuously. From 1890 to 1914 an average of more than 100,000 cases occurred yearly. Reports by the League of Nations indicate that in recent years, with lessened vaccination, the rate has been even higher.

"Before the American occupation, Porto Rico was constantly afflicted with serious outbreaks of smallpox. Thorough vaccination was carried out, and since then the disease has occurred but seldom. In the recent small outbreaks, the disease was mild in character.

"In the history of physicians, nurses and attendants who throughout the years have served the unfortunate victims of smallpox, there is no record of any attendants dying of the disease if properly vaccinated, and there are numerous instances in which the disease would have been contracted if vaccination had not been performed.

"Force and Leake (Pub. Health Rep. 36: 1975 (Aug. 19, 1921)) show that the incidence of smallpox in the United States is directly related to the public attitude toward vaccination. In New York, where the sentiment against it is not very strong, the rate is 0.05 per thousand, whereas in Minnesota, where sentiment against vaccination is more pronounced, the rate is 2.46 or nearly fifty times as great."

The history of smallpox is that when an epidemic appears a large portion of the population is vaccinated and the disease dies out. Then the people become careless and are not vaccinated. The disease then appears and the same cycle is gone through.

One merely has to visit those countries where vaccination against smallpox is not used to see the terrible results of the disease left on those who survive, to say nothing of the appalling number of deaths, to be convinced of the value of vaccination.

Very truly yours, F. W. JEWETT, Lieut. Col., Inf., (DOL)

Notices

A. I. E. E. There will be an A. I. E. E. meeting at E. E. 204, at 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

Social Calendar

Thursday, February 23 Y. W. C. A. Staffs dinner. Friday, February 24 Sigma Alpha Epsilon formal, Lincoln hotel. Sigma Nu house dance. Alpha Delta Theta, house dance. Saturday, February 25 Kappa Alpha Theta formal, Lincoln hotel. Alpha Theta Chi formal, Scottish Rite Temple. Theta Chi, house dance. Phi Kappa Psi, house dance. Cosmopolitan club social, Temple. Kappa Psi, house dance. Alpha Phi, leap year party. Big Sister party, 3-5 Ellen Smith Hall.

Rabbi Talks at World Forum

(Continued from Page 1) Before more than seventy-five students Rabbi Starrels voiced his approval of the League of Nations and attacked those men who are secretly trying to plunge the nation into another war.

Urges Common Sense "There should be quite a large mixture of common sense in political thinking," stated Mr. Starrels. "Our nation is facing a growing menace, namely that of war, which is the cause of no end of heart-breaking and anguish."

Measurements Are Accurate In speaking of astronomical distances, Professor Swezey made the statement that the larger distances could not be as accurately measured as the smaller ones.

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assassination of an Austrian archduke.

War was great and peace was ignominiously little. The type of peace that we have is like that forced by a big brute, down the throats of the beaten foe.

Poor Weather Halts Andrews Hall Work

(Continued from Page 1) en brick layers employed alone, putting in the brick walls on the first floor. At present about fifty-five men are at work on the structure.

Contracts for plumbing and heating have not yet been let. Earnest Rokahr & Sons, contractors, hope to complete the building by the middle of July. Their contract date calls for August 20.

"We Have Facts to Back Our Statements"

(Continued from Page 1) showed that there were about a hundred lines in the spectrum of the sun which represented iron. Tests in the laboratory have proven that these lines always represent iron and it is one of the several tests for iron.

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ment is accurate.

In smaller distances, however, the astronomer is able to make very accurate measurements, according to Professor Swezey. Two different students have determined true north and south on the campus with a possible error of less than a millimeter in one block.

"Science has methods of determining its own possible error," he declared, in speaking of the application of mathematics in astronomy. "Measurements are made, mathematics is applied and conclusions are formed with facts as a basis."

"Irish" Ireland Tries Ponies in Practice

(Continued from Page 1) gers without bending either knee.

The big feature of the evening was the running in place race. With eight University men running at top speed on the second floor of the Temple a catastrophe seemed inevitable. However, even Bill Mentzer's frantic attempts to push the floor in on someone below were of no avail.

