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Blood in Japan

Passions spin the plot of a world in ferment. For a moment the dread scene shifts from Africa and Europe to Japan. The insensibility of the orient is pierced by the gunfire of assassins. Cables carry the story of a premier and two more cabinet officers slain, others wounded and in peril of their lives, and warships steaming from battle maneuvers to mount a watchful guard over great seaports.

Americans little know what devil's brew is simmering in distant lands. Now and then the broth, heated by the flames of hatred, boils over. Then we are shocked by the evidence of rapacity and violence. Perhaps it expresses itself in Germany by a blood purge; in Vienna by the assassination of a Dollfus; in Paris by rioting in the streets; in Marseilles by the killing of a king. Perhaps it is given outlet by being turned against other lands, as Mussolini has turned his people against Ethiopia and the world.

For a moment the meaning of the events in Japan is not wholly clear. Other nations had come to accept as inevitable her penetration of China, uneasily aware that it might point toward war with Russia, but unable or unwilling to make effective protest. To the rest of the world, Japan had the appearance of a nation bent upon conquest as a means of relieving the intolerable strains upon a fecund people, overpopulating their island empire, recruiting and arming an enormous standing army, determined to build a navy big enough to challenge the sea supremacy of Great Britain and the United States.

The coup in Tokio is interpreted in the news dispatches as a revolt against too liberal and pacific a policy of the government. It was engineered by the army clique as a protest against those who have restrained the warriors. Defeated in recent elections when the mild majority of the people expressed their discontent with imperialism and its burdensome military costs, the army clique uses assassination to overthrow a government it could not conquer at the polls. The premier-designate, says the dispatches, is "a strong nationalist." Presumably he is one who will press Japan's claims more vigorously in world affairs, give the army freer rein, and turn away from a diplomacy of moderation and compromise.

If that be true, then Japan adds to the too heavy burden of peace-makers. That such may be the correct interpretation of events is indicated by the obvious dismay of the American department of state, which has been encouraging friendlier relations between the two governments.

Yet when one takes a longer view of the course of events in Japan, the outlook does not seem so gloomy. The bullets of the assassins found their immediate mark, but they may represent the desperate and fading challenge of the samurai. Kagawa, the great leader and

spokesman of the masses in Japan, in an interview in Des Moines, predicts that this latest crime of the militarists will ultimately destroy them. The common people, slowly awakening to their rights and to their power, will be so inflamed by this newest outrage, he thinks, that they will throw off the military yoke. The common people! They had no rights, no power, when Commodore Perry opened the islands to world membership in 1854. For centuries they had lived in a state of feudalism, serfs of a nobility which had sealed the empire against any intrusion from the outside. Four score years ago, Japan was as medieval as Europe in the dark ages. When the gates were forced open and the humiliated rulers discovered their weakness, the energies of the people were directed with such determination to modernization that Japan's rise to the level of European business and culture was sensational.

But modern business and culture and a successful war against a modern power did not free the people. Only in recent years have they compelled their government to accept ideas of democracy. Bit by bit, the people have won political rights. Never able wholly to control the military clique, nevertheless they have become more vocal and more successful in protesting against its course.

Evidently this growing power of the people, this swing toward liberalism, foreshadowed ultimate doom to the monarchial, military class. That class then resorted to the weapon such a group ordinarily uses and, by murder, has regained its ascendancy.

For a time this group may have its way. It may be able to thrust further into China. It may move more rapidly toward an open break with Russia. It may edge the whole world nearer that chasm of war which, to many observers, seems to be yawning before us all.

One only hopes that Kagawa proves to be the better prophet; and that the very reckless violence of the murderous coup in Tokio will inspire the masses to reassert their power and master the militarists.—Omaha World Herald.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

The 'Mucker' Attends the Game.

Dr. Johnson's definition of patriotism as "the last refuge of a scoundrel" is not altogether inclusive. Patriotism may be turned to good purposes as to bad. So may that equally intangible substance known as college spirit. It is quite understandable that the bad manifestations of college spirit—and of patriotism—should receive more attention than the good, and the situation is fortunate to the extent that it is the former that demand correction.

