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WANTED: CO-OPERATION

EFFORTS to interest the membership of the Interfraternity council in anything but the selfish welfare of individual fraternities so far have proved futile. Fraternities band together readily enough when legislators storm about and threaten expulsion. They join hands and abolish probation week. But when the squall is over any unity built up through this barricade of protection dissimulates. Fraternities go on their way thinking not of the fraternity system but of each individual organization.

Constructive support which fraternities could give the Interfraternity council thus far has been woefully lacking. Individuals in fraternities have been at the root of this failure to co-operate. Instead of building up a strong fraternity system, their efforts unwittingly are tearing it apart.

Fraternities would do well to combine in a campaign of construction. As they exist today, they force their staunch exponents to discuss merits of fraternities in terms of the intangible, while opponents find plenty of a tangible nature to rail at.

There are many national services fraternities can perform. Instead of moulding the spirit of their members into a feeling of fraternity consciousness, they should direct their efforts toward a greater university feeling. They can take a stand in favor of a wholesome moral code. They can encourage among their membership a frank but high-minded discussion of life and the problems it presents. They would do well to unite in forming a loan fund for deserving fraternity members. They can stress cultural values of an education. They can emphasize scholarship above social and athletic prowess.

Fraternities can ruin and wreck a university or they can be a positive force that aids materially the student welfare. There is room for improvement at Nebraska—improvement that will come with complete co-operation. Competition is commendable when applied in a constructive way. But it can be death-dealing to all concerned if it becomes the end-all, rather than the means to a worthwhile end.

March winds blow. Men sigh as they remember when girls wore short skirts.

FOR BETTER BARB PARTIES.

To the Coliseum Saturday night went hundreds of students to attend another All-University party. The bleakness of the huge structure was transformed into an attractive pavilion by effective Japanese decorations. Coming on the heels of considerable criticism and praise, the party Saturday night was viewed with interest by fraternity men and barbs alike.

An analysis and classification of the crowd that attended the party would be arbitrary and based on individual opinion. There is, however, room for a few qualified generalizations. No one can deny that the great majority of young people at the party were nonfraternity students though there were some fraternity men, mostly stags, who attended as well. Besides these students which thronged to the dance were a number of others—obviously outsiders.

As carried on at the present time, All-University parties are more successful than ever before. They draw a larger crowd. They are designed pre-eminently to attract nonfraternity people who otherwise would have little or no social connection with the university they attend. But there is room for improvement.

The Nebraska reiterates its advocacy of identification cards as admittance tickets for the parties. Introduction of the identification cards would serve a multiplicity of purposes. First, the cards would stop criticism that the parties cater to outside people. Second, it would restrict the crowds to university people. Third, it would eliminate certain objectionables who pry their way into all such affairs.

While outsiders at present may not exert any great influence on the parties they are a potential danger. As long as there are objections on the matter of outsiders attending, it is best that an effort be made to remedy the condition which many students view with disfavor.

Of course the parties are not really All-University parties. They are no more representative of the University of Nebraska student body than downtown fraternity dances. Barbs want them to be known as barb parties, entertainments arranged especially for all nonfraternity students. On this matter their wishes should be granted. According to the barbs in changing the name will cause nonfraternity students to realize that the university is cognizant of their existence as an integral group in the student body.

Introduction of identification cards and changing the name of the parties are constructive proposals to better the affairs. Their adoption would serve to unify nonfraternity students and would bring to their realization a consciousness that they, as well as anyone else, make up a part—and a powerful part—of the University of Nebraska.

Grades are out, reviving animosities between professors and students of a bygone semester.

RESTRAINING INDIVIDUALITY.

STUDENTS in the University of Idaho feel that they have to be dishonest to get through college. They do not mean dishonest in the sense of cribbing in examinations but rather that because their originality is suppressed they have to become dishonest in expressing false opinions. They are forced to be insincere.

Papers or themes on various assigned subjects are written by every student in his college career.

In order to get a good grade on these, many students feel they must be written to fit the viewpoint of the grader. The result is that originality, sincerity and truthfulness are crushed. Mechanical themes written in this fashion are merely the stereotyped repetitions of certain ideas of some author or professor.

Idaho students declare that if they dare say what they think about a certain play, book, or new type engine, they will more than likely draw a flunk. Yet, if they put in a lot of "soft soap" and hokum which they do not believe, if they dress the subject up with six syllable words, they are bound to come through with a good grade.

