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They Suggested A Lethargic Faculty.

OFTEN the subject of faculty comment, college editorials and criticisms by student leaders is the prevailing lethargy that grips university students. Seldom voiced, rarely publicly expressed, are criticisms of faculty lethargy. It is a rare occasion, indeed, when pedagogues are openly accused of this damning evil.

Faculty members of this university experienced such a travesty, rather pointedly, when two of its members recently expressed their candid opinions on the subject. Their articles did more than condemn a system. It was a challenge to a faculty which they termed lethargic.

The arresting quality of them, however, was not the tirade against a system, but the boldness of confession.

As such, the true significance of the articles is not realized at first glance. For criticisms of education in general are by no means uncommon. But they are made largely by those at the head of institutions, or self ordained reformists outside the realm of education. Indeed the frank confession, coming from men directly participating in the work they criticize, is an illuminating diversion from the average run of God-ordained uplifters, whose interest is slightly more than superficial. The professor's interest is a vital one.

From this point of view, the poignant indictment should arouse more than a ripple of interest. Perhaps this interest is being taken. Obviously we have no way of determining this sentiment.

The discussions were not sour grapes, we feel, but contrarily an illuminating expose of actually what has happened to our educational processes. The professors' charges were earnest in appeal—not a cynical broadside against a vague something with which they had nothing to do.

We do not feel, however, that faculty members should get together en masse and pass a resolution on the idea. Much rather would we like to see a wholesome discussion of its virtue and fault.

A Senate Insurgent Comes to Town.

MANY who listened to Senator George W. Norris' discussion of the unicameral legislature Thursday afternoon were there to see and hear a great man.

To the citizens of this state the presence of the noted senate insurgent was a signal for politicians to begin stock-taking for the approaching election. To others it meant the beginning of a state-wide non-partisan campaign for popular ratification of the one house legislature. To the doctory senator, however, this was simply another campaign to eliminate corruption from government, make democracies more democratic, and prove to others that they might be politicians and still possess honesty and intelligence.

For Senator Norris has been fighting political evils since the day he stepped into the chamber of the lower house of congress and started an uphill battle against canonism. Indeed this is only a small portion of the part he has played in correcting the government. For many years the illustrious gentleman fought single-handed to eliminate the lame duck congress. Just recently it was adopted as an amendment to the constitution. And now he has started a bill, reported favorably by the senate judiciary committee, which will call for the direct election of the president and vice president, thus eliminating the electoral college, long regarded a travesty upon democratic principles of government.

In addition to this campaign, Senator Norris has started the present drive for a unicameral legislature in Nebraska. It is not so important that neither of these will be immediately realized by Senator Norris. It is significant, however, that this man should continue to battle, in the face of tremendous odds, for reforms intended to make government better.

When historians record the progress of the twentieth century certainly the reforms of this man's doings will be included. His name will, in addition, probably be included high up on the honor roll of the truly great men. His contributions to the cause of democracy have been most significant. The life story of Senator Norris reads like an Horatio Alger thriller. But it is not the story of the poor, often trampled upon young man who scaled the ladder of success to become an industrial tycoon. Rather has it been a sincere tale of an honest man who practiced what he preached.

Born on a farm, of none too comfortable parents, this ambitious man received his secondary education at the little red school house, and continued by working his way thru the university. He practiced law in Nebraska until the advent of a political career which has carried him to the heights of his profession. Respected and admired by real men, the senator's long bitter fight against the evils

of poor government have not gone unnoticed. Indeed does he enjoy the greatest respect from his friends, associates, and his constituency.

Comfortably situated in life, after seventy years of earnest effort, the vigorous thought of Senator Norris has finally found an era which is willing to accept his doctrines of government and men.

In spite of his rise to fame he continues to fight those things which he considers wrong. In this respect Senator Norris is far different from other "successful men."

The Student Pulse

Brief, concise, contributions pertinent to matters of student life and the university are welcomed by this department, under the usual restrictions of sound newspaper practice, which excludes all libelous matter and personal attacks. Letters accepted do not necessarily indicate the editorial policy of this paper.