Certainly the executive head of one of the country's largest universities, President James Rowland Angell of Yale, has no hesitancy in directing attention to manifestations which he would have removed forthwith. Addressing a large group of Yale alumni at New Haven and referring to no particular institution, President Angell notes conduct of students at athletic contests that is little if at all short of plain rowdiness. It includes the booing of contestants and officials at various kinds of games, the tearing down of goal posts at football games, and a general display of bad manners and poor sportsmanship.

The impulse to such practices is not dignified with the term "college spirit," yet the participants might flatter themselves with the thought that they were exhibiting something of that nature. For a good number of years it has seemed especially difficult for some spectators at all sorts of contests—professional as well as college—to allow the participants to play the games, under the chosen officials. Given numbers of the spectators frequently think they ought to be in the contest, too, most violently active in it. That's the sort of behavior that constitutes the worst of sportsmanship.

President Angell says these displays are the marks of the "mucker," and that "no self-respecting institution can afford to tolerate insults to guests, which is what, in effect, visiting teams are." Yale, Harvard and Princeton officials are said to be working for an improvement of the situation. When they arrive at something definite, they should publish the fact widely, very widely.—Kansas City Star.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD STAR OF CLINIC

Wonder Child Astounds Instructors.

By College News Service. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Billy Smith, five-year-old is the "star pupil" of the University of Pennsylvania psychological clinic, where he is amazing scientists with his intelligence. Billy, whose intelligence quotient is rated at 145, can name 255 animals, a list that includes almost every living and prehistoric quadruped and bird pictured in the family dictionary. He astounded a group of psychology instructors and students by identifying some ante-fluvian mammals that even Dr. Lightner Witmer, clinic director, had not heard of.

FAMILIAR NAMES. "Stegosaurus" and "glyptodon" are old, familiar names to him. So is "dimetrodon," and Billy can explain that dimetrodon is pronounced with the "e" sounded as in "let." Prehistoric animals, he mentions casually, are those that lived a long time ago.

For instance, he points out, you can't see a pterodactyl or brontosaurus at the Philadelphia zoo. You can't even see a sabre-toothed tiger, although the bit Siberian tiger at the gardens resembles his predecessor "very much."

But Billy doesn't neglect the animals of this day and age. He can remember 22 breeds of dogs and can distinguish the almost microscopic differences between the gray and red foxes as pictured in his precious dictionary.

NAMES BIRDS.

While the clinic listened with enrapt attention, Billy recited off secretary bird, mallard, manatee, zebra, garou, sloth, jetmar, ocelot, nilgav, and peccary as Dr. Miles Murphy, assistant lecturer, pointed them out on a chart.

He missed about four, one of them the liaba. The lion is "Daddy Lion" to him because of the male's huge mane.

Billy also can spell three-letter words and count up to 100. He acted for 9 year olds so successfully that he convinced the psychologists he knew what it was all about. In fact, he is superior to 99 percent of the children of his age. Dr. Witmer declared, and probably will be in the 20 percent superior class when he grows up.

His father, William, is of German and Swiss descent and the "Sears, Mrs. Smith's family, settled in Pennsylvania from Germany in 1722. Many of Billy's ancestors were linguists and among them appears the name of Schiller, suggesting that the boy may be related to the great German poet.

PLAYERS CAST TO STAGE PETRIFIED FOREST MONDAY

(Continued from Page 1). actors is putting a strict demand on the players and many veterans as well as new actors will be given an opportunity to display their talents. The entire cast includes sixteen male parts while the feminine characters are decidedly in a minority, with but three roles.

As has already been announced, Armand Hunter is playing the leading role of Alan Squire, the author. Opposite him will be Julia Viede, who added much to the humor of the "Brighter Flame," as "Gabby" Mason. She is made the expression of Mr. Sherwood's promise for future hope. The demands of the part are varied from broad comedy to serious fancy, and from every indication of early rehearsals Miss Viede is about to reach a new high in characterization.

As Duke Mantee, the desperado, Lee Young, a seasoned player of several years ago returns to the Temple stage for another leading role. J. H. Lillard, "Sportin' Life," "Porgy" done here several years ago, also returns to play the role of the Duke's chauffeur and from rehearsal observations, he promises to stop the show with his comedy.

Other active players whose work is anticipated include: Delford Brummer, in the character role of "Gramp," Richard Rider, who is the stellar half-back, Allen Gatewood, as the father of "Gabby," and Era Lown, as the Duke's chief assistant.

