

The Daily Nebraskan

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DEAN HAMMOND EDITOR-IN-CHIEF Maurice W. Konkel Associate Editor MANAGING EDITORS W. Joyce Ayres Cliff F. Sandahl NEWS EDITORS Jack Elliott William McCleery Gene Robb...

PRESIDENT Yesterday, Herbert Hoover stepped into the office of President of the United States. Nothing could be more significant to university men and women throughout the country than to witness the ascent of such a man to the greatest position that the country has to offer.

Herbert Hoover went through the same trials of obtaining a college education that thousands of young men and women have had to endure, are enduring now, and the same trials that will continue to confront youth. Obstacles before this young man of humble parentage, with nothing but the gift of energy that the middlewest bestows, were even more enthralling and severe than the average collegian appreciates today.

Graduate of Leland Stanford university in 1895 with an A.B. degree in engineering, honorary degrees from Brown, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, George Washington, Dartmouth, Boston, Rutgers, Oberlin, Liege, Brussels, Warsaw, Cracow, Oxford, Tufts, Rensselaer, Lemberg, Livov, Ghent, Prague, Manchester, Williams and Swarthmore universities and the Universities of Alabama, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and California, that Herbert Hoover carries the stamp of a college man to the presidency of the United States cannot be doubted.

While a collegian of the early nineties, in the days of the stiff hat and side whiskers, when working one's way through college was exceedingly difficult, Herbert Hoover, the student, stuck his fist in the face of fraternities at Leland Stanford, thwarting class elections that were thought to be "inches" and proving so militant and adept in organizing opposition that the fraternity system actually suffered a relapse during his college career.

But Hoover's antagonism toward fraternity life while he was in college is but a tiny pebble in the vast pool of significant features that accompany the beginning of his term of office. Perhaps the antagonism that was so rancorous thirty-five years ago has fizzled out completely. A college-educated man, one that beat a path through the most formidable barriers, from farm to presidency, taking the wheel of the administration at such a critical period, upon such frank promises, in Herbert Hoover American college students are about to witness the greatest achievement possible for man. Education is not the whole story of Hoover's rise by any means, for there was Lincoln, but it factored.

Socrates gathered his students about him beneath the column-supported porticos of Greek temples. University of Nebraska instructors meet the students beneath the prop-supported roof of 'U' hall.

Briefly reviewing the situation of freshman scholarship at the University of Nebraska in a condensed discussion last week, Chancellor E. A. Burnett has touched upon a vital problem when he states that the man or woman who is a poor student in high school or who exhibits little industry usually produces the same type of student in university and college classrooms.

The trend of the Chancellor's statements concerning the standing of freshmen in the University, and the urge that low scholarship and dismissals from University be minimized to the fullest extent, was in the direction of stimulating high school instruction in preparation of the student for University duties. Statistics substantiated the conclusions concerning freshman students.

Records of 239 graduates from 142 schools demonstrated that 80 per cent of the students ranking in the upper fourth in high school remained in college after two years. After this, the statistics reveal a marked decline, but 5 per cent of the students in the lower fourth of the high school classes remaining in University after a period of two years.

The most important problem confronting the University and the high schools, contends the Chancellor, is that of making a satisfactory adjustment between high school and college for the young man or woman. The casualty list of students dropping out of the University is in a large degree in proportion to the character and the satisfactory nature of this adjustment.

In shifting from the high school to the college classroom, the student is influenced by the lessons that he has received before ever setting foot upon a college campus. As a student, as a scholar, he has been shaped before the University ever comes in contact with him. The plastic age of the young man and woman, as far as attitudes toward study are concerned, correspond to the days when high school classes are meeting. It is this instruction, this background of study and application, and this cultivated desire to advance, that determines so much the record in college and university.

The statistics of freshman students lead inevitably to this conclusion, and common observation is proof that the student who comes from the high school with the better preparation advances into the class of better students in college. The adjustment between high school and college is vital because of the roles that they play. Their

successes in the educational system are dovetailed together in such an intricate fashion that each may profit by better understanding of the relationship. High school prepares the student, actually makes him a student, and the University contributes to the training by providing the avenues for advanced instruction. Only as a youth has been taught to swim does he navigate the swift stream of university instruction. The waters are no longer smooth, and the mud bottom of the ol' swimmin' hole that gave assurance to the beginner is no longer to be found.