How Do You Park Your Car?

TO THE EDITOR:

I'd like to nominate for oblivion the "College Joe" who drives his flyover (even if it's a Packard) up to the side of the street, noses it into the curb and hops into the Moon where a couple of hours are consumed in his favorite pastime, while said flyover occupies the space of two cars. That's nobody's business but his own. Not until someone else tries to park his car along the same street, already lined with cars. By a police department regulation drivers are supposed to park parallel along both sides of R street. True, less cars can be packed next to the sidewalks but it leaves room for traffic in the middle of the street.

Now the driver of the second car waxes somewhat hot under the collar, and rightfully so because the inconsiderate one has stuck his bus in enough parking space for two. The situation justifies an improper parking tag, and chances are that gent who cares not how he parks his car would just as soon take a few lessons from headquarters, at his own expense.

The amount of parking space about the campus seems to be inadequate to handle the hundreds of automobiles that are parked there every day. As a matter of fact I don't believe that it is—providing all available space is properly used. For which reason those who drive to school might be more careful about hogging the space that is left, in case there is any at all.

And then there's the chap who tries to park parallel where diagonal parking is done and thereby keeps another motorist from enjoying the privileges of an extra space.

One is just as much a violation as the other, neither is excusable and both should be remedied. N. S.

Browsing Among The Books

By Maurice Johnson

BENEDETTO Croce, if we believe glowering Dictator Mussolini, is the one man in Italy to be feared, and that because he cannot be understood. Always more or less obscure, Croce is a skeptic who professes a devotion to beauty, and he writes of philosophy, criticism, history. "Art," he says, is intuition. His greatest book is his "Esthetic," and his latest book is his "History of Europe in the Nineteenth Century," which came out in English a few months ago. Its sentences are long, its paragraphs are long, but it is important reading. Author Croce says of his subject: "A history inspired by the liberal idea cannot, even in its practical and moral collorary, end with the absolute rejection and condemnation of those who feel and think differently."

Editor Charles Lowry Wimberly, mentor of the justly acclaimed Nebraska Prairie Schooner magazine, appears again in print with his March Harpers short story, "Girl by the River." A frequent contributor to the green backed American Mercury and experimental Forum, Professor Wimberly has also had tales reprinted in anthologies, enough to make up a good sized book in themselves.

Those who try to swim through Irish James Joyce's "Ulysses" for its smut are so bewildered by its hidden meanings and allusions that they drown. Those who try to swim to it for its hidden meanings and allusions are so bewildered by its smut that they soon leave it, dry themselves, and do not look back.

Essayist Robert Louis Stevenson has lured many an ardent bibliomaniac into love of literature. Yet in "An Apology for Idiots" he calls books a "mighty bloodless substitute for life." Says Stevenson: "If a man reads very hard he will have little time for thought." Whether this is true or not, it provokes thought in itself, is open for argument.

When Nebraska Poet Laureate John Neihardt spoke before university students some years ago his audience was small, unenthusiastic. His only recognition on the campus today is a formal honorary editorship of Mr. Wimberly's struggling Prairie Schooner magazine. Laureate Neihardt deserves wider recognition, more praise. His lyrics, such as "Let Me Live Out My Years," are written with no little skill, and his three epics are important in American literature. "The Song of Three Friends" and "The Song of Hugh Glass" are virile, dramatic, yet dignified; and "The Song of the Indian Wars" is considered by many to be one of the best single works in American poetry. Neihardt's 642 paged "Collected Poems" is purchasable, desirable.

Staccato Ernest Hemingway appears as a paper doll in the March Vanity Fair, is given the costumes of soldier ("A Farewell to Arms"), civilian, fisher, and treader ("Death in the Afternoon"). His most recent book, short stories entitled "Winner Take Nothing," has been cruelly called "Reader Take Nothing," deserves the caption.

Authors constantly deny portraying actual people in their books, yet much of the Red Cloud (Neb.) interest in Willa Cather's "Obscure Destinies" is personal, the same being true of Elmwood (Neb.) interest in Bea Streeter Aldrich's recent "Miss Bishop." W. Somerset Maugham's delightful "Cakes and Ale" is supposed to depict three of England's greatest novelists.