This seems to be the opinion of students elsewhere. Student newspaper exchanges indicate that the same situation is prevalent in Montana State college. A corresponding note of disapproval has been struck by students at Nebraska.

It should be borne in mind that there are certain types of factual material which must be dealt with as the instructor teaches it. There are occasions when only straight facts can be used. Considering this the great assembly of faculty members should not be criticized.

But there are times when a student should be permitted to develop his own ideas and to exhibit his originality if he has any. One of the purposes of a university is to teach people to think. This is not easily accomplished if individuality is stifled at every turn.

Desert standstills we've heard tell of had nothing on the drill field Monday morning.

+ The Student Pulse +

Signed contributions pertinent to matters of student life and the university are welcomed by this department. Opinions submitted should be brief and concise.

"NOW, IN THE ACADEMY—"

To the editor: "I'm in the law school now and I am rather out of touch with the affairs over in the academy."

A typical law student is speaking and a vicious and ominous gleam appears in the eyes of his listeners. If there is anything more disgusting and more disloyal than that utterance made so often by students in the college of law, most of the undergraduates in the "academy" are unaware of it.

Law students have a college consciousness to a greater extent perhaps than in any other division of the university. They have all of their classes in the same building, under the same instructors. It is natural and commendable that they should have this spirit of unity.

But the fact remains that the college of law is only a small part of this great University of Nebraska. And the law school is a part of the university, not a separate division and the zenith of academic endeavor as most of the lawyers seem to think.

Students in the law college seem to cultivate an air of superiority over the undergraduates in the "academy." They feel toward them much as the typical university man or woman feels toward the high school boy or girl. They are encouraged in this attitude by members of the law faculty.

The faculty members make every effort to make their department of the university different and therefore make it seem apart from the university. Students are urged to stay away from university activities and to devote their time to law college affairs exclusively. At football games they sing law college songs and let the "children" in the "academy" sing "There Is No Place Like Nebraska."

Rallies and other student demonstrations are taboo for the lawyers.

Even the faculties of other colleges come in for due amount of ridicule from the law professors. Especially is this true when they speak contemptuously of some of the newly created schools and colleges that do not have the tradition and the consequent conservatism that typifies the law profession.

Of course, the foregoing may not describe the law colleges at Kansas and Missouri, but it is true of the Nebraska school. It is a disheartening condition but one that is not beyond remedy.

K. R. J.

CIGARET REFUSE.

To the editor: Perhaps cigaret butts scattered over the campus are not repulsive to everyone, but they scarcely create a favorable impression on the many university visitors.

Many people who never venture inside the halls of any of the university buildings conceive their impressions of the university from what they see on the outside. The groups of people collected about the sunny sides of buildings smoking cigarets are far too noticeable to the passerby.

People should derive all the enjoyment which life affords. If they enjoy smoking, let them smoke, but let them do it in their homes in the evening or sometime when they can relax, rest and properly enjoy a good smoke. It is doubted if anyone receives any great amount of enjoyment or satisfaction from a few hurried puffs on a cigaret between classes.

The Nebraska coeds are to be commended for the fact that they have not thus far seen fit to adorn the campus with themselves while smoking.

If smoking must be tolerated on the campus, then rooms should be provided in the basement or some place where students can do their smoking away from the vision of the critical public. Not that the public should be deceived into thinking that students do not smoke, but in order that they can see that students do other things more commendable than smoking. Some people are all too apt to get the idea that smoking cigarets and caking is all students do, since that is all they see them do.

Or if this suggestion is not practical then a garbage can should be placed near all the favorite haunts of the smokers, where they may deposit the remains of the cigarets they punish, so that the neatness of campus will not be marred.

R. W.

PARTY MEDITATION.

To the editor: The "who's who" of Lincoln again moved to the Coliseum Saturday night. A nondescript bunch of undesirable patrons of university parties were on hand. But there were good points also. The color scheme was remarkably good, though we forget just what it was. The Far East reigned supreme; we were instantly enveloped in a sleepy atmosphere of old Japan—all except the incense burners. . . .

The favors were fine, but they didn't go around. That was all right, though. Much more could be said about the All-American parties—both pro and con—but unquestionably the good points far outweigh the poor points. . . .