Will Rogers declined to choose the most beautiful co-ed at Oklahoma A. & M. college. Another good popularity contest goes begging.

SIX WEEKS Three months of school remain on the University student's calendar before the end of the second semester and the advent of long-awaited vacation days. Three months of crowded activity days and warm weather provide barriers for the student in his grade-making endeavors.

Round-up Week with its return of alumni and its disturbing attractions, various "Days" of the colleges—Engineering Week, Bizad Day, etc., and Ivy Day ceremonies are annual affairs of the University in which every student should rightfully be interested.

The question of keeping one's grades up to standard is, however, predominant. In all this schedule of activity, speculation is rife as to just where time for studies comes in. Warm, drowsy weather is no incentive to put in long hours writing a long-neglected term paper or making up back work.

Six weeks in the immediate future provide some solution for the perplexing problem. Spring vacation does not come until the second week of April, therefore the wise student will take advantage of the time from the present until then to put in his hardest "licks." Activity requirements and good weather should not be present in unusual quantities. The time to labor is at hand—the time to play is in the future.

Geese flying northward with the approach of spring will be attracted by the campus as a stopping-off station.

OTHER STUDENTS SAY— Dear Editor: We, the undersigned, desire to express our consternation at the mutilation, destruction and corruption of the rightful property of the Universitas Nebraskaensis.

Whereas: A new steam line being needed, the University has contracted with a company to dig same. Said company has destroyed the right-of-way for students thereby obstructing the sidewalk between the Teacher's college and Social Science hall.

Students have been made to walk in mud, slush, H2O and gooey, thereby impairing their health and tastes for the better things of life.

We do hereby appeal to the regents, legislators, deans, instructors, assistants and readers of this institution to raise up in arms and have same vanquished. Signed in good faith: (Refer to student directory for names.)

WE WANT HOOVER! Well, all I know is what I see from my window. But that is enough to prove to Coolidge that he doesn't know anything about economy. For weeks, now, the earnest seekers after knowledge have been alternating between swimming and skating between Social Science and Teachers college in an effort to quench their thirst for the higher and finer things of life. I suppose that some of the "boys" around here have been hoping that Hoover would notice the way things are being run out this way and would send a hearty invitation to come down to Washington and help him out during the next four years.

But they forget that this Hoover has been an engineer. About the first thing that would happen here if Hoover were in charge of the place would be to put the "army" to work building pontoon bridges and board walks, and digging drainage ditches. I feel so sorry for the "boys" because they are trying so hard to make an impression but they just can't seem to make a go of it. Wouldn't it be just too bad if some of the lawyers should get chilled one of these mornings and as a result of sitting in the classroom all morning with wet feet should start a big suit. Now just what come-back would our "guardians" have. Of course, I suppose that they would get Darrow to help them out and the "cause" would be lost.

Well, cheer up! We haven't seen anything yet. Just wait until the spring rains set in. Folding caecoes will be as popular on the campus as any. From candidate thinks she ought to be. Anyway, I'd like to see either the "army" get busy or a Regents' parade from Social Science to Teachers college. M. U. D.

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW WE ALL ENJOY THE 'GOAT' Strange human complex that makes people the happiest when they see or hear someone else being "roasted," "panned," or what have you? It has been said that nothing makes a person laugh except the discomfort of another person—and that is not far from right.

We see it in pie-throwing comedies; in comics where the man invariably turns a somersault when he steps on the banana skin. Someone else's discomfort, embarrassment or even pain—that is what causes mirth. One sees instances of it every day. It is the same complex that packs women into inklingers' banquets—they go only with the hope that some of their friends (or enemies) may be generously splattered with smudges. It packs men into grid banquets, in the hopes that the fallings and weaknesses of others may be paraded before them—to make them laugh.

University fraternities are making headway in quantities of civilization according to a recent announcement which states that so called "probation week" has been abolished. The special period which seems to have been instigated by a spirit of devilishness, was designed to subject fraternity freshmen to severe mental and physical tests, often causing much hardship and humiliation. No excuse for the imposition on new students ever existed beyond satisfying thirst for unhealthy excitement on the part of older members. Abolishment of the week comes in response to growing sentiment which appears to have soaked into fraternity leaders and persuaded them to take a sensible step forward. —Wayne Herold

A STUDENT LOOKS AT PUBLIC AFFAIRS By David Fellman

Herbert Hoover was sworn into office by Chief Justice Taft yesterday afternoon. The United States now has a new chief executive, the choice of a preponderant majority of the electorate. Mr. Hoover enters upon his official duties "amid the plaudits of the multitude," with a splendid and stirring ceremonial, and with the best of the citizens of the country. Both republican and democratic join hands, now that the campaign fires have died down, in wishing Herbert Hoover success and achievement, and in pledging their mutual cooperation. Such is the nature of American democracy.

