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Three Million New Voters.

BETWEEN two and three million young Americans—10 to 15 percent of these college students—will vote for the first time this fall. Two facts (out of many) announced last week by a group of eminent engineers after a survey of American industrial equipment and power should give them something to think about when they ask themselves what they are voting for:

- 1. Total capacity of U. S. industrial equipment is one billion horse power which does the work of ten billion men. This means that if opportunity were equally distributed, every man, woman and child in this country would have working for him in the equivalent of about 70 human slaves.
2. So efficient has America become that if industry returned today to its 1929 production peak, half of the 12 to 14 million unemployed would still be out of work.

Let the new young voters consider the first and then seek the cause for present conditions in this country where poverty is stalking the doors of ten million homes. Let them consider the second and then judge the proportions of the unemployment problem today and for the future.

Why all this poverty when every person's productive ability has been multiplied seventy times by machines? Simply because the benefits of machines have been appropriated by a few, while the great majority in this country where "all men are born free and equal" are denied even the privilege of working for a living.

One solution is heard: junk the labor-saving machinery and go back to the time when men collectively had to work all the time to get enough to eat. There would then be work for all.

But why throw away the benefits of mechanical slaves which can do our work? There is another solution: let the benefits of machines accrue to society as a whole, lightening the burden of labor on all men, giving them leisure to live and know those things which make life more than existence.

THOMAS Paine, famed revolutionary pamphleteer who stirred England's American colonists to throw off the oppression of foreign control in 1776, drew a fine distinction between society and government. Society, he said, exists by reason of the co-operative tendencies in the human race which enable men to accomplish more by working together. Government, on the other hand, is made necessary by inherent evil tendencies which must be suppressed in the interest of the community.

Today that distinction no longer holds. A gradual expansion of the philosophy of the functions of government is merging society and government. government is becoming socialized.

NO movement in modern times has been more misunderstood and prejudice-ridden, yet surer in its inevitableness as the only alternative to fall for a greed-ruled order, than socialism. The very term has been propagandized by its opponents to conjure up bloody images of long-bearded Russians gleefully slipping heads from paunch capitalists. Every advocate of this doctrine is pooh-poohed aside with vague references to the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the American flag.

Socialism, according to Webster, is "a political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is government control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to co-operation and the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned."

TO accomplish just this is the platform of the socialist party which again presents a candidate for the presidency who will bear comparison with those of the two regular parties. Norman Thomas holds no illusions as to his chances for victory—he has not a chance and knows it. But, as he sees it, a vote for the socialist ticket is a vote in protest against the policies of the two established parties. And such it will be.

The present state of affairs will, moreover, result in a larger vote for him than any socialist has ever polled. This protest vote will, in addition, be strengthened by the death of ability offered in the presidential candidates of the republican and democratic parties: a discredited public official and a demagogue who seeks votes with promises he cannot fulfill (more government services and reduced government expenditures).

Part of this increased protest vote will be the case by these two to three million new voters, not

yet steeped in traditional party loyalty. For slowly Americans—young, thinking Americans—are awakening to the fact that the principle of individualism has proved incapable of directing the complex organization of modern life; that in collective action lies the way out.

Baseball Wants Back In.

OCCASIONALLY the observer who sees the extravagant praise heaped upon football stars, coaches, and the sport in general, or who sees the large amounts of money not only paid out for this sport but immediately expended by it, cannot help but agree with one commentator who declared that football bears about the same close connection to education that bull-fighting bears to agriculture.

As a matter of fact, however, that is a very extreme statement but nevertheless one to which football lays itself open by reason of the large amounts of money it uses, and the overemphasis placed upon drawing crowds.

There is a definite justification for the money which football makes, however, and that justification is the fact that the surplus is used to support other student sports which do not enlist such universal interest. These sports constitute a very definite and essential part of a university's extra-curricular athletic program, just as football does, and if they are curtailed, the justification for large football receipts falls.

It has come to be recognized practically universally that it is a desirable thing for an educational institution to provide extra-curricular interests for as many students as it can. Football is only one of these interests, and those who are not interested in football should most certainly not be forced to suffer if football did not pay.