Writer William Somerset Maugham's latest book is "Ah King," set in the South sea islands, as is his famous "Rain." Best of all English Mr. Maugham's plays and novels is his fine "Of Human Bondage," spiritually biographical of the first thirty years of his life. No self-respecting person admits not having read "Of Human Bondage."

Ag College

By Carlyle Hodgkin

WERKMEISTER ON GERMANY.

TO A NEBRASKA farm boy who usually goes out with a tractor or eight horses and farms fifteen to twenty acres a day, who is used to planting and harvesting from one to five hundred acres of crops a year, who has grown up in a community where it is the customary thing to buy or lease additional land as the boys in the family grow up and decide to start farming, the agricultural situation in such a country as Germany is considerably befuddling.

Yet to just such a group as that—members of the honorary organization Alpha Zeta on Ag campus—Dr. Werkmeister, philosophy department, in a Thursday evening discussion made the complicated agricultural set-up in Germany very clear and interesting. Two dozen organization members attended the meeting. Arthur Peterson, chancellor, presided.

Two very vital agricultural lessons the World war taught Germany, Dr. Werkmeister told the group. The first was the pressing need for economic independence. The second was the art of nitrogen fixation in commercial quantities. Before the war, Werkmeister said, Germany had imported about one-third of her food supply. But the war blockade cut off imports, made increased production at home imperative. Every government that country has had since has had a keen eye toward economic self-sufficiency. And the country today, Werkmeister said, has practically reached that state.

Germany's second war-time lesson arose out of the competition between farm interests and war interests for nitrogen. One group needed it to grow crops; the other to fire cannons. The consequence was that German chemists perfected the process of nitrogen fixation from air. And today they export nitrogen fertilizers by the hundred tons.

Most striking, perhaps, of all differences between the United States and German agriculture is the difference in land policy. A Nebraska farmer buys a farm and lives on it until the mortgage takes it. But a German farmer could neither buy a farm nor sell a farm, and if he had one the mortgage could never take it. Under Hitler's new land law farm land can neither be bought nor sold—it can only be inherited. And the owner of the land must always live on it.

On the big estates in north and east Germany—the nation's real breadbasket—one member of the family, often the oldest son, inherits the farm and with it the responsibility for feeding the rest of the family. On the small peasant farms in west and south Germany the youngest son is likely to inherit the farm, usually of 20 to 30 acres, and the others of the family are supposed to look after themselves.

The government holds all farm mortgages. A man may not be removed because of the mortgage, but the government can disinherit him from the farm if he does an inefficient job, and give it to some other farmer, probably a kin. And did Germany regard this new land law revolutionary? Not at all, says Dr. Werkmeister. It was actually a reversion to a very old custom. The estate owners in east Germany saw in it a chance to keep their deeply mortgaged holdings intact. And the peasants in southwest Germany had never really departed from the ancient land inheritance custom.

And about Hitler—the man whom Americans think about when they think of Germany? Dr. Werkmeister thinks he is secure at the head of that nation for the rest of his active life.

Regardless of the merits of the plan and the unquestionable uplifting influence it should have on

state government, tinkering politicians, prompted by selfish motives, will probably defeat the measure when it is submitted for popular referendum at the next general election.

In addition, as Senator Norris probably realizes, the scheme is far ahead of his constituency's willingness to accept political reform. People as a whole are unwilling to accept rapid changes in government. The citizens of this state are no exception.

While the meritorious proposal may go by the boards, its proponents may realize one satisfaction. It is evident that small minorities in this state and others are seeking governmental changes and as such, desired reforms may come slowly along in the future, keeping pace for the most part, with the average intelligence of those who exercise the God-given right of the ballot.

This is unfortunate, but inevitable. History has shown that social and governmental reforms go hand in hand with the ox cart pace of man's civilization.

A DATE FOR SATURDAY.