The stage setting reflects the atmosphere of the typical western lunch wagon, with the bar, tables, and attendants, forming a perfect portrayal of the true western life. The part taken by Mr. Hunter, is that in which the renowned English actor, Leslie Howard, starred in the Broadway production of the play.

Herbert Yenne is in charge of stage direction with Miss H. Alice Howell as production director. Settings are being done by Don Friedly.

GREEK BOARD OF CONTROL NAMES NEW MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 1). on Feb. 15, after it had been in existence as an authorized body for two years. The new group will be the working group which will guide the destinies of the fraternities on the Nebraska campus during the next two years.

On being questioned concerning the work of the fraternity governing body, Dean T. J. Thompson spoke in most praiseworthy terms of the accomplishments of the interfraternity alumni council and mentioned that he was especially well-pleased with the work of the Interfraternity board of control. "Those who are closely associated with the work of the board thus far are highly gratified with the results obtained," Dean Thompson commented.

A. W. S. SANCTIONS PRESENT PROGRAM JUNIOR ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 1). omore will be permitted to run for any office if elected to it would over-put them. Women wishing to drop from the membership of any organization are asked to present their

case to the Inter-organization council, according to Miss Barkes. Any adjustments which are to be made this year are required to be completed by the first of May, it was ruled by the council.

Expressing the hope that girls will aid in conforming to the new system's rules, Miss Barkes declared. Realizing that the transition from the old to the new system is difficult, she hopes that girls engaged in university activities will co-operate so that the revised system will work to the fullest extent and prove beneficial.

With the decision that junior girls may continue in their present activities, the council recommended that a few of their minor activities be dropped and suggested the continuance in major activities.

Weatherby Sees Suicide for Humanity in War Preparation

(Continued from Page 1). the problems of the man that lives next door who are less apt to get in any trouble with him. "Another method is to take the abnormal profits out of war. If all the excess profit is taken from the manufacturers of war materials, they will not be so anxious to get this country in a war. When they go about making their products they say, of course, that they are not making them for war, only for the government as a preparedness measure. But at the same time they are building up for war, let their profits be taken away and the manufacture of materials and the threat of war will drop tremendously."

The national policy of the United States has been for proper defense only. This is the logical course and nothing more. It is the American policy and the correct one.

PREPARATION INSURANCE.

"Preparedness is insurance. While the average man takes out insurance on his health, his life, and his home the nation by way of preparedness is taking out insurance on their country. Insurance is the best way to avert known trouble, and that is what this country is doing."

"Congress has been studying neutrality for a long time. They know that it means nothing and will be of little help to the nation. At the beginning of the last World War all pledges of neutrality were forgotten the moment that trouble arose."

"Congress is bringing the strength of the United States up to treaty regulations, no more. All the naval and army bills that have been passed recently are an effort to bring the power of the United States up to the strength that it was granted by the various treaties. We stand seventeenth in the list of nations as to army and navy strength. Russia for example has a million men under arms. The United States should be prepared to their fullest extent."

WEATHERBY SPEAKS.

At the conclusion of Colonel Douglas's address Irving Hill arose and introduced Rev. Arthur L. Weatherly, of the All-Souls church of Lincoln, who presented to the negative side of the discussion.

"This is not a question that can be settled by logic or algebra," stated Reverend Weatherly. Only intelligent thought and a knowledge of history by people willing to take an objective point of view will lead to a conclusion.

DISARMAMENT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Take for example that group of men in San Francisco who, in the early days of that part of the country, formed a society called the Vigilantes. In order to restore law and order they disarmed everyone. This was probably the most important factor in the restoration of peace to that country."

REFERS TO GREEKS.

"Preparedness for war is preparedness for the suicide of humanity. Going back to the days of the Greek city states it can be proven that as soon as one city tried to arm and destroy the other, the only result was a total destruction of both."

"The very fact that the United States is raising their naval appropriations so that they can secure a five to three ratio of battleships over Japan cannot be called a preparedness measure. It is a measure of war, instigated by trade interests. These trade interests want the United States to war with Japan in order that Standard Oil business interests in China will not be hindered."

"The United States cannot use the reason that they fear attack or invasion. They have never been attacked or invaded. They have always gone into the war themselves. Preparations for war is never defense."

