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WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?
 Dormitories? Deferred pledging? These con-
 stitute the subject matter of two of the important
 pieces of legislation in the offing for the Nebraska
 state legislature this session. Statistics compiled
 in the respective offices of the dean of women and
 the dean of student affairs since the discussion of
 the proposed second year pledging bill in the com-
 mittee on education last Thursday, are a revelation
 of the actual housing situation that faces the Uni-
 versity of Nebraska and stares University students
 full in the face.

In November of the past year, there were 1110
 freshman men registered in the University of Ne-
 braska. Thirty percent of this number are estimated
 to have been making their homes with parents or
 relatives in Lincoln. This left a total of 750 fresh-
 man male students who were forced to seek places
 of residence in the city, as facilities might afford.
 From the office of the dean of women come
 the tabulations which show that there was a total
 of 609 freshman women registered in the University
 of Nebraska during the past semester of the year,
 of which number only 289 resided with parents or
 relatives in the city proper. This left a total of 410
 freshman girls entering the University of their own
 resources to establish residence in the city of Lin-
 coln.

These figures mean that a grand total of 1190
 freshman students, the vast proportion of which
 were unfamiliar with Lincoln, secured rooms, estab-
 lished themselves in boarding houses, pledged frat-
 ernities or sororities, or secured residence in the
 inadequate dormitories already established on the
 Nebraska campus. Figures do not lie, so the saying
 goes.

But the statistics mean far more than this.
 Nearly 1200 students, young men and women fresh
 from the high schools of the state, coming from fine
 Nebraska farm homes, from small towns of the
 state, or from the small cities, were met in Lincoln
 with a University that had virtually nothing to offer
 in the way of a dormitory system. There are fine
 buildings, and fine classrooms, but what do they
 mean without a desirable place for a boy or girl to
 live, to study, and to rest? It has meant that either
 incoming freshmen must pledge sororities or frat-
 ernities, or must trust to lady luck to secure a room
 which would be even in a small way serviceable to
 the student who must study and be surrounded by
 a wholesome atmosphere, and in which to absorb
 that education for which parents are sacrificing.
 The distressing thing is that there are few such
 rooms within the fathom of the student pocketbook.

Fraternalties and sororities, from whom the
 power to pledge a portion of these first year men
 and women will be taken, if the present deferred
 pledging bill is written into the statutes, have come
 to the aid of the freshmen who arrive in Lincoln
 and are at the mercy of rooming houses who look
 at student housing from a cold, commercial point of
 view. Fraternalties and sororities, the first semester
 of this year, have taken into their houses 235 fresh-
 man male students and 111 women students. This
 makes a meager total of 246 freshmen, out of a pos-
 sible 1190, that have secured desirable rooming fac-
 ilities.

What of the remaining 844 freshmen each year?
 There have been no adequate dormitories, desirable
 home-like rooms are at a premium, far out in the
 city, and scattered to the four winds. Fraternalties
 and sororities are not scowling at the deferred pledg-
 ing bill from the selfish position. They have taken
 but a comparatively small portion of the incoming
 freshmen. Their stand is that of a benefactor of the
 freshmen influx, because they have provided
 wholesome rooming facilities for at least a portion
 of the students.

If the deferred pledging bill becomes a law, ap-
 proximately three hundred fifty more freshmen will
 be thrown out to search for suitable rooms which
 cannot be found. If there were dormitories, and ade-
 quate dormitories for the incoming freshman class,
 fraternalties and sororities would be among the first
 to flock to the standard of a deferred pledging pro-
 posal.

But there are no dormitories of the proportions
 to accommodate any significant number of freshman
 students. Where are they going?

An Indian griddstone has been donated to the
 museum. This is among the first bits of informa-
 tion that Indians went to college years ago.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Continuation of the attempt to reproduce the
 best of undergraduate humor was exhibited yester-
 day in the appearance of the first number of the
 Awgwan under the new editorial and business staff.
 Changes in typography, cartoons, and features are
 always expected with the inception of a new staff
 of workers. But the college student who is anxious
 to see publicity given to some of the less serious
 aspects of college life, investigates deeper than the
 mere mechanical changes that a comic magazine
 undergoes.

