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PREJUDICE VERSUS REASON
 "I'm sold on the rules we now have." Commissioner E. M. Blair announced yesterday afternoon as he verified the statement recently published which stated that the City Council would not be in favor of changing back to diagonal parking on R and Sixteenth streets. He added, however, that the Council would meet and allow student representatives to explain the reasons for the numerous complaints against the present rules. He doubted whether a personal investigation would be necessary.

Thus it seems that as far as the Council is concerned, the question of what regulations shall govern parking near the University is just about settled. As a matter of form and policy, students will be called into the Council and will politely listen to their arguments. The resolution asking that parking be prohibited along R street within a distance of fifty feet from the intersection at Twelfth will probably be accepted. In order that city traffic may be discouraged from R street, a few stop buttons may be placed at various intersections and perhaps a stop signal might even be installed at the intersection at Fourteenth.

The Council will heartily endorse the action of the Student Council in requesting students to walk to the campus whenever possible, and then call it a day. They will return to their homes well-satisfied. For didn't they allow the students to state their opinions and weren't most of the proposed rules accepted? Of course nothing was done about parallel parking but the Council believes that the students are a little rabid on that subject anyway.

We may be entirely wrong in our prediction of what measures may be taken. We hope so. But the fact that the Council has already stated that they would probably not consider a change back to diagonal parking indicates that student opinion will be considered only when it is also Council opinion.

Perhaps the students who have been irritated by the disturbance created by the recent rulings will be pacified by such evasion by the city authorities. We doubt it.

The Cynic Says:
 Perhaps the University parking problem would be a more serious one if the students were voting at the next city election.



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:
 I wish to comment upon the series of articles appearing in *The Daily Nebraskan* dealing with the presidential possibilities in the coming national conventions. It seems to me that this group of articles is one of the most worthwhile of any that have appeared in our publication in recent years. It is a relief to see some interest taken on this campus in something besides petty campus politics. It is of vastly more importance that the students of our state university should be interested in who will be the next chief executive of the United States than in the candidates for the all-important position of chief executive of the junior class. Campus politics certainly have their place, and deserve the attention of the student body. But they don't merit all of their attention.

It is frequently pointed out that the people of the United States are totally indifferent to the political vicissitudes of the country. Indeed, so great is the apathy of the American public, that the greatest scandals in the administration fail to ruffle the calm surface of public opinion. It is no wonder that such a situation exists when one stops to consider that the most educated and intelligent man in the land, the college man, is himself totally immune from any sort of political germ. What happens in the world at large, what is going on in his national government, what local issues are the concern of public-spirited men, do not concern him at all. Who shall preside as queen of some social function will set the campus agog with excitement and activity. But who will control the destinies of the nation is about as interesting to the student as an ordinary lecture on a hot afternoon in May.

The American college student does not occupy the place in the affairs of the state, and in the estimation of the people that the student of the European college does. In Europe, the student thinks in terms that transcend the limits of his campus. The questions that interest the legislatures and administrators of Europe interest him as well. As a result of his application of his knowledge and intelligence to the vital issues of the day, he occupies a place of respect and dignity among the people. But the situation is radically different in the United States. The people receive their notions of the college man from the front pages of the tabloids, where an occasional "frankness" or an "inter-fraternity battle" for some traditional bauble are featured. The scandals of the university, not its constructive thought and work, give it its stamp.

I don't mean to say, for one moment, that the American college student does not think; nor do I say that our universities are not great constructive institutions. But it seems to me that there exists no channel through which the critical and public-minded individuals in our colleges may become informed and find opportunities to express themselves. There should be some medium, some organization, in which the issues of the day are threshed out, and by which the

students may become informed, some means by which the college man may become a stimulant to the political mind of the nation, rather than a drag upon it. The university man, especially the member of state-supported institutions, can, if he wants to, play a leading role in the effort to rid the country of its inertia and utter indifference. He can make himself the leader that the community is preparing him to be.

The efforts of *The Daily Nebraskan* to inform and interest the students in the men who are candidates for the Presidency are to be highly commended. It is a step in the right direction. I hope it will not stop here. Let it take a vigorous and active part in interesting students in the great questions that interest thinking men throughout the country.

We have been campus provincials long enough. Provincialism of any sort is to be condemned. The campus comprises a very small part of the world, after all. While it may be our most immediate interest, it is not, and should not be our only one.

Sincerely
 DAVID FELLMAN.