The congress of the United States has just passed appropriations totaling over four millions of dollars for war machinery. This can not be taken as a peace measure. It is keeping up with other nations. This preparedness does not lead to peace, but to war.

DISCUSSION AROUSED

These last two items later brought discussion from the audience. "I think that there are many ways that peace can be accomplished. There is the World Court, the League of Nations, and the Kellogg Peace Pact. These can be of great service to the United States if approached in the right manner."

Bill Marsh then called for any discussion from the students themselves.

LEMON SPEAKS. Grant Lemon brought up the points that the extra fleet mentioned by Rev. Weatherly was necessary for the protection of the Pacific coast in case the Panama Canal should be destroyed. Also that disarmament was impractical because nations would build up their supply in secret.

Gavin Humphrey arose and asked Rev. Weatherly if his church had any missionaries in Japan. Humphrey then brought out the point that as soon as a missionary got in trouble in a foreign land he called for the marines, but later in the safety of his church he preached against added armament and the increase of the nation's war forces.

Colonel Oury, of the Military department, entered into a discussion with Rev. Weatherly as to the validity of his statement concerning the army appropriations. Arthur Ball asked the question

of Colonel Douglas "If the next war was to be one of total destruction would you still be preparedness?" Colonel Douglas answered, "What would you do in that case?"

Rev. Weatherly was asked the question, "Do you believe that the United States should underwrite the European nations in case they get into a war?" The reverend answered that if the Kellogg peace pact and other documents were followed in letter and spirit there would be no need for the nations to get in another war.

Bill Marsh discontinued the discussion at noon and the forum was disbanded.

FOLLIES STYLE SHOW MODELS MAY TRY OUT SUNDAY FOR PLACES

(Continued from Page 1).

Virginia Hyatt, Katherine Rommel, Edna Mae Kingdon, Louise Black, Martha Johnson, and Mildred Bruning.

Kappa Delta has entered June Butler, Jean Tucker, Dorothy Iverson, Dorothy Pease, Alice Soukup, and Alice Lee Tressel; Kappa Alpha Theta: Betty Magee, Margaret McKay, Jean Leftwich, Virginia Fleetwood, Virginia Smith, and Virginia Anderson; Kappa Kappa Gamma: Jay Campbell, Dorothy Lindquist, Betty Mayne, Helen Jane Johnson, Barbara Damewood, and Kay Dewey; Phi Mu: Donabella Fletcher, Virginia McAdams, Virginia Griswald, Dorothy Chapelow, Janet Hoevet.

Pi Beta Phi nominees are Jackie Gould, Helen Fox, Mary Janet McGeechin, Jeanne Besson, Ruth Sears, and Mary Anne Rosenkrans; Raymond Hall: Bonnie Spanggard, Mary Jane Barnes, Ruth Bedford, Gretchen Wells, Thyra Moore, and Florence Mosher.

Sigma Delta Tau nominated Florence Smeerin, Esther Stein, Rosalyn Lashinsky, Muriel Krasne, and Jean Beber; Wilson-Howard halls: Shirley DePue, Berdine Jen-

Augwaan Appears on Campus Stands Today

Friday issue of the Augwaan, campus humor magazine, goes on sale this morning on campus stands. Leap year, Junior-Senior Prom, and Spring fashions all combine in the issue to make up what Editor John Edwards believes "frankly to be the best issue of the year."

sen, Louise Ernst, and Marjorie Knapp; Barb A. W. S.: Jane Holland, Doris Weaver, Eva May Thomas, Virginia Nolte, Mary Margaret Smith, Heene Williams, and Theodora Lohman.

AROUND AND ABOUT

(Continued from Page 1). the favorite resort of the fly is a bedroom where the clothes are not long enough to cover both ends of the sleeper simultaneously. Red haired Harlan S. Miller of "Over the Coffee" fame; anent the Olympics: "So it is likely the Stars and Stripes will fly beside the nazi swastika. It is cruel to expect a girl with a new dress to decline an invitation to the grand ball because she disapproves the morals of her hostess."

As these poor pages zip out of our grimy hands into those of our very good friend "Sourpuss" Levin, our favorite "Town" Crier (plug) editor, Ginnie Selleck, confesses to indulging, once in a while, in a little arrounding and abouting. And thus our little club of readers is raised to four. Eureka!, as whoever it was said as he leaped from his bath tub and raced unclad down the streets of Athens.

