

THE DAILY NEBRASKAN

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UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
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May the Council Vote With Eyes Open.

This afternoon the Student council will vote on a motion made last week concerning the abolition of compulsory military science in the university. It is not within the power of the student group to eliminate this course, but it will, if the motion is passed, go to the proper authorities and present its case.

Since A Cadet Officer believes we are either insincere, dishonest, or just ignorant, we must accept his challenge. Says the officer:

"The first thing is the petition now circulating on the campus. In thinking it over, this question occurred to me. Do the students who are circulating this petition desire to abolish all military endeavors, or are they merely opposed to the compulsory feature?"

Since we are not responsible for and have taken no part in circulating this petition, we do not know the opinions of those who circulate it. The editor, whom our friend calls a gentleman, strangely, began his discussion before the petitions appeared on the campus.

Those who send out R. O. T. C. literature are not "the government."

To say that one should accept everything in this university or go elsewhere is unreasonable.

Since the commentator's main objection is to the petition circulated on this campus, for which we disclaim responsibility, we have nothing more to say.

MORNING MAIL

Facts—Not Fancies.

TO THE EDITOR: The title may, perhaps, be a misnomer, for while I shall attempt to dispassionately view the subject of compulsory military drill, I am admittedly human and as such possess emotions.

The first thing is the petition now circulating on the campus. In thinking it over, this question occurred to me. Do the students who are circulating this petition desire to abolish all military endeavors, or are they merely opposed to the compulsory feature?"

If the proponents abhor only the principle of compulsion, then I accuse them of being insincere and dishonest. For the principle of compulsion is the same in drill, in physical education, or in anything it is connected with.

The United States government, it is true, does not require that drill be compulsory, but the university has thought fit to require it for graduation, just as it does physical education for women.

one may attend a state normal school and enter as a junior, thus escaping drill. Again may I point out that a good citizen has certain duties as well as privileges.

"Dishonest" is strong perhaps, but the alternative seems still worse. However, in connection with this petition, they claim that military courses teach principles contrary to our government. May I point out that everything in the military department is sent out from our government at Washington, where they may perhaps be better judges of what our government principals are.

The editor being willing, I should like to explain tomorrow a few more facts on the financial end of the subject.

TO THE EDITOR:

Morrill Bogey Man.

It is unfortunate that the discussion of compulsory military drill should involve the question of federal aid to land grant colleges. The Morrill act of July 2, 1862, provided a grant of land to the states for "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object" was to be, "without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

Both this act and the Morrill act of 1890 may be found in full in "The Code of the Laws of the United States of America in Force Dec. 7, 1925," title 7, pages 111 to 115. This book is in the university library, the call number being 345.2; qUn34.

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Just Imagine.

TO THE EDITOR: Three fraternities on the Columbus, O., campus hope to eliminate flunking frosh and raise their scholastic averages by hiring a graduate student to act as a tutor for the delinquents. He will also advise the chapters on questions of finance, administration, and activities.

In spite of the fact that the system is approved by Dr. Samuel Renshaw, psychology professor, and Fred J. Milligan, assistant dean of men, both of the Ohio campus, it seems to us the plan will injure the freshmen more than it will help them.

Tutor: Psychology, Journalism, English, and French, Joe. And you got grades above ninety in all of them.

Tutor: In general, Joe, I am pleased to report that you are doing excellent work in every subject that you are carrying.

Postscript: Nebraska fraternities, as yet, have not adopted this system!

Why No Delegates?

TO THE EDITOR: Conventions galore were held during the Christmas holidays. Excepting the meeting of the National Football Coaches association none received more publicity than the convention of the National Student Federation of America at Atlanta, Ga.

Student leaders from every part of the United States gathered and discussed the problems most pertinent to college students. They discussed new educational plans, subsidization of athletes, student government, compulsory military drill and the honor system.

It was not for lack of finances because the budget committee, (Thompson, Selleck and Gunderson) expressed its willingness to send a delegate. A move to affiliate the local Student council with the national association failed to pass the council by an almost unanimous vote.