In Other Columns

CIVILIZATION?

Of all sad tales of tongue or pen, just try to find one much more sad than this little paragraph quoted from the outline of needs and prospects for Nebraska university, published recently by Chancellor Burnett: "Today there are 28 active professors and instructors who have given 25 or more years to service in the university, one who has served faithfully and with distinction for 46 years, and many who have served more than 30 years. Practically none of these have accumulated sufficient property to protect themselves against want in their old age."

If what is called (with much chestiness) "civilization" had time to think about it there would be a world of food for very, very sober reflection in that announcement, an announcement which, fortunately for our own reputation before the world, depicts a situation which it not only true with us, but undoubtedly quite as such, on the average, at every other institution of learning in the United States.

It is a state of affairs that passes understanding. Certainly there is no slackening of the popularity of education. Year after year the doors of the rapidly growing number of our universities are embattled every September by an increasing flood of young men and young women apparently thirsting for the waters of wisdom and learning. In such crowds, and so much with the force of a tidal wave have they come than the poor universities are literally swamped beneath the weight of them. Probably the greatest problem of these institutions today is what to do, what to do with all these thousands and thousands of youngsters who are demanding academic degrees and Greek letter society memberships.

At Nebraska university, Chancellor Burnett points out in this same statement, there are classes with more than a hundred students registered for them, and it takes little imagination to comprehend something of the futility of an instructor trying to do very much with a class of a hundred students. What he would need would be an auditorium, not a classroom. Education, under such conditions, becomes not academic, but forensic.

Most of the other things that the civilization of the present day wants so enthusiastically it is willing to pay for. It wants its motion pictures, and Croesus himself would be flabbergasted at the list of figures and dollar signs on the salary reports that the press agents send us from Hollywood. It wants its automobiles and in Wall street the stock of General Motors rears and rears until all precedents of fabulous bonanzas are smashed to smithereens.

Make an automobile, or some entertaining shadow pantomime and the cornucopia is emptied into your lap in this age of crowded halls of learning, but make a mind or mould a character or spill out the treasures of the lore of the world's learning and its wisdom, treasures wrung, perhaps, from the agony of years of labor in the stench of midnight oils, and you cannot accumulate enough during a lifetime to provide against the needs and wants of old age.

Here is a real consideration for students of civilization and boasters about it. It seems to us that it is a consideration which might profitably be made the subject of several hours discussion in any one of those classes at the university that have more than a hundred students in them. In all of the rest of the history of the world there will be found no more promising material for examination.—Omaha World-Herald.

BETTER HOMES FOR NEBRASKA

A work carried on by the University of Nebraska that deserves more notice than it receives has to do with the homes. It is the home economics course in connection with the College of Agriculture. It is not a mere cooking school, as some derisively refer to it. It deals with the serious business of homemaking in all its branches. Cooking is taught, as a matter of course, but along with that teaching goes instruction in many other things that are vitally important to the home. And the girl who completes the course is qualified to go into a home and manage it successfully in all its departments.

Out of this school has gone into the homes of the state a continued flow of instruction concerning household management and operation. Not the fussy sort that merely upsets and leaves nothing of the good behind, but help that really is helpful. Women who have not had an opportunity to get personal contact with the school have been reached in other ways. They have been taught about foods, how to select and prepare them, what makes a proper diet, and other points of value. Information concerning things that go into the home, its arrangement and management have been given. Dressmaking, care of children—in fact, the entire range of household economics is presented, and to great advantage.

At the school they relate with much gusto the tale of the observer sent by an eastern firm to find out what country women were wearing. He attended a number of county fairs, and then reported he could not tell the difference, for all the women were well dressed and in fashion. The household economic school had something to do with this. It really is making better homes in Nebraska through its course, its radio and other lectures, and through the personal influence of its graduates.—Omaha Bee-News.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

One of the marks of a mental attitude which is healthy is the wave of discussion which is sweeping the country. Everything is being discussed, nothing is taboo—all of which is a good sign.

Discussion may be likened to cultivation; it keeps the ground fresh and vigorous, not allowing weeds to grow up corrupting a field where a valuable growth might get started. Discussion is an indication that people are thinking. Indeed, many colleges and universities are now offering courses in discussion leadership, and we should be duly grateful to such men as Lindsey and Darrow for their part in stirring up thought.

Out of all this fermentation must surely come something new and valuable; a new attitude suited to the present day.
 —Oberlin Review.