We are looking forward to the next party. . . . JUST ONE OF THE BUNCH.

MILESTONES AT NEBRASKA

1925. The university orchestra, under the direction of W. T. Quick, played in the Lincoln high auditorium. Three varsity records were bettered in a tri-color track meet. The Northwestern wrestling team defeated Nebraska, 10 to 4, 1920.

Alpha Omicron Pi was leading in a close campaign for Cornhusker sales honors. About seventy men responded to Coach Schissler's call for candidates for the baseball team. The editor favored the "no accident" week campaign, sponsored by the Lincoln Traction company. . . . 1915. . . .

An eight page edition was almost entirely devoted to the work of the Y. M. C. A. . . . 1910.

The juniors defeated the seniors in an interclass debate. Y. W. C. A. began a membership campaign, with 700 as the goal. The editor explained the ideals and purposes of the Y. W. C. A. . . . 1905.

The state legislature reduced the bill providing for an appropriation for university supplies. Students specializing in entomology met and organized a society.

BETWEEN THE LINES

By LASELLE GILMAN.

THE fact is, we got sick of books back in early days, and we said to ourself: "Gadzooks! Reviewing never pays." And so we quit the deep, dry stuff, and wrote our random thoughts; until the public cried: Enough! So other means we sought. . . .

WE tried our fumbling hand at verse, and thought that it got by, until we went into reverse and heaved a sorrowful sigh. And so we sadiy turn our steps away and draw the hood. Hereafter every-thing will be right, circumspect and good. We gave advice that wasn't right, in doggerelish verse. (Al-though 'twas honest, in our sight, and might have been much worse.) . . .

FAREWELL, brain-children. We thought once upon a time that we might become a Shelley, a Keats, a Whitman, or, at most, a Mason. But then we've heard that Life is Disillusionment. Or something like that. You know—the lost illusions, the deep and bitter cynicism of seniors that we hear so much about. Well, Excelsior, as the kid said up in the Alps as he unpacked a crate of china. Onward and upward! On to new fields. Pioneer. Explore. . . .

OUR verse may have offended the moral sense of one group, and the aesthetic sense of another. Now our prose deliberately sets out to keep on offending the latter class. We challenge the English department to discover poor grammar in the following lines. Or should we say: line? . . .

SOME like short sentences. Others like them long. Here is our bid to fame in both fields. II! . . .

WHEN we were but pulling youngsters (as we may be even now) in the lower grades of our various grammar schools, we were taught, if I am able to remember with any degree of authenticity and surety, which is far from doubtful, I am sure, that, in order that we might grow up to be models of grammatical persons, revered fathers and mothers, and credits to our various schools and to our countries. . . .

we should unceasingly strive to install in our young and eager minds (if any), by applying ourselves assiduously and unflinchingly to the tasks at hand, a thorough and complete knowledge, if that be by any means possible in the case of extremely young people in grade schools, of what is known as the fundamental elements of grammar. . . .

and composition, through the medium of which we might hope to attain great ends, progress upwards through high school and into college, and later find a solid and honorable position in the world of affairs—in other words, to be respected and educated people in whatever social surroundings we might find ourselves— . . .

and so, as a result, we did apply ourselves and strove with the De-mon Grammar for years and years, progressing steadily upward stage by stage until we reached the place where we thought that we could claim to be masters of this important subject, but, upon arrival in college, we discovered, as is frequently the case in this day and age when the modern trend in literature is turning toward the realistic, involving abrupt, short, stern, clipped sentences, that we were, on the contrary, far from . . .

being masters of that worthy subject, grammar, for our worthy professors, instructors, and readers, having perused our feeble attempts at theme-writing, gently informed us that we not only were not masters, but we were so extremely juvenile and, as the saying goes, "rotten," in our handling of grammar, that we were unable even to . . .

form a simple sentence correctly, without throwing in something we shouldn't or leaving out something we should have included, and as a result our bubble of complacent egotism concerning our powers as a grammarian was burst with extreme violence and we were plunged into that depth of despair in which we all have suffered during our freshman years, so that we, not giving up . . .

hope, studied diligently for four years at the elements of grammar and composition, and at the end of that time we found ourselves in such a position that we felt equal to the test of writing a sentence of possibly four hundred and fifty or five hundred words, coughing it in unreproachable language, and . . .

