

THE DAILY NEBRASKAN  
TWENTY-NINTH YEAR

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CLIFF F. SANDAHL..... EDITOR-IN-CHIEF  
J. M. PITZER..... BUSINESS MANAGER

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Contributing editors: Maurice Akin, Donald Carlson, Lucile Cypreassen, David Fellman, Robert Kelly, William McCleery, Elmer Skov.

Business Staff

Assistant business managers: Leroy Jack, Charles Lawlor, Lester Lohmeyer.

You Must Be Wrong.

Visions of The Daily Nebraskan editor crouching on the ground and fanning a dying blaze with his hat are drawn by the Lincoln Journal's sports writer, in his column "I May Be Wrong." According to this erstwhile thought provoker, the "War of Door Panels" was a thing of the past when The Nebraskan picked it up after Thanksgiving.

Evidently he feels that we should run to the corner and stuff typewriter calloused hands in our ears, pull the green shade over our eyes and let the rally problem ride. That, of course, would be the line of least resistance. Following it, people would brand the student publication as "spineless," a label given it by Mr. Grimes in his delightful commentary on the University of Nebraska.

As a matter of fact, opines the sports columnist, The Daily Nebraskan was largely responsible for the Friday morning, Nov. 22, rally-riot preceding the game with Kansas Agricultural college.

If we took such an important part in the fostering and plugging of the all-day-long rally, why did certain reputable and prominent Lincoln civic clubs telephone The Nebraskan editor and ask him to for goodness'-sake stir things up around the Cornhusker campus?

The Daily Nebraskan, as most of our sober friends and pious opponents will admit, has attempted to stay out of the fence straddling class this semester. We have opinions and present them with what we consider logical backing. We don't expect or desire everyone to agree with us. If disagreement will occasion serious thought and consideration on the part of our contemporaries our time is well spent.

On the subject of rallies we expressed mild disapproval of certain types. Our student opinion column was open to sensible discussions of the question and both factions expressed themselves there.

We were staunchly opposed to anything in the nature of that Friday morning rebellion. We felt and continue to feel that such conduct on the part of university students is outrageous and unbecoming. Because we feel thus we are attempting to investigate the matter and arrive at some logical conclusions concerning the placement of responsibility. And the Journal disseminator of sports opinion believes that we are foolish for bringing it up again.

If The Daily Nebraskan suggested that the Nebraska student body was "dead from the neck up" it was only through the student opinion column. Opposed to this insinuation were powerful statements concerning the potency of Cornhusker spirit. We feel that Nebraska spirit is something deeper than rah-rah. It is an intangible something that may be destroyed by such violent outbursts as those of that Friday morning.

With or without the approval of our friend, the said author of the "I May Be Wrong" string, we shall continue to follow the dictates of our conscience—not our political faction nor our influential readers. As the quill driver himself suggests, "he may be wrong."

President Hoover Speaks Out.

The president of the United States has just given expression to his first general statement of governmental policy since his inauguration. In opening the present session of congress, he had a great deal to say about the tariff, tax reduction, world peace, administrative efficiency, business and agriculture, waterways and highways, public health, social service and prohibition.

His appraisal of these highly important problems merit the consideration of every thinking American. His message is more than a message to a few legislators in Washington; it is a message to the people of our nation. The student who would prepare himself for a useful citizenship should pay a great deal of attention to the utterances of the chief executive of the land.

We do not want to convey the impression of being cynical or removed from the current flow of interests when we say that a reading of the president's message, or at least the high points in it, is as incumbent upon the student as is his perusal of the myriad of All-American selection stories which are crowding our newspapers.

A few energetic statements which the president made with regard to the general problem of law enforcement are particularly worthy of emphasis. The student may readily translate them, especially in the light of the recent transgressions of our school spirit, in the light of his own experiences and problems.

Said the chief executive: "The orderly administration of the law involves more than the mere machinery of law enforcement. The efficient use of that machinery and a spirit in our people in support of law are alike essential. We have need for improvement in both. However much we may perfect the mechanism, still if the citizen who is himself dependent upon some laws for the protection of all that he has

and all that he holds dear, shall insist on selecting the particular laws which he will obey, he undermines his own safety and that of his country."

