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THE PARKING PROBLEM

A suggestion to use certain areas of the campus for parking purposes is proposed by J. E. in the Soap Box as a possible solution to the parking problem. He points out that either the present drill field or the space being cleared north of Bessey Hall and Morrill Hall could be used for this purpose. This would clear the streets of the congestion caused by the present inadequate parking facilities.

The proposal to convert the drill field into a space for parking seems at first a foolish one. If it would necessitate a removal of the R. O. T. C. parade grounds to a less suitable spot merely for the convenience of those students driving cars to school, the idea would not be worth considering.

But the erection of Andrews Hall has made the present site a less desirable one for military drill. And the building plans stipulate that the next building will probably be placed south of Bessey Hall. It will then be necessary for the military department to find another location for their drill field. The space between the new structures and Social Sciences building would later be developed into a mall.

Where would the other drill field be located? The land south of the Coliseum is being cleared and leveled in anticipation of the time when the space will be converted into the proposed Memorial Mall. But it will probably be some time before this development will take place. In the meantime this space would be large enough and very suitable for a drill field.

As long as the military department continues to use the present parade ground, it would be useless to agitate a movement to allow parking within that space. But if they should see fit to move to a larger area such as that being established south of the Coliseum, there is little reason why students should not be allowed to park their cars in the space north of Social Sciences building—at least until preparations for a mall would be under way.

Students should bear in mind, however, that the difficulty of parking under the present regulations is not the most important reason for the numerous complaints against the recent rulings. It is, rather, that the present traffic regulations are encouraging, rather than discouraging, city traffic on streets adjacent to the campus. This increases the noise, confusion, and danger to student pedestrians that the University has been striving to avoid.

"I'll help you with that Math, Joe, I've got it all here in a nut-shell."
 Voice from the other room: "Oh, you've memorized it, eh?"—Miami Student.

ANOTHER VARSITY DANCE!

A novel experiment is being attempted by the Varsity Dance Committee in holding their next party in the Student Activities building at the Agricultural campus. This is the first time that the Varsity dances have been given in a building away from the city campus.

Unable to book a party in the Coliseum until next month, the committee was forced to look for another place that would be suitable for such a party and yet be in accordance with the policy of holding Varsity dances in university buildings. The Student Activities building was thus selected as the location for the dance to be given March 24.

The one disadvantage to the change is that the distance will probably keep many away who would otherwise attend. On the other hand, those who believe that the Coliseum is too large a building in which to stage a successful party will approve of the change.

Whether or not the new location will meet general approval is a question. At any rate, we welcome the approval of the committee from their period of inactivity during the formal season.

The Cynic Says:

Women at the University of Cincinnati are learning to play the Greek games. It seems to be a pledge requirement among the sororities at Nebraska.



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. A limit of six hundred words has been placed on all contributions.

To the Editor:

Parking, and more parking, the bane of the car-driving students. Since Mr. Baer has so kindly taken the parking problem out of the University's hands and restricted parking to only half the amount it should be, students around the Nebraska campus are looking for sky hooks to get their cars on—they have even gone so far as to get up an hour earlier in the morning in order to get a place to park their cars.

Since the erection of the new Andrews Hall on the east terminus of the parade grounds, that portion of the R. O. T. C.'s playground has been ruined. And now University officials are contemplating on erecting another building south of Bessey Hall. With two buildings on the parade grounds, drilling would be almost an impossibility, so therefore why not use the old drill field for Nebraska's new parking ground.

Parking so close to all the main buildings would indeed be a godsend to the students who have to drive to school. Row upon row of cars could be placed just north of Social Sciences and Teachers College, thus getting away with all the evils of the new parking prob-

lem, in fact with this accommodation Mr. Baer could install a thirty minute parking limit on R and 12th street without in the least bit harming the students.

Another item to relieve the parking situation is the clearing of the corner north of Bessey Hall. This vast amount of space which will eventually be utilized by the University as the Memorial Mall, could also be converted into a student parking campus. It will be some time before definite action will be taken to develop the bare space on this corner of the campus and as officials are awaiting for their plans to materialize, why not use this for an answer to the parking situation.