Humor magazines are read for their humor con-
 tent, and the college youth seldom finds a joke that
 will cause him to wince or blink his eyes. Realiza-
 tion that humor magazines are not absolutely typi-

cal of the true aspects of college life rarely causes
 the student to rise up and complain about the char-
 acter of the jokes that are contained in the publi-
 cation. It is this realization and understanding
 among students themselves that is really detrimen-
 tal to the humor magazine. Students know that the
 things portrayed are not typical, and they take for
 granted that everyone else should know that many
 of the situations are false. Consequently, the maga-
 zine filters out into the non-college group, and the
 impression of college life as a farce and continual
 round of hilarity and nonsense is bred and nour-
 ished. Who suffers?

The editorial staff of the humor magazine then,
 must bear the heavy burden of maintaining a posi-
 tion between the two fires. College students demand
 the spicy, the snappy, and the novel, in their cam-
 pus humor publication. The public is quick to
 frown and condemn if the magazine approaches any
 stage of suggestiveness whatever. The editor then
 must keep his magazine from the ash can by choos-
 ing such facetious material as possesses life and
 virility, and must steer clear of the second fire of
 public opinion which criticizes anything that bor-
 ders upon the racy, salacious joke.
 That is responsibility.

Perhaps after another fifty years the trees that
 are planted in front of Ellen Smith hall will be
 large enough to cut down again.

DIFFERENT PROBLEMS

House Roll 178, which is before the house of
 representatives committee on constitutional amend-
 ments at the present time would transfer the duties
 that are now taken care of by the board of regents
 of the University of Nebraska to a state board of
 education.

The bill, which is sponsored by State Represen-
 tative Hovis of Dawson county, would abolish the
 board of regents of the University and the state
 normal board and set up in the place of these two
 bodies a state board of education consisting of six
 members, one to be elected from each congressional
 district with the state superintendent a member of
 the board by virtue of his office.

The problem of consolidating the duties of the
 board of regents and the state normal board brings
 to light the difficulties that such a state board would
 encounter. Because the state normals of Nebraska
 and the University of Nebraska are maintained by
 taxpayers of the state, and because they are state
 institutions in the first instant, does not prove that
 the problems which confront one will be the same
 identical problems which confront the other. Divided
 attention is necessarily going to be one of the
 greatest objections to such a system.

The regents of the University of Nebraska have
 a multiplicity of duties that pertain directly to the
 University. There is a task which calls for the
 closest contact to the institution which they are
 serving. In the same manner, the state normal
 board encounters those problems which are strictly
 in their own category.

An elective state board of education with the
 incentive that would naturally be given by a choice
 salary would place the election of that board in the
 field of politics pure and simple. It would become
 the object of attainment because of the salary in-
 ducement and not because of intense interest in
 the institutions of the state and the work which
 they are doing.

There is no more mystery. The Awgwan came
 out yesterday.

From the looks of the scoring column, Nebraska
 played Churchill instead of Oklahoma the other
 night.

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

DEAN SHERMAN'S SUCCESSOR

Dean L. A. Sherman, after forty-seven years of
 service, is to retire as the active head of the Eng-
 lish department at the state university. The length
 of his tenure has been enough to mark his as an
 extraordinary career. What makes it the more ex-
 traordinary is that for almost a half century he has
 been, and still remains, a pioneer with a new method
 to facilitate the study and appreciation of English
 literature. Hostile critics have dismissed it as
 "word counting," have sneered at the invoking of
 arithmetic and algebra and calculus as aids to the
 writing and understanding of English, but the good
 professor has held tenaciously to his method, un-
 daunted by his slow progress outside Nebraska. Re-
 gardless however of his hobby, Dr. Sherman has
 impressed his students as a sound scholar and an
 inspiring teacher, a gentleman of refinement and
 culture who has presided with dignity over the uni-
 versity's most important department.