WHEN the Block and Bridle club members at their Wednesday night meeting discussed Junior Ak-Sar-Ben from the point of view of a new and novel place for university students to take dates, they hit upon the real keynote of the show.

Junior Ak-Sar-Ben, Saturday evening, March 3, is, of course, a showmanship contest for Ag college students. But livestock shows, wherever they occur, are also for the public to attend and enjoy. The public here concerned is the university students, and it's the Junior Ak-Sar-Ben committee's job to prepare a stock show and showmanship contest that students will find it worth while to attend.

What is one of the bigger social events in every city? It's the horse show. What sort of people does one see at the Ak-Sar-Ben livestock show and rodeo at Omaha? One sees the society people of the city. They are there decked out in formal clothes, there because the horse show is one of the places they like to see.

The Junior Ak-Sar-Ben does for the university public what the Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha does for the Omaha public. It provides a kind of entertainment they enjoy, a kind of entertainment that is unusual and outside the ordinary routine. Consider for a moment, you young men who yearn for some new and novel place to take your dates and who, perhaps, are not overburdened with money, just what possibilities there are in this Junior Ak-Sar-Ben.

How many coeds in this institution have ever seen a dozen or more men driving pigs—very highly cleaned and polished ones—around with little sticks, each trying to keep his porker in front of the judge all the time, each trying to persuade his porker to behave like the most perfect lady—or gentleman? How many coeds in this institution have ever seen a dozen or more men come dragging wiggling, squirming lambs into the show ring, saw the showmen grab their lambs by the chin and tail and yank them around like so many bags of rags?

How many coeds in this institution have ever seen more than a dozen big pure bred horses come charging into the show ring with ribbons waving from their manes and tails? No coed in this institution, it's safe to say, has seen an array of freaks and novelties such as will be shown in the special free-for-all class.

Now if coeds have not seen these things, then one entertaining evening is well provided for. For the stock show will be new, and amusing for the coed, and when one of a couple has fun, the other just naturally does too.

The convenient feature of the show is that it will be followed by the block and bridle ball, which many a university couple will be wanting to attend anyway. Then the formula for a new and entertaining kind of an evening is simple: go an hour and a half early and see the fun at the Junior Ak-Sar-Ben.

Counselor-at-Law

Said to be the most authentic law play ever written, with a cast of 30 people. All this week.

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Temple Theatre

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

SIGMA Upsilon TO MEET.
Sigma Upsilon, honorary literary group will meet at the home of Jake Gable, 2826 Garfield, Sunday night for a business meeting. Several manuscripts will be considered by the club at the meeting.

Y. W. Interest Groups.
Interest groups of the Y. W. C. A. will hold meetings in Ellen Smith hall at the following hours this week:
Tuesday at 1—Books and Poetry, Janet Vleck.
Tuesday from 12:30 to 2—Handcraft, Ruth Armstrong.
Tuesday at 4—Kodakery, Margaret Ward.
Wednesday at 5—Keep Current, Violet Cross.
Thursday at 4—Know Your City, Lois Rathburn.
Thursday at 5—Art of Being a Hostess, Arlene Bors.

Vespers.
Wentworth Fling will speak on the subject "Puppets" at the Vespers service on the Agricultural Campus Tuesday noon.

Stamp Club.
The Stamp Club will hold a business meeting Thursday night, March 1, at 7:30 in Social Science room 301.

Y. W. Staff Meetings.
Staff meetings for Y. W. C. A. members for the coming week are scheduled as follows:
Social, Evelyn Diamond, Monday at 5.
Vespers, Alaire Barks, Monday at 5.
International, Lorraine Hitchcock, Tuesday at 4.
Social Order, Bash Perkins, on Tuesday at 1.
Finance, Marjorie Shostak, on Thursday at 4.
Swap Shop, Theodore Lohrman, Thursday at 4.
Publicity, Dorothy Cathers, Tuesday at 4.

Program and Office, Phyllis Jane Humphrey, Wednesday at 3.
World Forum, Beth Schmidt, Thursday at 4.
Posters, Ruth Allen, Thursday at 4 p. m.
Church Relations, Mary Edythe Hendricks, Wednesday at 5.