Prof. Eugene Steinach of Vienna has announced the result of new experiments which he says hold out definite hope for effective rejuvenation, or "reactivation" of the aged.

Advertisement for Ben Simon & Sons shoes. Features illustrations of various styles of women's shoes and the text 'COLLEGE "KICKS"'. Includes the slogan '... you'll see on EVERY college campus in the country!' and prices '\$2.95 AND 3.95'. The Ben Simon & Sons logo is at the bottom.

SCIENTISTS MAKE STUDY OF STAR RADIO SIGNALS

California Technologists in An Attempt to Solve Astral Problem.

PASADENA, Calif. (CNS). Radio "signals" originating in the Milky Way galaxy are being studied by scientists of the California Institute of Technology for the purpose of attempting to solve some of the most puzzling problems of the universe, it was disclosed this week.

Dr. G. W. Pataencko and D. F. Folland, both of Caltech, have discovered that nature's mysterious cosmic radio signals bring to the earth forty times the energy that is brought by starlight per spectrum band.

This discovery, it is contended, may supply another key for solution of such problems as the relationship of gravitation and electricity and the origin and annihilation of matter.

The investigators point out that until these messages from the stars are translated further all theories of the structure of the universe will remain incomplete.

With elaborate equipment recently built in the Caltech shops the physicists are listening in an unusual broadcast from the heavens. Dr. Potapenko explained that the radio waves from beyond the solar system are received when special short wave receivers are tuned to 14.6 meters, or more than 20,000 kilocycles.

It is believed the celestial "broadcasting station" is in the center of the galaxy, the star cluster to which the sun belongs. This cluster contains some hundred billion stars, each comparable in size to the sun. From the

earth, the galaxy is visible as the Milky Way.

Some signals, Dr. Potapenko said, are received when the antenna is pointed in the general direction of the Milky Way but that results are better when the antenna is aimed at the galaxy center. This center of the watch-shaped swarm of stars, in which the earth is but a point, is situated between the constellations Sagittarius and Ophiuchus.

"Many stars," said Dr. Potapenko, "have extremely high temperatures. The theory is that the electrons of these stars are in state of high action and thus radiate energy which can be picked up by a sensitive receiver."

The signals, discovered by Dr. Karl G. Jansky of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City, are destined, according to research workers, to compete with cosmic rays in attracting the attention of the greatest scientists.

Stomach's Influence On Mind Studied by Dr. T. Wingate Todd

CLEVELAND, O. (ACP). "Genius, doubtless, like an army, travels on its stomach, but what a stomach!"

Taking a side glance at "the influence of the stomach on the human mind," Dr. T. Wingate Todd, anatomist at Western Reserve University's school of medicine last week took stock of the results of his nearly 12 years of research on the human stomach.

He chose Samuel Johnson as a good example, stating that "there is no doubt at all of Johnson's chronic indigestion and the resultant cantankerous disposition with which there goes a brilliance of imagery and creative thought."

"Benedick's quick wit and queasy stomach" (in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing") re-

minds us of the indebtedness of both literature and science to indigestion.

"Would Darwin has framed the theory of evolution had it not been for the imagery created by his chronic indigestion?"

"Would Conrad have written his stories had the facts of his experience not been sharpened and amplified by nervous dyspepsia?"

"How much of Poe's tales of mystery and imagination were due to indigestion, and how much to alcohol?"

Scientifically speaking, Dr. Todd reported that 800 experiments on students had revealed that emotional states reduce the stomach's gastric waves of contraction and cause prolonged closure of its outlet.

Mexico Grid Captain Awarded Letter by Opposing University

MEXICO CITY, (CNS). The unusual distinction of being awarded a letter by an opposing college has been granted to Ernesto Navas, captain of the University of Mexico 1935 American football team.

Navas was awarded an "L" by Louisiana college "in recognition of the cordial relations existing between the two institutions." Navas played a left end for the University of Mexico for three years, and distinguished himself in several games against Louisiana.

The University of Mexico has played American football for five years. It has played seventeen games against colleges of the United States—both here and there—and has lost every one of them. Millard "Dixie" Howell, all-American star from Alabama, was the University of Mexico coach in 1935, aided by Charlie Marr, line coach.