Notices

Tuesday, March 20

Perishing Rifles
 The Perishing Rifles will drill Tuesday at 8 o'clock on the drill field in uniform. There will be a dinner at the Hotel Grand at 8 o'clock and formal initiation at 7:30 o'clock at Nebraska Hall.

Tasels
 There will be a meeting of the Tasels Tuesday at 7 o'clock at Ellen Smith Hall.
Cornucob Meeting
 There will be a Cornucob meeting Tuesday evening at 7:15 o'clock in Social Sciences room 112. All men who expect to be initiated please be at the meeting.

Wednesday, March 21

Gamma Alpha Chi
 Gamma Alpha Chi will meet at 5 o'clock Wednesday in the advertising office.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

ALBERT C. RITCHIE

second term assumed all the authority of an unwritten law. So much so that no Democratic Governor before Ritchie was ever nominated to succeed himself and the only Republican Governor to be renominated went down to defeat. The rule seemed inviolate. Neither a constitutional amendment nor a statutory prohibition was deemed to be necessary to raise a barrier against a Maryland Governor perpetuating himself in office.

Smashes Tradition

But the rule did not hold against Ritchie. Not only did he smash it once but if he serves his full time the smasher will have been chief magistrate of his state eleven years, almost, if not quite a new record in these United States. He might have served twelve years except for a few-er-election reorganization which reduced the second Ritchie term to three instead of four years.

He proposes to go back to States rights and to local self-government for the remedies which he believes conditions of today demand. The first of these to his thinking is prohibition and its effects upon the Nation. He is catalogued as a wet and is a wet in the popular meaning of the term. He is opposed both to constitutional prohibition and to Volsteadism. He would return the liquor issue to the states, and he believes it can be done. Here is his prohibition proposal, briefly put:

Prohibition Question
 "Either the Volstead law must be changed or it must be enforced, and I am convinced that it cannot be enforced. We have spent nearly \$150,000,000 trying to enforce it and have sacrificed nearly \$4,000,000,000 in taxes, while the effort has been made and our last state is worse than the first.

"I believe in the right of each state to settle in its own way questions which intimately concern its people. Many states prefer absolute prohibition; others do not. There is no use of ignoring the fact that the population in many states is preponderantly against Volsteadism.

The same doctrine of state determination, Governor Ritchie insists, can be made to apply in other important directions. He warns earnestly against centralization of power in Washington, federal dictation to the states and federal interference with legitimate business.

This Marylander does not pretend to have an answer to all pressing public questions. He has never publicly elaborated his views upon foreign affairs, for example, nor upon the farm problem. Not long ago he went on a speaking tour which took him into the grain belt. He had no inspired message for the farmers and frankly told them so. He said he did not know the true answer to their question, but he added, "I know the farm problem is here and that the answer must be found."

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

the Constitution of the United States. No man should be president of the United States who would nullify any part of the Constitution; no man should be president who would be half-way for the Constitution and half-way against it." There is a voice that rings clear.

(2) League of Nations. The senator is earnestly in favor of the League of Nations as a means for world betterment. He believes our old time-worn doctrine of isolation has been outlived and that an assisting part should be played by the United States in both the League of Nations and the World Court.

(3) Liberalism of spirit. The senator's record of thirty years of sane progressive voting for progressive measures within the Constitution is the best possible answer to the interrogations naturally forthcoming on this point.

(4) The matter of taxation. Senator Underwood's chief battle has been for the placing of the burden of taxation on those best able to carry it, the battering down of tariff rates, and extension of markets for the farmer and the reduction of taxes.

(5) Aid for the farmer. Senator Underwood is constructively interested in the best interests of the farm group and believes the regulating of the foreign policy is the best means of fostering the farmer's interests.

(6) Muscle Shoals. The senator's attitude is one of entire sympathy with the people of the south and especially with the farming element.

In the support of this measure the people may rely implicitly on a faithful and proficient safeguarding of their interests.

CHARLES E. BORAH

of the people, the possibilities of that great office must inevitably have a vast attraction for him.

To him the Presidency would mean the opportunity for positive action, the pressing of his ideas and ideals of democracy. The insurgency, the opposition, of which he is so commonly accused, would, undoubtedly in that office give way to an affirmative leadership, a characteristically independent championship.

Conscious of these possibilities, he would like to be President. But he has no illusions about his chances. "It would take a revolution to nominate me," he said recently. And the group of newspapermen he was addressing smiled with him at his candor.

