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In Memory of Lost Generations.

TODAY citizens of the world will be honoring and remembering men who gave their lives fighting for ideals. They will be bowing their heads in reverent consideration of lost generations, particularly that generation that gave its best in the World War.

Sixteen years from the day that brought an end to the World War another generation is facing the future hoping and attempting to apply its ideals and liberal thought practically and effectively to an ailing world.

All over the world today the clergy will be preaching doctrines and principles of peace from the pulpit. Some of these men will dogmatically offer solutions, and others will admit that there is no solution to the problem of war at hand, and that the difficulties inherent in causative factors of war are yet to be weeded out.

In 1914 young men thru-out Europe were ordered to fight in a war to end war—force to end force. War has not been eliminated. In 1917 the United States entered the conflict to defend what it called its honor, and to save the world for democracy.

It is the desire of every one to end war. But different schools have varying methods aimed to do away with that terrible element in human society. There are two groups with widely differing principles—the pacifists and militarists. They are fighting a war to end war. Proponents of these two ideas as to solution—preparedness and alliance opposed to the theory of international cooperation, conciliation, and arbitration—resort to personalities, generalities, and nasty catch-words in fighting each other.

Both groups—pacifistic and militaristic—have their drawbacks both in point of attitude and method. The former is too intellectual and lacks any sort of action; the latter is too conservative and fatalistic. Many gentlemen and scholars belong to each group, and both schools of thought harbor scoundrels of insincerity.

The editor of the Nebraskan has pretty well convinced readers of this paper that he is a pacifist, and that he is. But he isn't full of the idea that militarists are in the majority or even a good sized minority a bunch of ignorant blood-thirsty wretches. There must be some common ground or middle path to be traveled in reaching a solution.

AN OPEN LETTER to William Randolph Hearst from The Association of College Editors

MY DEAR MR. HEARST: In a recent interview, you challenged all Americans:

"If Americans have not lost their common sense and balance of judgment entirely, they will stop following sweet singers and smooth talkers some day and settle down calmly and reason out a few things for themselves."

The Association of College Editors, as stated in its Covenant, is dedicated "to stimulating the interest of students throughout the world in promoting international understanding and cooperation in the hope of ultimately achieving and insuring international peace and security."

A number of us are settling down calmly to reason a few things out for ourselves. It struck us that one of the most pressing of today's problems is the controversy between "nationalists" and "internationalists."

You may recall that Beverley Nichols recently wrote a book called "Cry Havoc." Determined to delve to the bottom of the controversy between "internationalists" and "nationalists," Beverley Nichols hit upon the idea of bringing together a recognized spokesman for each side.

Sir Norman Angell, probable winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for this year, was selected and consented to brief the case for internationalism. Lord Beaverbrook, owner of the London Daily Express and associated papers was asked to state the case for nationalism.

Lord Beaverbrook wrote to Mr. Nichols: "If you will get Angell to ask me questions, I will answer them."

Sir Norman Angell drew up a set of questions, a cross-examination of nationalism. Nichols sent those questions to Lord Beaverbrook. It strikes a great many American college editors as a singular and significant fact, that in the wording of these questions, the word "AMERICA" may be substituted for the word "BRITAIN"; the name "WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST" may be substituted for the name "LORD BEAVERBROOK," without altering the spirit of the questions, without lessening the tremendous importance to our generation of having an answer to those questions from the most intelligent champions of nationalism.

Through the courtesy of Doubleday, Doran and Company, publishers of "Cry Havoc," we reprint here the questions which Sir Norman Angell drew up (the underlined words, the substitutions are mine, the questions of my generation):

11. Does WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST agree that if we pile on our already shaken and disordered economic system the further dislocations, unpayable debts, revolutions, which we now know are the necessary legacy of war and which so shook the relatively sound system of 1914, then it will probably finish off the present order in chaos?

12. Is it WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST'S general view that the best way to prevent that recurrence is to continue the old armament competition and decline to discuss international agreement or organization? If so, on what grounds does he believe that the old method will not produce the old result?

13. For a nation to be secure under the competitive principle it must be stronger than any possible rival. What becomes of the rival? Is he to go without defense? How shall defense of each be managed under this plan since the security of the one means the insecurity of the other? Does William Randolph Hearst think that there is some system by which each can be stronger than the other?