It is this fact—that the department of English
 is the university's most important department, with
 between 4,000 and 5,000 registrations annually—that
 should seriously impress Chancellor Burnett and
 the regents when they set about finding Dean
 Sherman's successor. This is a post for which no
 second or third rate man can qualify. It calls for
 an educator of sound scholarship, of ripened culture,
 of vision and sympathy and understanding.

Chancellor Burnett has spoken wisely and
 bravely of the worth of a professor—of the univer-
 sity's pressing need for competent and able men
 on its teaching staff. He has manifested, in the
 short time he has been chancellor, a lively desire to
 save the university from intellectual and spiritual
 bankruptcy. Alumni and students will look to him
 hopefully, therefore, for wise and disinterested lead-
 ership at this juncture; for a leadership that will
 rise above intramural politics and faction in the
 search for an outstanding man, one who will be
 able to command the respect of his staff and his
 intelligent students, as Dean Sherman's successor.
 —Omaha World-Herald

MISTER, PROFESSOR OR DOCTOR?

The error of addressing all from professor to
 assistant with the title of doctor, or perhaps pro-
 fessor, is one which is very prevalent on the cam-
 pus, and which with a little thought might be done
 away with.

In the first place, all teachers are not nec-
 essarily professors, and many do not hold the doctor's
 degree. It would take only a few minutes perusal
 of the university catalogue to determine just who is
 to be addressed with the simple mister, and who
 should be called professor.

Some persons deliberately use the wrong prefix
 to a name, with the idea that a B.A. would feel
 flattered at being called doctor, or an instructor
 dignified with professor. But with a sane man it
 would be much more a matter of policy to trouble
 oneself to learn the correct manner of address.

It may seem a small thing to speak to a man
 by the wrong title—for after all titles amount to
 little. Yet it is an inaccuracy, and who can justify
 one of these?
 —Louisiana Recelle

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

Five Dollars for Books.
 Reaction to Primary.
 Governor Weaver Vetoes.
 Bank Problem Perplexes.
 BY BOB KELLY

Is it unreasonable for the legis-
 lature to require country school
 districts to spend at least five dol-
 lars a year for a permanent li-
 brary? That was the question the
 house discussed yesterday and de-
 cided that it was not. The bill,
 which was advanced for third read-
 ing, provides that the school dis-
 trict shall spend five dollars for
 each teacher it employs.

The legislature has always looked
 rather kindly upon the public
 schools building up their libraries.
 A bill similar to this one was pas-
 sed some years ago but was made
 ineffective by later amendment
 which made the purchase of books
 optional with the school boards.
 One of the first things the legisla-
 ture did in connection with estab-
 lishing the University was to pro-
 vide that the matriculation fees
 should be used for the building up
 of a library.

A reaction to the enthusiasm for
 the extension of the direct primary
 is noted in the action of the sen-
 ate in advancing the Griswold bill
 to third reading. The bill provides
 that the national committeemen
 and delegates to the national con-
 ventions shall be chosen by state
 conventions of the parties rather
 than by direct primary as is the
 case under the present law.

The bill also proposes a uniform
 date for the holding of primary
 elections regardless of presidential
 years and provides that the state
 conventions shall be held before
 the primary. Under the terms of
 the bill the presidential preference
 vote would be done away with.
 Nebraska was one of the first
 states to pass direct primary legis-
 lation. Following the lead of Wis-
 consin and Oregon, Nebraska in
 1907 first introduced the direct
 primary and has had a rather pec-
 uliar presidential primary in that
 the delegates to the conventions
 are chosen at the primary and at
 the same time the people express
 their preference for president.

Governor Weaver voiced his dis-
 approval of an act of the legisla-
 ture in a message he sent to the
 house Monday afternoon. The bill
 that he vetoed would permit the
 railroads to issue passes to law-
 yers and physicians who are part-
 time employees of the railroad. Gov-
 ernor Weaver said that he con-
 sidered it class legislation and un-
 justified. It is possible that he sees
 in it an effort of the railroads to
 curb the flood of adverse decisions
 at the hands of the courts.