Baseball is another one of those interests, and its appeal is very likely to be an appeal to students who have few if any other outside interests. It is a definitely established sport at other institutions, and it is obviously a black-eye to the athletic management of this school if it cannot be supplied to the students on account of the fact that football is eating up too much of its own profits, or because for some reason the available money cannot be made to go around.

Apparently there is student interest in baseball, and if the petitions for its reinstatement which are now being circulated are indicative of a large enough interest, it is to be hoped that the athletic department will reinstate baseball in its budget.

Perhaps the time will eventually come when even state supported institutions can depend upon the funds granted by the state legislature for the support of various activities which are worthwhile. Perhaps, too, by then, athletics and other student activities will be recognized as having a definite place in the educational scheme and will not have to depend on the fickle financial support of the public of the game of football for the wherewithal to carry on.

But until that probably remote era, we believe that all student interests should be given support, even if the king of all interests, football, has to deprive itself of some of the luxuries with which it has been wont to adorn itself.

Lincoln's Only Legitimate Theater.

THE University Players are starting their annual drive for sale of season tickets to their productions. They will present six plays this season. Student tickets sell at only \$2.00 for the season.

It is anticipated that ticket sales will be fewer this year than usual because of the general financial condition of students and the public. This is indeed regrettable. However, there are some students who could easily afford tickets who have never before patronized the University Players. It is for those students to help put this drive across.

Does this undertaking merit the support we now wish it to have? The answer is emphatically, "Yes!" The University Players consistently present the finest possible productions—plays which are recognized the world over as the best. Shakespeare, Wilde, Drinkwater and many other play-wrights contribute their talent for the classical, unusual, or modern productions of the Players.

These plays are not dry, solemn or boring. They are decidedly the opposite. The staff in charge of the productions repeatedly picks lively, humorous, thrilling, and fascinating plays, which are sure to strike the fancy of everyone. When you go to see the University Players, you may expect an evening of superb entertainment.

In this age of abundance of movies, we are inclined to doubt the possibility of the stage retaining its prominence. We hear, "The day of the spoken, living drama is past." A glance at the situation in Lincoln would seem to bear out this statement. Ten years ago more than one downtown theater had a stage show. Then about five years ago we notice an advertisement of the University Players which read, "Do you know that the Players are presenting the only living drama in Lincoln this season?" This was indeed a good advertising point, for at that time that situation was an unusual one here. Not so today.

Nevertheless, in spite of the talking movies, we cannot believe living drama has seen its last day. It seems to us that people will soon tire of seeing and hearing nothing but talking movies. If for no other reason than to provide variety of entertainment, the legitimate stage is bound to survive.

The University Players afford not only the students, but all Lincoln, the opportunity to see legitimate theatre productions. They merit a greater degree of student support than has been given in the past.

handicraft work, are still best taught by an apprenticeship as under the old guild system. After all is said and done perhaps those who hurl the severest criticisms at our colleges have a misconception as to the avowed functions of such institutions. The bitter critics who point to graduate as particularly horrible examples of what colleges do to men and women, do not so much make a case against the college as it does against cross section of humanity. Perhaps they really advertise defects in heredity in the home.—Daily Trojan.

An Explanation.

Explaining the decision to curb the use of the so-called "sympathy appeal" in summer selling, R. T. Sharp, 28, director of the Student Employment bureau, commented on the announcement made by A. B. Crawford, president of the Eastern College Personnel Officers' association, that twenty-seven eastern colleges would take steps to prevent students from trading upon their college connection while selling goods during the summer vacation.

His statement is as follows: "The decision to curb the use of the so-called 'sympathy appeal' was based upon a survey of summer selling jobs, recently completed by a committee appointed in October, 1931, by the Eastern College Personnel Officers' association. All students placed with sales companies through the employment bureau of thirty eastern colleges during the summer of 1931 were asked to give a detailed report of the amounts which they earned, the length of time they worked, the number of working hours required per week, and the degree of supervision they received. They were also requested to give frank opinions of their jobs.