"I think we have some exceptionally good material for the chorus," replied "Irish" Ireland when questioned concerning the possibilities of

the ambitious Cornhuaker chorusmen. The chorus will be quite difficult, and, as Paul Burgert admitted last night, "You have to be something besides a little hoarse to be a pony!"

Fourteen men were chosen from the applicants, and competition will be carried on in all workouts to see what eight men are chosen. The exercises closed last night with fourteen tired ponies and room 202 of the Temple filled with that vague, undefinable something usually connected with the Y. M. C. A.

Burrill Gets Summer Appointment

Miss Helen Burrill, formerly an assistant in geography and who received her Master's degree in 1927, has been appointed to teach during the twelve weeks summer session at the State Teachers College at Kirksville, Missouri. Miss Burrill is now teaching Geography in the Junior high school at Fremont, Nebraska.

What shall I do with that Spot? Call B3367 VARSITY CLEANERS AND DYERS

SMOKER FOR UNIVERSITY MEN

GARDEN ROOM HOTEL LINCOLN

Friday, February 24, 4 P. M.

Entertainment will be furnished by

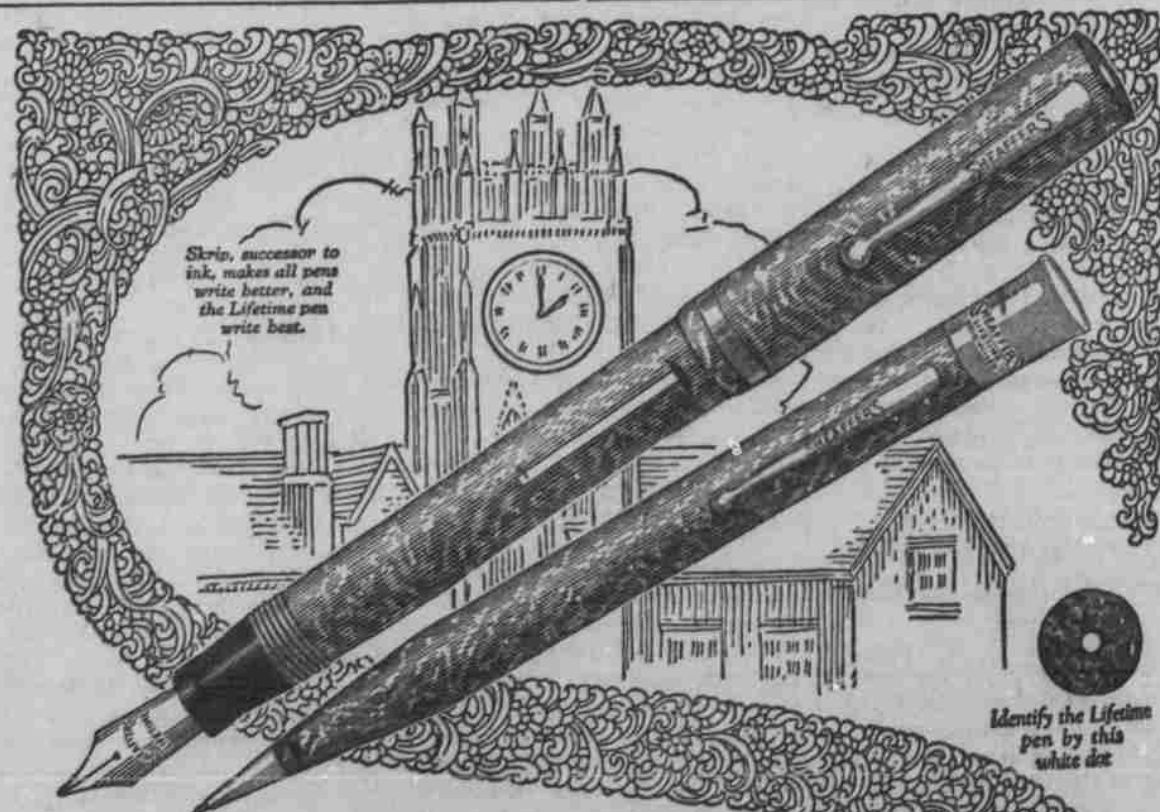
JACK WALDRON

Winter Garden Star Now

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Mr. Waldron will assist Mr. A. R. Green in displaying University Clothes designed by Fred Metz for the House of Kuppenheimer. All University Men are cordially invited.

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