With all the students parking their cars deep within the recesses of the campus, the city coal trucks and busses could speed down R street in front of the campus as fast as the city speed limit would allow. In fact Lincoln could have a direct speed-way running down R street in front of the campus and another one running down 16th street on fraternity row! If this is the aim of the city officials why not start immediately to utilize all the available space on the campus for relieving the parking problem?

J. E.

In Other Columns

ON NON-UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

If university students would seek a few hints on self-reliance in thought, they would do well to leave the sacred portals of learning and find out what their brethren (and sisters) in the banks and industrial offices are thinking about, outside of office hours.

The universities still provide a refuge for dreamers. Many of the students in any modern university come from rich or protected homes. They have had little or no experience with real life, although they may have seen it and attempted to engage in it.

Still others have come to college from poorer homes, but proudly bearing the record of a brilliant scholastic career. Their brilliancy has caused their parents to make magnificent sacrifices on their behalf; sacrifices always heroic, but sometimes rather unwise, aiming at keeping the "smart" one unspotted from the world by sheltering him from the world.

When these students, after the awful grind of the first year, begin to dip into the real arts and sciences taught by the university, and to mix with a very heterogeneous group, they form strange and peculiar opinions. They are torn with mental conflict, they seek a solution in formal and informal discussion, but house after house of dreams falls to the ground—because the practical experience of life is not there as a foundation.

Now our non-university students are intensely practical and amazingly sensible. It would be wrong to say that they are not idealists, but they prefer to see their ideals translated into terms of everyday life.

Over last week-end several university students led "discussion" groups composed of non-university students, and they found that an exchange of university student thought, and non-university student thought was one of the most beneficial things possible for both concerned.

We students from the university sally forth with the theme "Ideal Life", elaborated into a thousand words in our pockets. And we get the question in return, "Just what is meant by the commandment, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself?"

We might discourse eloquently before them on the brotherhood of man and the foolishness of racial differences, and they ask, "Is it right for a man to marry into another race?" and, what's more, they consider the possible practical consequences with a depth of thought unexcelled by any group of university students.

If we are admirers of Christ as a perfect man, and we talk to them about living the life of Jesus, they ask us, "Should I lose my position in an industrial company by bearing with the manifestly unchristian tenets of that business?"

It is for that practical turn of mind that we admire non-university students. We would like to tell them that they are attending a university of their own creation; a university superior in many ways to our own. They learn their courses as we learn ours, and they base their thoughts on a foundation which is sometimes more solid than ours.

And although we know that there are plenty of young people who are not taking heed of that university of life, being intent on nothing but a shallow unprogressive sort of "good time," we must turn our eyes towards our own university, and we shall see, to our shame, that many students who take lectures here are not one bit better, nor are they deriving any appreciable benefit from privileges often secured for them by others.—McGill Daily.

"Frailty, thy name is woman," said Shakespeare once, but he never tried to feed a co-ed.—Daily Kansan.

THE COLLEGE PARASITE

The college parasite is the fly in the ointment; the hair in the butter; the castor oil in the orange juice. He is to college as the small brother is to the amorous boy friend of his sister's. He has as much business in college as a Jewish clothier in Afghanistan.

The species is easily recognized by its gaudy coloring, which, biology texts inform us, is a warning to students who might come into contact with it.

Because of its slothful nature, the insect is found in large quantities in or around food and drink dispensaries, where soft woods furnish material for the art of carving, and soft drinks are stigma for the artful spinning of risqué yarns. It never is a descendant of poverty-stricken ancestors, since it would be incapable of existing on the fruits of its own labors, which are more scarce than Cairo dancing girls in the Arctic Circle.

College parasites, when they first drift onto the campus, think the Pan-Hellenic is an organization which pans Helen, and when they leave they boast that they are smart enough to know that, just because the lights are out, is no reason to believe she's not at home.

The college parasite preys upon fellow students for everything they can be "done" for; he wastes not only his own time, but that of everyone with whom he comes in contact; he holds up classes with silly prattle in an effort to kid the teacher into believing he is interested in the work.

He takes everything and leaves nothing in return. A text book, the parasites believe, is something "A" students put their noses in. Pencils, they think, are for drawing crude pictures and childish notes. Professors are funny, absent-minded beings, and classes are for brief respites from strenuous fun hunts, in the minds of the purblind and moronic subjects of this discussion. They think girls are funny if they choose to spend an open night with their lessons rather than waste it in the company of an individual whose apparent inebriation is an heritage.