"Earnings and profits are comparatively low. The average gross amount earned by the individual students who reported was only \$211, and the net amount cleared was \$94. The average amount earned per hour was only 51 cents and the average individual profit per hour over expenses 21 cents. Those facts seriously challenge the claims made by certain of these companies that canvassing of this nature yields a higher return than other kinds of summer employment.

"As Dr. Crawford's statement pointed out, the association believes that no salesman or company has the right to use the name of any college to make sales." —Harvard Crimson.

The Student Pulse

Brief, concise contributions presented to matters of student life and the university are welcomed by this department, under the usual restrictions of space and subject matter, which excludes all libelous matter and personal attacks. Letters must be signed, but names will be withheld from publication if so desired.

Subsidization at Northwestern.

TO THE EDITOR: The evening papers have broken the news of the year to the intercollegiate athletic world. The football players of Northwestern university who have not sufficient funds to pay their own way through school have been "adopted" by business men of Evanston. These godfathers will be responsible for seeing that man has an education as long as he continues to perform capably upon the teams of their alma mater. Last year several other eastern schools did the same thing.

But two years ago "Jarring Jim" Bausch of Kansas was forced by the voice of protest of the followers of football in the midwest to give up his post on the Kansas university football team, because of his acceptance of a like proposition. The Carnegie foundation investigated the situation in schools all over the nation. Yet Northwestern because of her place at the peak of intercollegiate football can publicly announce her subsidization of players and get by with it.

This manner of hiring athletes is unfair to other schools who can not afford to do so, to those schools that could afford to but don't because they do not wish to besmirch the character of their schools, and to non-athletes attending college every where.

Why should men who have not the brawn for football be forced to forego a college education because of the lack of funds, while a muscular body, much better equipped to make his own way in the world than a man of non-athletic build, and not so desirous of a college education be tossed the life of luxury, as long as he continues to hold his place on the "varsity."

This unfairness of Northwestern should be squarely met by each and every campus, and a decided barrier of public protest lodged against the school involved. Other schools can not do this manner of thing, why should Northwestern? Wholehearted protest from every college newspaper will form a gauntlet that, when assisted by the storm of fire from national papers, not even Northwestern could dare to run.

EDITOR'S NOTE: B. A. F. so accurately states the Nebraska's opinion on the Northwestern situation that an expression of our attitude in the editorial column is made unnecessary.

Picnic on Ag Campus Honors New Students The Home Economics association held its annual picnic honoring new students Friday evening at the Student Activities building on the Ag campus.

YOUR DRUG STORE Remember Those Noon Lunches at Our Fountain Call Us for Rush Orders The Owl Pharmacy 148 No. 14th & P St. B1065

PERSONAL-SERVICE TO UNI STUDENTS SPECIAL CLUB STEAK with FRENCH FRIES You'll Enjoy Inviting Your Friends to SHERBURNE'S INN 118 N. 14

Sunday Book Review

PHIL STONG'S "STATE FAIR."

Authors have often thrown a number of varied personalities into a common environment and then recorded the drama as they came in contact. One of the most notable of recent examples of this technique is Vicki Baum's "Grand Hotel," although there are many others of lesser prominence.

In his novel, "State Fair," Phil Stong selects a family of Iowa farmers, a daughter of a stock show manager, a newspaper reporter and a prize-winning hog for his assortment of characters. A state fair provides the mixing bowl and, like most other novels of this type, after the thing is over the characters go their separate ways with nothing but memories left of their experiences.

The story will not startle the reader at any point and he will be able to predict each happening so closely that the reader soon feels that he has conceived the plot himself—but it is entertaining throughout. The writer's purpose, undoubtedly, was to depict a state fair from the standpoint of those who had some real interest in it. We must admit that he does do this admirably.

The plot, itself, is quite ordinary, but it serves as a vehicle for some effective description and adroit characterization. A family of Iowa farmers—the parents and a young boy and girl—go to the state fair with their hog, "Blue Boy." The farmer's interest lies solely in the hog, while the farmer's wife divides her interest between the hog and her prize pickles. However, the two young people don't turn out to be star 4-H clubbers but do have some experiences that are rather broadening.