14. If, in order to be secure, AMERICA must make herself stronger than a rival, does WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST suggest that that rival will accept the situation and not resort to alliance making? And if that rival makes alliances, is AMERICA to refrain from resorting to the same weapon? An alliance is an arm, like a battleship, or a submarine, adding to a nation's power. Are AMERICANS to leave this arm entirely in the hands of prospective rivals?

15. From the time of Columbus to Lindbergh there has not been a single century in which AMERICA has not been drawn into the affairs of EUROPE. Does WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST really believe that, if isolationism was not possible . . . even in ancient times, a great Power, a CREDITOR NATION SUCH AS AMERICA, in the days of the aeroplane can continue to pursue isolationism?

16. To keep AMERICA free of general or permanent commitments and be guided by each circumstance as it arises, was the method pursued before the War. Altho AMERICA had no League Commitments in 1914 and men up to the last, WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST AMONG THEM proclaimed how free their hands were, America was drawn in. Does WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST THINK THAT AMERICA could have kept out, that her entrance was a mistake?

17. If he thinks AMERICA'S entrance was a mistake, would he have regarded the victory of the Germanic powers, the creation, that is, of an hegemony so preponderant that AMERICA could not have resisted any demands that it cared to make upon AMERICANS, as a matter of indifference? If so, why trouble about armaments at all . . . if it is a matter of indifference that combinations, much stronger than AMERICA, should arise?

18. If, on grounds of national security, AMERICA cannot accept the preponderance of a foreign combination, why should AMERICANS expect foreigners to accept THEIRS, especially as their preponderance (the Allies) resulted in imposing upon their rivals a Treaty which MR. HEARST himself refers to as the "UTTER INJUSTICE OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY"?

19. On the eve of the War, Sir Edward Grey declared that the only possible alternative to the see-saw of the Balance of Power, by which the precarious defense of one was achieved by the depriving the other of all defense, was for both to pool their power to secure the observance of a common rule of international life, like arbitration of disputes: To build up what Asquith called the community of Power behind the law. On what general ground does WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST differ from that view?

Lord Beaverbrook replied to Beverley Nichols: "Thank you for your letter, and the enclosures from Sir Norman Angell."

"When I said I would answer his questions, I had no idea that I would be confronted with such an immense catechism."

"It would take me a great deal of labor and time to answer the questions as they should be answered. In the busy life I lead, I do not have the opportunity to do so. It is too big a proposition for me."

The significance, the importance of those questions is increased because there are TWO powerful men in TWO powerful countries to whom those questions may be put as to ONE man. Particularly for that reason, they must have an answer . . . not for the readers of the newspapers of either Lord Beaverbrook or WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, but for US, the generation of young Americans who might have to fight another war if Lord Beaverbrook and WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST happen to be wrong, if "PREPAREDNESS" does not preserve peace.

This whole letter of mine is being sent to the editors of 644 college newspapers in America, and to the editors of the college papers in Canada, for simultaneous publication as an open letter on or as near as possible to the day of November 11, Armistice Day.

Yours is a tremendous influence in America. More than any other man you represent the "Power of the Press." What you believe, you have the power to lead millions of other Americans to believe. That is why it is so tremendously important that you explain and defend "nationalism" as opposed to the "internationalism" embodied in the spirit of the League of Nations, to those of my generation who are about to believe . . . one way or the other.

Yours very sincerely, FRANCIS G. SMITH, Jr., Editor, The Daily Nebraskan, President, the Association of College Editors.

Field hockey, the newest of the popular women's sports, is now played in thirty-one countries of the world. "ORDER YOUR CORNHUSKER"

Browsing

Among The Books By Maurice Johnson

Certainly nothing is pleasanter than reading someone else's letters, and if the letters are as meaningful as Gamaliel Bradford's the pleasure is doubled. Van Wyck Brooks has edited this new volume of Bradford's letters written from 1918 to 1931, and his selection is admirable, for Bradford is said to have had some 5,000 correspondents.

Among the persons to whom Gamaliel Bradford wrote were H. L. Mencken, Vachel Lindsay, Carl Sandburg, George Jean Nathan, Robert Bridges, V. F. Calverton, and M. A. DeWolfe Howe. And in all his letters to these men and others, Bradford was the supreme egoist. As he had searched the souls of so many dead to write their biographies, so does he in his letters, as in his Journal, search his own soul. The main topic in "The Letters of Gamaliel Bradford" is Gamaliel Bradford. But one does not resent this, for he is as interesting a subject as any he chose to write of in his "psychographs."