The fight of the bank guaranty
 law was merrily along. As yet
 neither house has enacted or even
 considered any bills on the matter.
 The joint committees on the bank-
 ing met Monday night in the house
 chamber to hear a discussion of
 proposed legislation. The meeting
 was called principally to hear the
 opinion of the deposits of de-
 funct banks.

The senate, in a resolution pas-
 sed last week, asked the governor
 to appoint a commission to inves-
 tigate the work of the guaranty
 commission and to study the sit-
 uation. It is possible that a special
 session will come out of this bank
 muddle.

The house judiciary committee
 meeting this week. The bill creates
 a judicial council composed of the
 chief justice, attorney general,
 chairman of the senate and the
 house judiciary, one associate jus-
 tice, three district judges and two
 members of the state bar associa-
 tion to study judicial systems and
 to organize a bureau of criminal
 statistics for study of crime and
 its prevention.
 This bill is important because

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It is a recognition of the fact that
 there is something wrong in our
 judicial system. The fault may not
 be peculiarly with Nebraska sys-
 tem. The fault may not be pecu-
 liarly with Nebraska system but with
 the system in the United States.

 Both houses suspended the reg-
 ular business long enough Tues-
 day to pay a tribute to the mem-
 ory of Abraham Lincoln.

STUDENTS ARE CONTENT AFTER AWGWAN REVEALS IDENTITY OF 'MYSTERY MAN'

Continued from Page 1.
 appropriately ends with an adver-
 tisement of cigarettes—they steady
 the nerves!

Douglas Timmerman, editor of
 the Awgwan has prepared a com-
 plete list of the editorial staff as
 follows:
 Warren Chiles, Marguerite Dan-
 jelson, William Daugherty, Lowell
 Davis, Margaret Day, Virginia
 Faulkner, La Selle Gilman, Neal
 Gomon, Margaret Ketring, Robert
 Laing, Jack Lowe, Raymond Mur-
 ray, Gordon Roberts, Roger Rob-
 inson, Florence Seward, Elmont
 Waite, Mercedes Wochner.
 The art staff includes: Arch
 Powell, director; James Pickering,
 Gene Allen, Catherine Ashford,
 Robert Bundy, Helen Chase, Ray
 Crabtree, Lee Daniels, E. Fager-
 berg, La Selle Gilman, Margaret
 Ketring, Milton Reynolds, Roger
 Robinson, Frank Roehl, N. D. Van-
 Natta, Jim Whitaker, Don Whitty.
 The business staff is composed of
 William Baker, Edwin Faulkner
 and Roger Wilkerson.

SINGER WITH CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY FOLLOWS A BUSY PROFESSIONAL LIFE

Continued from Page 1.
 Hackett has reached a vast number,
 although he is still young in years
 and youthful in appearance.

Gets Early Recognition.
 Hackett was born in Worcester,
 Massachusetts, and educated in
 Boston, where he sang several
 years as a soloist in church choirs.
 One day he appeared with a con-
 cert in Providence, Rhode Island,
 in which Lillian Nordica was the
 principal figure. The praise he won
 from the audience and from Nord-
 ica herself encouraged him to
 seek wider fields and soon after-
 ward he was engaged as a soloist
 in a large New York church. His
 next opportunity came when he
 was engaged for a part in Verdi's
 "Requiem Mass," which was being
 sung at Carnegie Hall by Cluck,
 Homer, Witherspoon and other
 celebrities of the time.

Even among these great artists,
 the voice of Hackett was singled
 out for comment and he was en-
 couraged to set the operatic stage
 as his goal. Soon afterward he went
 to Italy and after making phenom-
 enal progress because of his already
 fine training, he made his debut in
 1918, singing in "Mefistofele" in
 the opera at Genoa.
 His success in Genoa led to an
 invitation from La Scala opera in
 Milan, to sing there and his first
 appearance there set a new mark
 in the colorful history of the opera,
 for he sang the leading role in
 "Mignon," which had never before
 been given at La Scala.