President Hoover has no small job on his hands. There are a number of large problems of broad social, economic, and political significance, with their roots sunk deep in American soil, which demand solution, or some measure of amelioration. And there are a number of immediate questions which must be taken care of in the near future. Among them are farm relief, prohibition, water power, Muscle Shoals, railroad legislation, coal legislation, world court, reapportionment, immigration, and national defense. The handling of these and other immediately pressing problems will require a great deal of penetrating constructive thought, and a large measure of firm leadership. It remains to be seen whether President Hoover will be content with the narrow interpretation of the nature of his office, and cut himself off from congress, or whether he will assume to direct the legislative program of congress, and dominate his party, to carry out a soundly consistent legislative policy. Whether Mr. Hoover will choose to use Taft as his model of what a chief executive should be, or Roosevelt, will make a great deal of difference to his country during the next four years—and perhaps the next eight years.

Mr. Hoover's cabinet is now complete. It is composed of the following men: Secretary of State—Henry L. Stimson of New York, former secretary of war, and governor-general of the Philippines. Secretary of the treasury—Andrew W. Mellon of Pennsylvania, the present head of this department. Secretary of War—James W. Good of Iowa and Chicago, former Congressman from Iowa, and western campaign manager for Mr. Hoover.

Attorney-General—William D. Mitchell of Minnesota, at present solicitor-general in the department of justice. Postmaster-general—Walter F. Brown of Ohio. Secretary of the Navy—Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, director of several trust companies, and treasurer of Harvard.

Secretary of the Interior—Ray Lyman Wilbur of California, president of Leland Stanford university. Secretary of Agriculture—Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri, former governor of Missouri, and a leading figure in the movement for agricultural relief.

Secretary of Labor—James J. Davis, the secretary of labor for the past eight years. Secretary of Commerce—Robert F. Lamont of Illinois, Chicago civil engineer, and President of the American Steel Foundries.

William Hard, Washington political correspondent, believes that the outstanding characteristics of the new cabinet are "solidity" and "dependableness." There are no spectacular personalities in the next cabinet. President Hoover is difficult in dominating the members of his council. Mr. Hoover also seems to have been guided, in making his selections, by the desire to have experts in his cabinet, men who have had special training and experience in the particular work of their departments. Mr. Stimson has a reputation as an expert in matters of diplomacy. Mr. Mellon and Mr. Davis have already demonstrated their skill during the past eight years. Mr. Mitchell, the new attorney-general, is recognized as a great lawyer. And so on down the line.

Congress met last Sunday, for the first Sunday meeting in six years, in an effort to push through

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Kansas Editors Plan Banquet at Lawrence

Lawrence, Kan., March 5.—The University of Kansas chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity, is making plans for the Gridiron banquet which it will sponsor the night of May 3 at the Hotel Eldridge here. Each year a number of these banquets are held in different parts of the country. The principal purpose is to provide the newspapermen and government officials with an evening of fun and a chance to "pan" each other safely and successfully.

Some important measures which have been hanging fire. By constitutional provision, this short session of congress automatically came to a close on March 4, at noon and this year, as in all previous years, there was a last minute jam in the well-known legislative mill. About all that was accomplished, however, was the delivery of a series of eulogies for various members of the national legislature, and a general all-round handshaking. The surprise of the day was the delivery of an unexpected series of enthusiastic speeches in the praise of the retiring vice-president, General Dawes, in the senate. As a symbol of friendship and appreciation, the senators presented General Dawes with a large silver tray.

President Coolidge has signed the Jones Act, a measure which is designed to attach greater risk to violations of the prohibition law. This bill makes all violations of the Volstead act felonies, punishable by maximum sentences of five years' imprisonment, or \$10,000 fine, or both. This is the most drastic enforcement act that congress has passed so far. This sweeping change of misdemeanors into felonies might have some very important results.