One of the difficulties in putting student government into effect at our school is that we are inexperienced at student government. We have little in the past to build upon. Consequently we must go elsewhere for ideas.

Crying over spilt milk accomplishes nothing. The Student council and possibly the A. W. S. board should take steps next semester to affiliate with the N. S. F. A.

A COUNCIL MEMBER.

COLLEGE COMMENT

Required Military Question Answered.

This winter there has been quite a general movement throughout certain colleges in the United States to abolish compulsory military training. Dozens of articles have been sent to the Exponent for publication by leaders of this anti-compulsory movement.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps was created in 1920 for the primary purpose of supplying officers for the Reserve Corps of our army.

Major Enoch B. Garey, former commandant of the John's Hopkins R. O. T. C., author or co-author of many R. O. T. C. manuals and of the famous Plattsburgh manual, and a combat officer in the A. E. F., has said, "Existing conditions in the R. O. T. C. ought to be changed. Many of the imperfections are the result of conditions..."

LOOSE THREADS

By Gene McKim

President Hoover sent the report made by the Wickersham commission on the prohibition situation to congress Tuesday. Ten of the eleven members of the commission signed the report, which indicated that, with reservations, they were opposed to repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

Following months of labor seeking a solution of the prohibition problem the commission submitted a report on some of the items over which they were in an irreconcilable deadlock. The majority of the signers appended separate opinions favoring either repeal or revision of the eighteenth amendment which would permit congress to "regulate or prohibit the liquor traffic at its discretion."

Henry W. Anderson of Virginia submitted a plan which was endorsed by four of the commission members favoring the adoption of a modified form of the Swedish plan of controlled sale by private corporations under strict regulations of the state.

The committee agreed that if the amendment were to be revised, it should give congress the right to regulate or prohibit the traffic and manufacture of liquor. Such a change would result in a more flexible system, for it would remove the compulsory feature of the present law, and allow states desiring it some form of liquor sale.

The commission went on record as opposing the restoration, in any form, of the legalized saloon, and opposing a plan of any of the states or the federal government going into the liquor business. The report did not favor the sale of light wines and beers.

In the report, members of the commission agreed that, should the amendment be revised, "Congress shall have power to regulate or to prohibit the manufacture, traffic in, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation into, and the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes."

Another important recommendation made by the commission is to the effect that "Removal of the causes of irritation and resentment on the part of the medical profession be accomplished by: A. Doing away with the statute prescribing changes to make the entire prescribed and the number of prescriptions. B. Abolition of the requirement of specifying the ailment for which liquor is prescribed upon a blank to go into the public files. C. Leaving as much as possible to regulations rather than fixing the details of the statute."

While admitting room for improvement in enforcement and advising changes to make the entire situation more effective, only two of the commissioners voted for out right repeal. The majority of the body, or the body as a whole, submitted to no repeal recommendation.

Along the same line, Senator Sheppard of Texas, Jan. 18, in honor of the eleventh anniversary of the enactment of the eighteenth amendment, told the senate that since the enactment of national prohibition the decrease in death rates has equaled the saving of nearly 200,000 lives per year.

The senator said, "Under the old time license system, beverage alcohol took a frightful toll of 200,000 lives each year by increasing the liability and the possibility of contagion, by decreasing resist-

of government land were made to state universities... The heads of these institutions took the attitude that military training was compulsory. Boys forced into it grew to hate it... Compulsory military training is an unfortunate plan because of its unpopularity. It is far wiser to offer training under an understanding personnel. Take away compulsion, but foster pride and tradition, which are very necessary to the movement."

At the time of a controversy at the University of Washington Major F. J. DeRohan of their R. O. T. C. said he would "like to give every student who does not like drill an excuse and tell him to get out. It is a university ruling, not ours. We do not want compulsory drill."