Began To Appear Often
 From that time demands for his
 appearance began to become more
 numerous. He was first called to
 South America where, after appear-
 ing with Caruso at the Colou
 theater in Buenos Aires, he became
 a South American favorite and
 since has been engaged by the lead-
 ing opera companies of all the

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Wednesday, February 13
 Beta Sigma Phi 12:00
 Awgwan Staff 12:15
 Daily Nebraskan Business Staff 12:30

Thursday, February 14
 Catholic Students 12:00
 Freshing Hours 12:15
 Dairy Club 12:30

Friday, February 15
 A. J. E. K. 12:00
 "N" Club 12:15
 Olet 12:30

larger countries of that continent
 on many occasions.
 After Hackett's first conquest of
 South America, he returned to
 Europe to score further successes
 and appeared on the most famous
 stages of Italy, France, Germany,
 England and other countries. He
 was particularly in demand for
 gala performances arranged for
 high dignitaries throughout Europe
 and post war, music hungry audi-
 ences everywhere extended him a
 warm welcome.

War Influences Plans.
 America, also emerging from the
 war, found the ranks of its artists
 depleted and disorganized and one
 of the first recruits selected by the
 Metropolitan Opera company of
 New York was Hackett, an Ameri-
 can who had won fame abroad
 before he had been acclaimed in his
 own land. His popularity in New
 York was immediate and he sang
 there for three seasons before be-
 ing brought to the Chicago opera
 organization. He is now in his fifth
 season with the Chicago company.

Hackett maintains an apartment
 in Chicago and one in Milan for use
 during his frequent engagements
 abroad, and a villa on the Italian
 Riviera in which he spends the short
 vacations between the continuous
 demands for his appearances. He
 is an enthusiastic follower of sports.
 Of his opera roles he has sung
 that of Faust more often than any
 other and considers it one of his
 favorites since it has brought him
 success in so many performances
 throughout the western world.

DEAN LYMAN OUTLINES STUDENT CARE IN UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

Continued from Page 1.
 occupancy. New furniture has been
 moved into the living quarters, and
 new beds will be installed this
 week if possible.
 "If dormitories are rearranged
 according to the bill now before the
 legislature we may have the house
 next door west from the infirmary
 for a separate building in which to
 treat contagious diseases.

Outlines Method of Report.
 "We want students to be sure to
 understand the method of getting
 free medical attention," emphasized
 Doctor Lyman. "It will be neces-
 sary for students to call the In-
 firmary, which will be available at

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all times on a separate telephone,
 and report their illness. Then the
 infirmary will send out a university
 doctor immediately. The students
 will have their choice of three or
 four University physicians.
 "This is the only way in which
 free medical attention can be given.
 Students sometimes have the opin-
 ion that they can call in city physi-
 cians at the University's expense,
 but this is impossible."

ATTORNEYS FILE ANSWERS TO SUIT

Answers to a suit to test the
 validity of the constitutional
 amendment changing jurisdiction
 of the state schools for the deaf
 at Omaha and for the blind at Ne-
 braska City have been filed in the
 state supreme court.


Attorneys for the University of
 Nebraska Board of Regents filed
 answers in supreme court to the
 mandamus action started to com-
 pel the regents to assume jurisdic-
 tion, control, and management of
 the institutions for the blind and
 deaf.

Given Committee Position

Prof. A. A. Reed has been ap-
 pointed a member of the committee
 for nomination of officers for the
 North Central association of col-
 leges and secondary schools.

UNIVERSITY PLAYERS CONTINUE WEEK'S RUN

Continued from Page 1.
 that is required of his philosophy.
 Herbert Yenne, the veteran actor
 zation is again carrying the leading
 in the University Players organi-
 zation, that of Mr. Her-
 ford, the sculptor, by trade.
 The production has been further
 improved by the scenic effects pro-
 duced under the direction of Prof.
 Dwight Kirsch, of the School of
 Fine Arts. Performances will be
 given every night this week with
 a special Saturday matinee. Tickets
 for the evening presentations are
 seventy-five cents, while those for
 the matinee are selling for fifty
 cents each.



"They say I'm beautiful but dumb. Huh! Not so dumb—I buy my frocks at

Magee's



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