Postmaster Is Rushed Latter Part of Week With Students' Laundry Cases

Thursday usually begins the week's rush of laundry cases passing through Station A, the university postoffice in the Temple. Friday is even busier and Saturday, too, sees boxes of laundry on the way home for Monday's washing. "Sometimes the students are late," smiled the postmaster yesterday, "and they rush in about 6 o'clock Saturday evening and have to send their laundry by special delivery; then it costs them quite a bit."

Of course any day in the week is open season for the mailing of laundry cases but the last three days seem to be the most convenient. On their return, however, the cases are delivered from the city postoffice so that it is always a one way trip through Station A.

None of the students' laundry cases are opened for inspection at the university postoffice but the office downtown often examines . . .

employing absolutely perfect grammar, the sentence of which . . .

we speak we now flout before our instructors and cry: "Look, honorable teachers, at this power which thou hast instilled within me!" and flouting it, we think: "At last we have wrought something worth while, and yet—what of it!" . . .

ALTHOUGH we may have borrowed the idea, that in short, is the long and short of it.

SOCIALIST SPEAKER DEcriES MILITARISM

(Continued from Page 1.) economic. Mr. Thomas asserted that capitalism was wedded to nationalism and that imperialism resulted. He said that a possible solution for peace was the "coming to grip with the capitalists at home."

He ascribed the cause of imperialism as due to the problem of disposing of the surplus of industries at a profit. This leads the industrialists, he said, to look toward foreign countries for raw materials, markets for goods, and places to invest capital.

Difference in Treatment. The strength of the nation and what the capitalists want determines the way the countries are treated, according to Norman Thomas. He said that Mexico received bad treatment because the capitalists were after oil wells and that a few dead Mexicans did not affect the value of the oil. The Chinese, on the other hand, receive different treatment because the capitalists are after trade. "And you can not get trade by killing people; it's bad salesmanship," he added.

"We see ourselves as the servants of God in our undertakings," Mr. Thomas declared. He added . . .

Mr. Thomas declared, "to help bring internationalism rather than imperialism." "I see no reason why we should not join the world court," he stated, but he added that he did not think it would do much good, other than that the psychological effect would be worth something.

He asserted that it did no good to quote Washington's warnings that United States should keep out of foreign entanglements, because we were already involved in the entanglements. "We need some of the antidote along with the poison," he added.

Favorable Toward League. "There is a great deal now to be said in favor of getting into the League of Nations," he stated. He said that he had opposed America's joining the league at the time it was founded because he considered the league to be a means for enforcing the treaty of Versailles. But now some changes have been made in the treaty which make it more justifiable in his estimation.

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Seniors in Teachers College Plan Meeting

All teachers college seniors are asked to attend a meeting on Wednesday, March 12, at 8 o'clock in teacher college, room 200. He stated that he believed that it was dangerous for United States to hold aloof from the other nations. "At any rate," he declared, "we ought to be willing to fully cooperate with the league. Our strength is no excuse for taking what we want."

Collins Discusses Work of Angelo in Regular Radio Talk

Foreign cities, fossils of ancient mammoths, curious fish, ancient ships, Shakespeare, and the art of Michael Angelo were discussed by F. G. Collins, assistant curator of Morrill hall museum, in his weekly radio talk Thursday, March 6. Michael Angelo, a Florentine poet, was called a man with four souls, that of sculptor, painter, architect, and poet, according to Collins. He worked up until the very last minute of his life of ninety years and even outlived the with difficulties, chief among those his father's prejudice for sculpturing.

Michael Angelo's most famous painting, in Sistine chapel at the Vatican, Rome, was completed in less than two years upon the urgent commands of Pope Julius. Collins explained. His creed of life is contained in the last line of one of his sonnets, "Beauty alone lifts live man to heaven's spheres."

Dislikes Marines. He decried the attempts of the American marines, whom he dubbed "those marvelous hill collectors," to civilize the South and Central American republics, pointing out that there were fewer public schools in Nicaragua now than there was before American marines were sent there, but more military roads.

"Machinery must be developed," Mr. Thomas declared, "to help bring internationalism rather than imperialism." "I see no reason why we should not join the world court," he stated, but he added that he did not think it would do much good, other than that the psychological effect would be worth something.

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