"His attitude may obscure, but it cannot conceal, the ugly truth that the lawbreaker, whoever he may be, is an enemy of society."

"Law cannot rise above its source in good citizenship—in what right-minded men earnestly believe and desire. If the law is upheld only by government officials, then all law is at an end."

These are the mature expressions of our most influential public man. What he points out is not original with him. His conclusions result inevitably from the irresistible facts of society.

Good News.

Encouraging indeed is the announcement that \$300 has been cleared by Kosmet Klub from its Thanksgiving morning revue. And perhaps more appealing than ever is the fact that this money is to be used in disposing of an ugly debt hanging over the Klub's shoulders.

The plight of this particular organization is undoubtedly known to everyone who is interested in university affairs. Marred by the results of a disastrous fire of a few years ago, Kosmet Klub has been courageously facing the hardships and inconveniences in connection with the wiping out of a huge obligation. To be sure, the group merits all the support it can command.

Echoes of the Campus.

Give It a Rest.

To the Editor of The Nebraskan: Nebraska's crop of queens, sweethearts, honorary colonels and whatnot is well onto maturity. Our sweetheart has been officially designated and Friday night about five hundred students attending the military ball (half of whom really can't afford it) will get enthusiastic about the introduction of this year's honorary colonel.

Honestly, we didn't mean to get sarcastic about the honorary colonel, because it is surely one of the few "traditions" of the university that amounts to whoop. On the other hand, the distinction of being accorded this honor has been clouded by the multitude of titles that are handed out yearly to Nebraska coeds.

The one redeeming feature about the abolition of the Awgwan was that we won't have to be bothered about voting for another queen. Last year it was the "western queen," and this year we were about to suggest that we go east and elect a "bowery queen," whose picture could have taken up a whole page of the magazine. There wouldn't have been much work for anyone but the poor artist. Of course, there would be some two or three dozen men on the campus who would have to spend a minute or two stuffing the ballot box in the good old Nebraska style, but on the other hand, the male Cornhuskers have acquired a technique in voting for the Nebraska honeys.

Our rantings, of course, will go the way of most of the others of our contributions, but anyway let's check some of this rowdy drow. Our last suggestion is that some of the sisterhoods hire a good publicity agent to serve their purpose instead of bothering the men students every other Tuesday with some kind of an election so that some of the sisters' pictures will go on the front page. WEARY.

Contemporary Sentiments

The Value of a Knocker.

The Torch (Valparaiso University): A "knocker" is that type of person who cannot or will not praise anyone or anything. His comments on the people or things or deeds about him are always derogatory, always surly. The milk of human kindness has apparently soured within him. He is, in short, a crank.

What an obnoxious fellow! Away with him! Of what possible value can he be? When we have done our work well, yes, excellently, and are resting in snug complacency, he shatters our peace of mind with his caustic chidings. He hurts our pride and wounds our self-esteem. Should we, then, allow him in our midst? Should we hearken to his words when they vex us?

Yes! Emphatically yes! Human progress stops when dissatisfaction is silenced. The "knocker" is our friend. He is the personification of that "divine discontent" which builds empires. He is a noble being in the garb of a churl. What a blessing that his reproaches do come in such ungracious terms, for they rouse us from our self-satisfied dreamings and stir us to action.

When Brotherhood Was in Flower.

Oklahoma Daily: Within the past five years has been an appalling increase in the number of "joiners" on this campus. More and more students every year join organizations because they are interested or enthusiastic about the particular body, but chiefly for the sake of "belonging," or what is still more likely, for the peculiar satisfaction derived from having a lengthy list of names beneath their pictures in the yearbook.

Such members not only derive little or no benefit from their affiliations, but in turn injure the organizations to which they belong. If they are conscientious they at best attend a bare minimum of meetings while the large majority even do not take as much interest as that.