In addition to these staff meetings, Miss Miller will conduct a special study group on "The Life of Jesus" on Thursday at 1 o'clock and also on Sunday at 9 o'clock.

Prom Committee.
Members of Junior-Senior Prom committee will meet in the Student council room at 5 o'clock Monday.

Barb A. W. S. League.
Group meetings of the Barb A. W. S. league will be held this week. The schedule of the meetings to

be held at Ellen Smith Hall follows:
Marjorie Smith, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Margaret Medlar, Tuesday at 4 p. m.
Marjorie Filley, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; and Evelyn Diamond, Thursday at 5 p. m.
Bonnie Spangaard will hold a meeting on the Agricultural campus at 4 p. m. Tuesday.

Episcopal Church.
Miss Eunice Johnson, missionary from Tokyo, Japan, will address a Sunday school class of the University Episcopal church, 13th and R sts., this morning at 11 o'clock.

An illustrated lecture will be given at 8 o'clock this evening by Miss Johnson in the church club-room. All students are invited to attend.

Dr. J. P. Senning Talks.
Dr. J. P. Senning, chairman of the university department of political science, spoke Friday evening at University Place on the "Historical Development of Legislative Bodies."

OFFER THREE PRIZES FOR PIONEER STORIES

Any Native Nebraskan May Enter Compositions in Contest.

Three prizes are to be offered for the best stories of the lives of Nebraska pioneers, by the Native Sons and Daughters of Nebraska, it was announced recently by Margaret Thompson Sheldon, secretary of that organization.

According to the announcement any person now living in Nebraska may compete and the topic of the story is to be "The Biography of a Nebraska Pioneer." Actual names, dates and events may be used since the purpose of the contest is to record the actual histories of some of the men and women of the state.

Awards of \$25, \$15, and \$10 will be made and all manuscripts must be sent before Aug. 15 to Miss Helen Tuttle, 1538 C st., Lincoln. Winners will be announced and prizes awarded at the regular annual meeting of the society in Lincoln on Oct. 5.

According to the secretary of the group forty-six such biographies were entered in the 1933 contest. The manuscripts have become part of the manuscript collection of the Nebraska Historical Society.

Bizad Group Considers Revising Constitution
Beta Gamma Sigma, honorary scholastic fraternity for business students, discussed plans for revision of the constitution at its meeting at the Grand Hotel, Friday, Feb. 22. C. D. Spangler, as-

GRADUATES OFFERED MANY FELLOWSHIPS HERE AT UNIVERSITY

Friends and Former Students Of Late Prof. Wolfe Endow Fund.

Nebraska offers a number of fellowships and graduate assistantships in many departments of the university. These positions are open to graduate students of recognized colleges and universities. A complete list of them are given below.

Four research fellowships for the study of organic compounds of arsenic are available in the department of chemistry to graduates of recognized colleges and universities. The stipend is \$500 and freedom from tuition. No service is required for this fellowship. Applicants may apply to the secretary of the graduate committee in chemistry, Chemistry Hall 205.

Wolfe Fellowship.
The friends and former students of the late Professor H. K. Wolfe have endowed a fellowship in his memory. The fellowship is available to graduate students in philosophy and psychology and pays \$400, with freedom from tuition and university service. Graduates may apply to the chairman of the department of philosophy and psychology, Social Science Hall 320, for application blanks.

In addition to the above, a number of positions are open to graduates of recognized colleges and universities in the departments listed below. These require from five to sixteen hours of service to the department as teachers, laboratory assistants or readers and carry stipends varying from \$200 to \$500 and freedom from tuition. For information and application blanks, apply to the chairman of the department listed below.

Agronomy, anatomy (College of Medicine), biochemistry (College of Medicine), botany, chemistry, civil engineering, classics, educational psychology, geography, German, history, home economics, pathology and bacteriology (College of Medicine), pharmacy, philosophy and psychology, physics, physiology (College of Medicine), political science, sociology, zoology.

All applications should be filed with the proper university officer before March 31, 1934.

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