Biography was not Bradford's first love, but his novels and poetry were unseparable. He wrote to a boy of fifteen that the literary career is full of misery, and quoted to him Voltaire's saying that if he

had a son who was determined to be an author, he would wring his neck out of pure kindness of heart. Bradford had more than a dozen plays, eight novels, and vast quantities of poetry asleep in his drawer. Biography, however, to which he later turned, has made him renowned.

When Bradford wrote to H. L. Mencken it was of himself, as always. "What is the trouble with me? Am I dead? I live in an eddy quite outside of the great current of the world, in a constant whirlwind of great, strange thoughts of my own."

Again he wrote of himself in a letter to the poet Vachel Lindsay: "Humanity, to me, means the farmer and the street-car conductor and the mechanic, and I had far rather chat with these than with the banker or the clergyman."

These bits of Gamaliel Bradford's credo are typical. He was vitally concerned with his reactions and the state of his soul. He submitted himself to the same psychological microscope through which he examined Woodrow Wilson, Benedict Arnold, Samuel Pepys, and D. L. Moody.

Always, Bradford wrote in his letters of the principles of Biography. Biography's first great secret, according to Bradford, is that one must put into it "an inexhaustible, universal interest in human nature and love for all its forms."

To Mencken he wrote: "Only some day, damn it, I will do something that will be real and solid and violent and human, if I am over fifty."

Bradford's biographical "psychographs" were real enough and solid enough, but it seems to me that this volume of his letters is the most human thing we have from America's foremost biographer.

Political Factions Platforms

PROGRESSIVES.

The Progressive Party submits the following platform to the student body of the university.

1. The Progressive party stands for honesty in student government. We feel that unquestionable honesty is particularly important in the conduct of campus elections. Student government can never function at maximum efficiency nor can it have the support and trust of the student body as long as there is suspicion, distrust or actual malfeasance in the conduct of elections. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of our existing political standards which are above reproach.

2. The Progressive party promises that any candidate elected under our banner shall be held strictly accountable to the party and to his duties.

3. The Progressive party deprecates the incessant political maneuvering and "wire pulling" practiced by the aspirants to the senior honorary societies. We heartily endorse the recent stand of the Mortar Board in this respect.

4. The Progressive party pledges ourselves to support all methods of reorganization of student government which will tend to minimize this very cogent evil.

5. The Progressive party deprecates many of the blind and ante-dated restrictions which govern campus social life. We pledge ourselves to an active campaign for the liberalization of those restrictions. We favor mixed swimming, a more reasonable closing for the sorority and organized houses, and the continuance of progress in the social life of the campus.

6. We advocate more potent and stringent methods of recall for cases of laxity in office.

7. The advancement of any proposals as may, during the coming year, be adjudged as to the benefit of the best interest of the student body.

In the foregoing planks the Progressive party has taken an open, clear cut stand on the controversial issues before the student body. The slogan of our party is "Progress Not Politics!" The Progressive party was created to restore honesty to student government and to bring about the abolition of the evils and undercover maneuvering which always accompanies the planning of politics. With these purposes in mind we have drawn up our platform for the coming election. With confidence we submit it to the student body.

GREEN TOGAS.

We the members of the Green Toga faction realizing that certain conditions existent on the campus of the University of Nebraska are diametrically opposed to the desired practices of enlightened student life and that the present state of student government is not all that it could be to achieve the ends for which it was devised pledge ourselves to this permanent platform in an attempt to better those practices and conditions.

Plank Number 1. We believe that the present duties of the senior class president are not sufficient to require an election to that office, and we pledge ourselves to work for the establishment of a senior class organization the chief function of which shall be to supervise and conduct a Senior week prior to commencement which shall serve to instill class spirit in the hearts of the graduating seniors.

Plank Number 2. The fact that the bookstores have by short practices made the cost of owning books prohibitive leads us to the conclusion that the present Student Council, Innocents, Mortar Boards, and other student governing or executive bodies which were formed to further the interests of the students have been lax in not eradicating the second hand book racket and we pledge ourselves to organize the proper entity to prevent further exorbitant expenditures for books and supplies.