One or two changes in a verse from the pen of Omar Khayyam, the prophet, characterizes the college parasite:

Into this school and why, not knowing,
 He comes, like water willy-nilly flowing,
 And out again as wind along the waste,
 He knows not whither, willy-nilly blowing.
 —The Daily O'Collegian.

Notices

Engineers Week Committee
 There will be a meeting of the Engineers Week Committee at 5 o'clock in Room 206, Mechanical Engineering building, Monday March 19, 1922.

Patrick Schooner
 An important meeting of Sigma Upsilon will be held at 8 o'clock Monday in the office of Prof. L. C. Wimberly, Law College.
Chemical Engineering Society
 The Chemical Engineering Society will hold an open meeting in Room 204 Mechanical Engineering building at 7:45 o'clock. Film on electric detonators will be shown.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

(Continued from Page 1)
CHARLES E. HUGHES

him upon his career with gentle manners and an excellent education. That peculiar earnestness that later became one of his distinguishing characteristics showed itself in his earliest years. He applied himself to his studies in the public schools of Oswego, Newark and New York, won his Phi Beta Kappa as a junior at Brown University, and was graduated in 1881, at the age of 19, with honors in classics. His qualities won him one of the two Carpenter premiums awarded to the two members of the graduating class who "shall, in the judgment of the faculty, unite in the highest degree the three most important elements for success in life—ability, character and attainment."

Mr. Hughes, it was evident from the beginning, possessed these attributes in high degree. He was later to have an opportunity, vouchsafed perhaps to few men, to put them to public use in such manner as to bring him fame and fortune.

Governor of N. Y.

Mr. Hughes was elected Governor, receiving a plurality of 57,897 votes over William R. Hearst, Independent. On Jan. 1, 1907, he assumed public office for the first time. Theodore Roosevelt was President. Robert M. La Follette was Senator from Wisconsin. The political pendulum had swung to the side of reform. The times were Progressive. There was a vast passion for surbing monopolies, breaking up trusts, regulating public utilities and otherwise remodeling



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the world nearer to the liberals' desire.

The end of his first term as Governor found Mr. Hughes with his reforming zeal undiminished. He was renominated and re-elected. But he had already become unpopular with the politicians. His relations with the Republican organization in New York State were anything but happy. He rode into office for the second time on the issue of race-track gambling.

He was still the idol of the Progressives—a term not to become politically current until 1912, but which describes the kind of person Mr. Hughes was while Governor of New York. With the rank and file of Republican politicians, Mr. Hughes not at ease, nor did he evoke in them that sentiment of loyalty usually so accessible to men in high office.

On Supreme Bench

In 1910 President Taft appointed Mr. Hughes an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He resigned as Governor, and although his resignation occurred late in his second term, chagrin was expressed among his liberal supporters that he should have seen fit to leave the State.

From Oct. 10, 1910 to June 10, 1916, Mr. Hughes remained in the august seclusion of the Supreme Court, politically dormant. He had not been involved in the Republican conflicts of 1912, and thus became

the obvious candidate to oppose Woodrow Wilson in 1916. As sentiment for his nomination increased, he took no cognizance of it nor did he commit any overt act which would indicate his intention. If rumor penetrated the red velvet hangings of the Supreme Court and reached the ears of Mr. Hughes, he gave no sign.

On June 10, 1916 he was nominated for President of the United States on the Republican ticket. The election day of Nov. 7, 1916, passed. Late that evening, although the returns were not all reported, Mr. Hughes went to bed in the triumphant belief that he had been elected. His secretaries informed politicians who came to congratulate him that "the President-elect has retired."

The final returns showed 277 electoral votes for Woodrow Wilson and 254 for Charles E. Hughes. For a few hours Mr. Hughes had been raised to the heights; then came a

plunge into the depths of defeat, disappointment, disillusionment.

Heads State Department

On March 4, 1921, he became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Harding. He was 59 years of age, easily the most commanding figure in the original group with which Mr. Harding surrounded himself. His record of public service, with his shining personal integrity, assured Mr. Hughes the admiration, confidence and respect of the country.

Mr. Hughes resigned on March 4, 1925, from the Department of State. The applause of the country rang in his ears as he returned to his private life.
 (Continued on Page 3.)



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