The girl meets a young reporter, who has a decided penchant for roller coasters. Their acquaintance progresses and he proposes, but she is of the opinion that their lives can never blend in marital harmony. The farmer's son also has an affair of heart and, likewise, the girl in the case decides that their lives are too different to be conducive to domestic happiness.

We are of the opinion that the author was stretching the point a little, when he tried to make it appear that these young couples were so incompatible. After all, haven't there been many successful marriages between people with backgrounds were even more varied than these in the story?

The character of the village storekeeper seems to stand out prominently in the reader's mind after he has finished the book, although this rustic prune peddler merely expounds homely philosophy during the first and last chapters of the book. Here is a personality that would have added a great deal to the tale if he had been carried throughout. If you have ever attended a state or county fair, read the book.

Incidentally, the novel is being made into a moving picture with James Dunn as the reporter; Sally Eilers as the farm-girl; and Philip Holmes as the farm-boy. —C. C. B.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC NOTES

The radio program at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon over KFAB will consist of a miscellaneous recital by members of Sinfonia fraternity.

Director Howard Kirkpatrick and Theodore Diers assisted with the performance of the rural school chorus at the Saunders county fair at Wahoo on Friday afternoon.

Emma Strangman played a piano solo at the district meeting of the Woman's club at Syracuse, Nebraska, Tuesday afternoon.

Mabel Van Burg, student with Vera Upton, has taken charge of the Methodist church choir at Hickman.

Audrey Reed, student with Lillian Helms Polley, sang at the all activity tea at Ellen Smith hall. Miss Reed recently sang at the Tassels' tea. She was accompanied by Mary Eby.

Blanche Childers, student with Carl Steckelberg, accompanied by Miriam Leigh, and Loretta Friesner, student with Marguerite Klinker, presented the program Friday evening for the Palladian Literary society.

UNI PLAYERS TO RETURN LOST HAT WHEN IDENTIFIED

A man's hat, nearly new, was found a short time ago by members of the University Players. According to custom all lost articles found by the players are held for two weeks and if unclaimed at that time are placed in the group wardrobe. However, the players will return the hat to its owner, on identification, in this case.

How About Your Overcoat? DOES IT NEED Cleaning HAVE IT DONE NOW Modern Cleaners SOUKUP & WESTOVER Call F2377 For Service

LUNCH TICKETS \$5.00 for \$5.50 Worth HOWERTER'S LUNCH

MY BOY! I STARTED ON \$6. A WEEK!



BUT HOW DID YOU GET TO BE PRESIDENT?



ME? I EAT SHREDDED WHEAT!



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Nothing is added . . . nothing taken away. Nature's full quota of energy-building elements is packed away in every golden-brown Shredded Wheat Biscuit. . . yours for the eating!

Hop into the Shredded Wheat cheering section! Eat two biscuits a day for the next week! You'll feel bigger and better than ever.



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Contemporary Comment

What Benefit College?

At this season of the year the great brain mills, known as colleges, open their doors, sweep out, and begin to grind. At this time, too, there is a revival of an old controversy. A large group of young men and women seriously question whether a college education is really that open sesame, that sure door to wealth and fame, that sine qua non to leadership in American institutions which seems to be the popular conception of it. Perhaps this problem has been given more serious consideration this year than at any time within the memory of the present generation. Certain it is that colleges suffer decreased enrollments in times of economic or business depression such as now confronts us.

On every hand the cry is raised that colleges do not fit young men and women for a definite place in the economic or commercial scheme of things. The accusation

is also made that colleges turn out a particularly choice and bigoted brand of young fool, self centered and impressed with his importance and convinced that the generation of his father and mother is provincial and out of date.

Colleges have not contended that they fit men for commerce or industry. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, writing in Cosmopolitan for October, points out in clear and strong terms what the college does not profess to do. Said he: "The true mission of the college is in no wise related to vocational instruction and has nothing whatever to do with preparation for earning one's living."

In our educational system exist other institutions designed to serve these purposes. Among the branches which endeavor to fit men for vocations may be mentioned polytechnic institutes, industrial schools and lastly, large universities where the leading professions are taught. However, many of the trades, particularly