Plank Number 3. We reiterate our previous stand in holding that for the full benefit of the swimming pool which the students paid for recreation swimming periods for both men and women be initiated.

Plank Number 4. We condemn the action of the present Student Council which by an unjust usurpation of power has attempted to deprive the Barbs of their traditional right to hold and conduct

Varsity parties and pledge ourselves to preserve this right.

Plank Number 5. We feel that the University parties have lost their former attraction due to the arbitrary low maximum orchestra rate fixed by the faculty and pledge ourselves to do in our power to remedy the unhappy situation.

Christopher Morley Speaks November 14 In Town Hall Series

Opening Lincoln's first Town Hall series, Christopher Morley, one of the greatest essayists and stylists in American humor, will be the first speaker on the series which is for the benefit of the Junior League baby clinics. Mr. Morley is scheduled for November 14.

Other noted lecturers include Dorothy Thompson (Mrs. Sinclair Lewis) conversing on conditions of Germany where she was recently deported; Merryle Stanley Rukysyer, financial columnist for the New York American, who will speak on "An Audit of the New Deal;" Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin and Alexander Woolcott, town crier of radio fame.

The money which is received from this project will go to support the clinics which have cared for many babies in and around Lincoln which otherwise could not have had suitable medical attention.

Miss Louise Pound is quoted as saying, "Hardly a more attractive list for a lecture course could be found."

The lectures are to be held in the ballroom of the Cornhusker hotel. Tickets may be secured from members of the Junior League beginning Wednesday, or at Ben Simon & Sons.

"ORDER YOUR CORNHUSKER"

Morse Speaks to Forum Club. Prof. C. K. Morse, assistant director of university extension, spoke last week before the University Place Forum Club. His subject was "Crossroads of the World."

BIG, LITTLE SISTERS PLAN SUPPER CRUISE

Tickets for Dinner Nov. 15 Distributed at Mass Meeting Thursday.

Big and Little Sister Supper Cruise plans were announced to all the Big Sisters at a mass meeting held Thursday at 5 o'clock in Ellen Smith hall. Tickets for the annual affair which will be held Thursday, Nov. 15 in the Armory, were distributed by Lorraine Hitchcock, ticket chairman. Report blanks on Little Sisters, under the direction of Marjorie Smith, were also given out.

Miss Arlene Bors, president of the board, urged that everyone attend the event, including Big and Little Sisters, and sorority mothers and their daughters. Doris Riisness was appointed to take charge of the seating; Rowena Swenson, entertainment; Florence Buxman, food; and Ruth Matshullat, publicity. Closing of tables by organized houses will be arranged by Breta Peterson; Barbara DePutron, special invitations; and Marjorie Smith, waitresses.

Big Sisters will serve at the supper, dressed in a nautical style. Entertainment and decorations will be as if on shipboard.

A second mass meeting of the Big Sisters will be held November 22, when the reports issued at their former attraction due to the arbitrary low maximum orchestra rate fixed by the faculty and pledge ourselves to do in our power to remedy the unhappy situation.

All the Big Sisters are asked by Arlene Bors to call their board member on or before Tuesday to report how many tickets have been sold so that reservations can be made.

"ORDER YOUR CORNHUSKER"

Alumni Pay Visit to Engineers' College

Alumni visitors in the college of engineering recently have been: Ezra Andresen, Omaha, a graduate in the college of mechanical engineering in 1918; Tom F. White, electrical engineering graduate in 1932; Philip W. Pepon, Waverly, graduate in mechanical engineering in 1933; and Robert A. Rait, Nebraska City, who was graduated in civil engineering in 1933.

Edison Gives Demonstration.

O. E. Edison, associate professor of electrical engineering at the University and some of his students gave a demonstration of electrical transmission of sound and light at Irving high school last week.

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DR. FRANK G. SMITH IS GUEST OF CHOIR Dr. Frank G. Smith, noted lecturer and writer will be the guest of the Great Cathedral choir in a special service to be held Sunday afternoon at 4:00 in the Westminster Presbyterian church. Admission is secured by invitation. Dr. Smith will speak on "Music and Ethics or the Contribution of harmony and character." This is the annual fall presentation of the choir under the direction of professor John Roseborough.