Index of Individuality

His unswerving faith in democracy and the people goes hand in hand with his aggressive devotion to the Constitution. To grasp an understanding of Mr. Borah, and his public career and acts, these two factors must always be kept in mind, and be used as bases for evaluation; these tenets and the personality of the man, his broad humanity, his kindness, his indomitable courage and unvarying mental independence.

Mr. Borah has served as a United States Senator during the terms of five Presidents. He freely dissented from and opposed the policies and leadership of all, and yet, with all has he been on the most cordial personal terms. It has well been said, "Borah is the severest critic and the personal friend of Presidents."

"Republican party leaders must realize that the country extends beyond the Mississippi River. The agricultural West demands the same consideration that has so long been given the industrial and financial East. The American farmer must be given

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the same full privilege to the American market that American industry has.

"I voted against the McNary-Haugen bill because I considered important provisions of the measure unconstitutional. But relief and protection must be given the farmer. Freight rate discriminations must be abolished; waterways must be developed, and natural resources and water-power conserved.

Would Cut National Debt

"I am for giving prohibition a fair trial. It has not had that yet. I am opposed to its repeal, until it has been given a fair trial; until men in high places have honestly endeavored to enforce it. The plan of party leaders to side-step this great national issue is a menace to the continuance of law and order in America. It cannot and will not be silenced or dodged.

Mr. Borah has often been called a "one-man party." There is much in that. Mr. Borah has never been second in command. He cannot do otherwise than lead; and for the 20 years of his public career he has been the leader of a party—a one-man party of his own.

Of the issues now facing the Nation, Mr. Borah is not only frank, but active. One of the issues he declares is the silence and reticence of leaders and candidates of all parties. He is determined that there shall be public discussions and avowals of position by candidates.

If the people on the earth could stand side by side, they would encircle the globe about fifteen times.

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University Orchestra Gives Vesper Concert

Professor Steckelberg and Walter Wheatley Head Last Program Of Sunday Series

The University of Nebraska orchestra, under the direction of Professor Carl F. Steckelberg and Walter Wheatley, tenor, presented the last concert of the sixth annual Sunday afternoon vesper series, in the Lincoln high school auditorium Sunday afternoon.

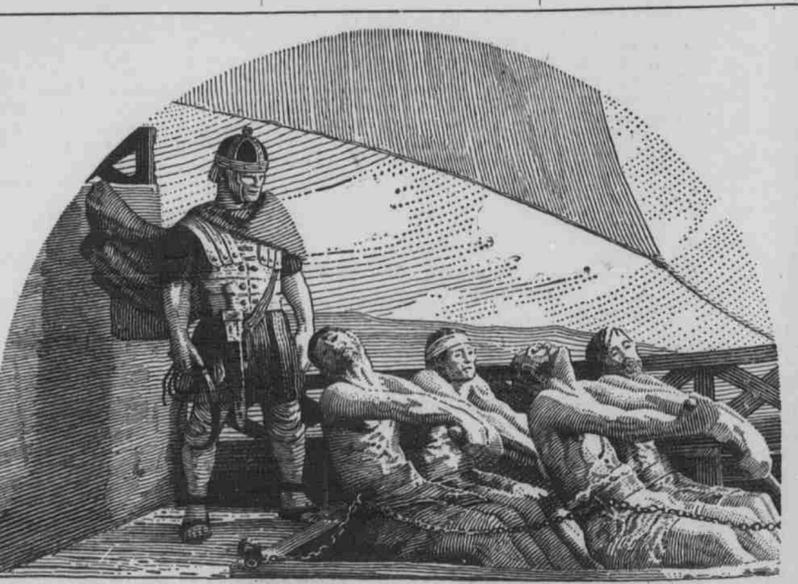
It was announced by Charles E. Richter, who has had charge of the programs, that the same plan would be carried out next year, but with the use of more instrumental music.

Indiana '99 Rule Bars Co-ed Rides Out of City

Bloomington, Ind.—(I P)—The Indiana Daily Student, searching among the university archives, has discovered that in '99 there was a rule at the University of Indiana saying that "No co-ed shall ride by means of horse and buggy beyond the city limits."

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Man is more than a source of power in civilized countries. Electricity has made him master of power. In coming years, the measure

of your success will depend largely on your ability to make electricity work for you. Competition everywhere grows keener, and electricity cuts costs and does work better wherever it is applied.

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