One readily gets the impression that many colleges retain compulsory courses because they wish to avoid the expense of instituting more modern courses in physical education. President E. Lyle Spencer of the University of Washington announced that, "if the university could afford it, there is nothing I would rather do than take military drill off the required list." Yet modern experts in physical education are stressing the point that compulsory drill is a poor substitute for sports and games—it is even worse physical training than military training. Is it not time for the best way of preparing reserve officers or of providing adequate habits of physical exercise for civilians?—Montana State Exponent.

FRED BALLARD, AUTHOR OF UNIVERSITY PLAYERS' CURRENT DRAMA, WORKED ON MASTER'S THESIS HERE 24 YEARS AGO.

(Continued from Page 1.) Mr. Ballard's most successful play. The setting of the play is a murder trial in which the twelve men and true are replaced by twelve citizen and true with a fifty percent feminine constituency. Complications which result in the course of the trial lend humor to the comedy.

Skinner Offers Comment. "A woman who starts out by appearing as a polite fool may, by jauntily and unscrupulous persistence, end by bringing about justice," Richard Dana Skinner said in Commonweal after seeing "Ladies of the Jury" in which Mrs. Minnie Hadden Fiske played the leading role of the society leader who by all manners of diplomacy, not even barring petty bribery, brings the jury about to her point of view. The verdict is "not guilty."

MRS. HERMAN TALKS ON WAR CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1.) ing the outcome and significance of the recent Indian conference in London and of the Premier Ramsay MacDonald's speech Tuesday, Jan. 20, which concluded the affair. The importance of Mr. MacDonald's speech, according to Mrs. Hinman, is the part that it will play in bettering international relations. "The Indian conference is one of many which have been held in the last few years which show that perhaps peaceful relationships between nations will be possible," she concluded.

Believe Delay Unnecessary. In the conference this year, according to Mrs. Hinman, the women will endeavor to make the representatives—realize what the women believe is an unnecessary delay on the part of the United States in entering the World court. "What is the cure for war? How can we build for peace?" are two

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questions asked in Mrs. Hinman's talk. If, as women, we care enough for the human welfare, and if it is possible to work for peace," Mrs. Hinman said. "we must be pledged to it."

'STRANGE INTERLUDE' TO OPEN ON JAN. 26

Original Producers Bringing Pulitzer Prize Play To Lincoln.

Theatre Guild incorporated will bring to Lincoln Eugene O'Neill's Pulitzer Prize play, "Strange Interlude." The play will be staged at the Liberty theater Jan. 26 and 27, starting at 5:30 and ending at 11 o'clock each evening. Between 7:40 and 9 p. m. there will be a dinner intermission.

"Strange Interlude," which is being brought here by its original producers, does away with the conventional play of current times, and reverts to the form relinquished by playwrights many years ago.

The play has been staged throughout the last decade and has generally produced unusually heavy ticket sales in all box offices. The story relates how Nina Leeds, a neurotic maiden, thwarted in her desire to marry her aviator sweetheart before he went overseas to give his life, and obsessed by thoughts that she will never bear his offspring, marries Sam Evans under the advice of well-wishing friends.

But Sam is proven by his own mother to have a strain of insanity in his blood coming down through each generation on the paternal side. From there on, O'Neill has constructed a drama which will undoubtedly be provocative of more discussion than anything the local stage has had to offer in years. A New York cast is promised, five of whom were in the original cast, including many notables of the stage, such as: Elizabeth Risdon, Leonard Mudie, Elaine Corder, Richard Barbee, Maud Durand, Maurice McRae, Ethel Westley, John J. Burns, Jack Grattan.

Following the Nebraska-Minnesota game of 1902, a special edition of The Daily Nebraskan was published in red ink. Nebraska beat Minnesota 6-0.

The Unitarian Church Twelfth and M Streets "THE CHURCH WITHOUT A CREED" Subject Jan. 25—"The Value of Life" Men's Suits, Topcoats, Hats Ladies' Plain Wool Dresses Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00 Modern Cleaners Soukup & Westover, Mgrs. Call F2377 for Service

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