In view of the fact that the "joiner" injures the organizations to which he belongs more than he does himself, it is clearly the place of the orders themselves to prevent his membership. Some organizations have already taken steps in this direction by raising the standard for membership. Others are planning similar measures to be effective within the next year. The B. M. O. C. activity hound is no longer wanted.

Coeds today are growing taller and thicker than they used to be several years ago, says an eastern scientist. Which is a nice way to get around saying they weigh more.—Oregon Daily Emerald.

A Student Looks at Public Affairs.

By DAVID FELLMAN.

Congress met Monday to begin its long session, and judging from the amount of work which confronts it, it promises to be a long session in more than figurative sense. A huge assignment of important governmental problems was given by President Hoover in his message last Tuesday. In addition, there are many political situations which must be dealt with.

The president's message was a splendid, courageous outline of liberal policy. The president set forth, in clear, lucid terms, a program of legislation and executive activity which should go a long way to deal the perplexities and troublesome problems which beset the country.

The message centered around the present serious economic situation. It seems that the sentiment generally is to the effect that this country was on the verge of a complete financial collapse, when the over-inflated stock market bubble burst. The avoidance of a nation-wide and calamitous crisis is the first task of the Hoover administration.

To this end, as the president indicated in his message, he "instituted systematic, voluntary measures of co-operating with the business institutions and with state and municipal authorities to make certain that fundamental business of the country shall continue as usual that wages and therefore consuming power shall not be reduced, and that a special effort shall be made to expand construction work in order to assist in equalizing other deficits in employment."

The president here had a reference to the national economic conference which he called during the past two weeks, a hurried meeting with the great industrial leaders of America, to marshal the economic forces of the nation so that the worst might be weathered. The president also called upon federal and state executives to go into as much construction work as possible as soon as possible, in order to stimulate business activity. This task of preventing a collapse of the business structure of the country is making heavy demands upon the immense energy, experience and wisdom of our chief executive. It is fortunate for the country that we have a man in the White House who is big enough to take charge.

In the field of foreign relations, the president's most conspicuous suggestion was his plea for adherence to the World Court. His praise of the Kellogg peace pact seemed to us a bit lavish. The same day that his high evaluation of this international declaration

of policy was given utterance, Russia, a signatory to that treaty, flaunted it in the face of the world, and with impunity.

The president urged immediate reduction in income tax rates of one percent on both individual and corporate incomes.

This would cut the tax bill down to about \$160,000,000. As for the tariff, he told the congress to hurry up and write a tariff bill into law. He also emphatically expressed his desire that the new law retain the flexible tariff clause, the provision which the democrats and insurgents threw out during the special session.

Mr. Hoover pointed to "our continuously mounting expenditures" for military purposes, citing our current bill, which will amount to \$730,000,000 this year, as a case in point. He recommended that Congress to take steps to cut this enormous expenditure down.

In the field of business activity, President Hoover made a number of pertinent suggestions. He counseled renewed efforts to effectuate a railroad consolidation program. He urged an expansion of the United States merchant marine through the award of new and better mail contracts which would entail the construction of new ships to the tune of \$210,000,000. He suggested the revision of our national banking laws to take care of the new situation which has developed from the growth of chain banking.

The president made some excellent suggestions with regard to the administrative machinery of the country. He urged a general reorganization of all government services along the lines of the most advanced political science. Particularly did he express himself as favoring a concentration of the prohibition enforcement machinery in the department of justice. He also suggested the reorganization of the federal rural commission on a permanent basis.

The president waxed oratorical in his discussion of prohibition and the general problem of law enforcement.

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enforcement. Admitting that "the enforcement of the laws enacted to give effect to the eighteenth amendment is far from satisfactory," he went on to suggest three things which should be done. "First, there should be an immediate concentration of responsibility and strengthening of enforcement agencies of the federal government.... second, provision should be made for relief of congestion in the federal courts by modifying and simplifying the procedure.... third there should be a codification of the laws relating to prohibition to avoid the necessity which now exists of resorting to more than twenty-five statutes enacted at various times over forty years."

His final plea was for law enforcement. "The most serious issue before our people," Here he placed the responsibility squarely upon the people themselves of securing

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