New Infirmary Treats Several Students Daily

Three or four cases are being treated daily at the new infirmary, which is steadily expanding business, according to Dr. R. A. Lyman, dean of the College of Pharmacy.

A student reported to the dispensary last week for treatment for a sore throat, and was observed to have symptoms of scarlet fever, including red discoloration of the skin. He claimed however, that this was the normal appearance of his skin, and after promising to go to the infirmary for observation he failed to report there.

Dean Lyman believes that the student probably had no serious disease but that the peculiar nature of his skin made it appear that he had scarlet fever.

Dispensary Kept Busy. Scarlet fever seems to have been entirely stamped out among students. No unusual diseases have been reported to the infirmary, although appendicitis and heart trouble are being treated.

The student health department, otherwise known as the dispensary, which treats minor ailments in its rooms in Pharmacy hall, is also doing much work. According to the nurse in charge, 596 boys and 325

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Social Calendar

Friday, March 8 Alpha Theta Chi spring party, Lincoln. Beta Theta Pi spring party, Cornhusker. Sigma Nu theater party, Temple. Saturday, March 9 Phi Sigma Kappa spring party, Lincoln. Farm House spring party, Cornhusker.

girls were treated during the month of February. In addition 84 boys and 144 girls underwent physical examinations. Due to the inclement weather conditions throughout the month, a great majority of treatments were for colds and sore throats.

CAMP WRITES IN MONTHLY BOOK

"Contributions of Mathematics to Modern Life," by Dr. C. C. Camp, associate professor of mathematics, appeared in the April issue of The Mathematics Teacher.

Dr. Camp expresses the view that mathematics is one of the most important sciences and attempts to give people an appreciation of some of the chief contributions to human life.

The material contained in this ar-

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icle was first given as a lecture delivered before the freshmen of the College of Arts and Sciences and was later printed in The Mathematics Teacher.

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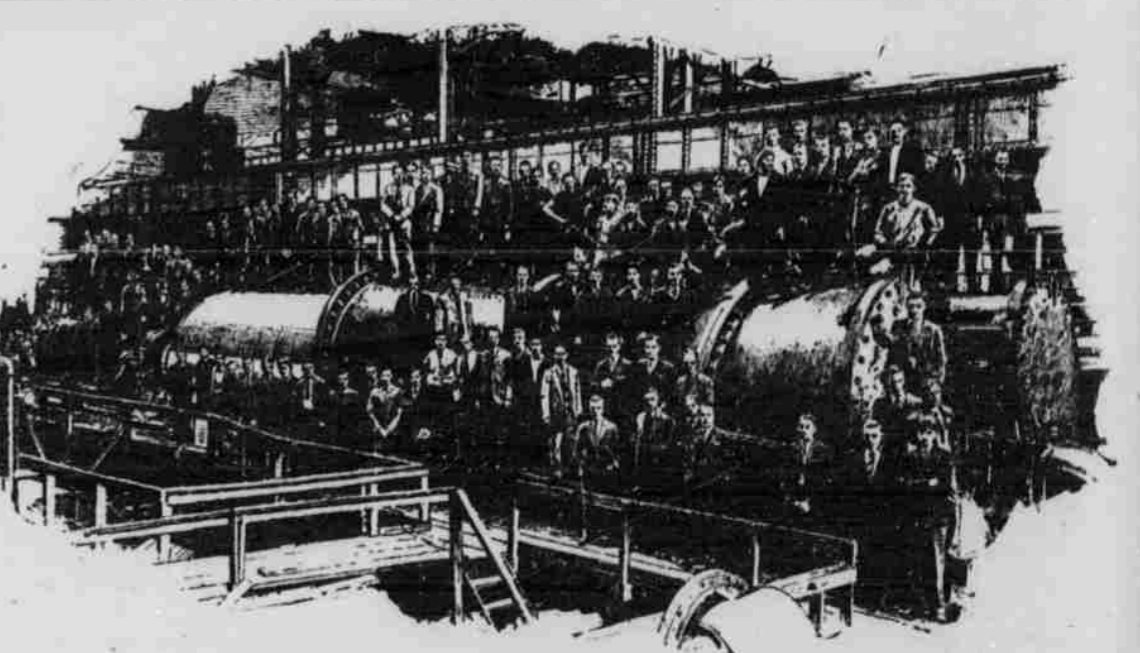
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