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War? We Think Not.

FEVERISH excitement permeates Europe. That dictators of Germany, Japan and Italy today are in the position of trapped American gangsters—they have to shoot their way out, seems typical of the foreign situation at first glance. The further assertion of Johannes Steel, foreign editor of the New York Evening Post, that world war is inevitable within 12 to 18 months, seems, after more rational consideration, a somewhat hasty and unnecessary remark. Agreement with Mr. Steel may be found however in his assertion that Hitler and Mussolini are in the "bad" and must resort to "stage tricks" to divert the minds of the people and put down restlessness. But before jumping to the conclusion that in a few months Europe will be a raging inferno it would be well to consider several points. Now while it is granted that as Mr. Steel says, Hitler and Mussolini must find an outlet for their nationalistic spirit, it is extremely doubtful if the achievement of any other purpose than just that is their aim. These men must necessarily divert the minds of their people to other troubles outside their immediate economic peril, but at the same time it is quite as necessary that action taken by them be duly regarded of the dangers involved in making more than a mere demonstration of "national pride."

Notice of this might be had in Hitler's action concerning the scrapping of the Versailles treaty and more recently in the moving of troops into the demilitarized Rhineland. While he was doing this he approached Europe simultaneously with an "olive branch" in his hand proposing a twenty-five year nonaggression proposal. Now while he may not live up to the total life of this proposal, yet it shows that for the present, war for Germany is out of the question. His function is two-fold. First he has to save his face before his people by making them adhere to the belief that the movement is significant of Germany's place in the world as a first class power. Second, he has the problem of, at the same time, maintaining peace with the outer world despite his seemingly overtures for war.

In entering the Rhineland, Hitler and the German people feel that they are entering their home territory. It is composed almost entirely of Germans. The people of the Rhineland welcome his arrival. They rejoice that once more Germany may seem more as a nation than as a small group insignificant in their own right.

England's attitude is shown to be a sane one by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's statement that "We have no warmer desire than to keep calm and try to bring France and Germany together in friendship with ourselves. There can be no solid and permanent peace so long as present conditions exist." Realization of the fact that for years the Versailles treaty has been a thorn in Germany's side should somewhat mitigate censorship of them. At the same time Germany has been endeavoring to establish her "equality," or in reality her "face." France has continually been harping on "security." Until Germany obtains that "equality" necessary to save its face the factual basis for a real peace can hardly exist. Fear is a most unstable foundation.

Dictators of these nations, the Nebraskan believes, are not stupid enough not to realize that any war with a major nation would necessarily mean a long war, with coalitions and treaties playing their due roles. A long war by either Germany or Italy would be disastrous, not only to the countries but to the dictators themselves. In a relative unimportant war with Ethiopia Mussolini finds it imperative to call in all manner of gold, such as wedding rings, treasure, and keepsakes of all sorts. He certainly would, therefore, realize the expenditures involved in a world wide catastrophe.

Germany at the present time is so poor that she could not borrow a dime from a J. P. Morgan, were he stricken by blindness and generosity. What then would Germany use for funds in waging a protracted war? As previously maintained, these countries are not trying to invade the outside world for some time to come nearly quite as much as they are trying to keep "face" with themselves.

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 must be signed, but names will be withheld from publication if so desired.

TO THE EDITOR: Recent developments in Europe the past few days have given indication that Europe is soon to be evolved in another world war. The

question then arises—will the United States be able to remain out of any such war?

Any entrance by the United States will probably be for the protection of capitalistic interests there. Thusly—our government is apparently willing to sacrifice the lives of American youth for the protection of American dollars in Europe. Common logic should blast any idea that the life of a young man can be purchased by money.

Military training develops a militaristic spirit—it represents a brutalizing force—that of domination over the weaker. To please a few of the congressional leaders, the regents of this university force upon us, the student body, compulsory R. O. T. C. training. It represents the preparation of the American government for another world war—and apparently for the satisfaction of the capitalistic interests which control the governmental functions.

Today all machinery for "armament control" has collapsed: the United States is spending more money for preparedness than at any other period in its peace-time history. This nationwide tendency foreshadows the imminent transformation of the American university into a link of the war machine.

The university student has become a cog in this war preparedness game. It is up to the student to rebel wholeheartedly against such measures.

Let William R. Hearst talk about the ridiculous "red invasion"—he is certainly a glorified example of a capitalistic hysther hunting for copy in his own newspapers.

Youth is not interested in making dollars for American investors but rather in finding security for themselves. Let this rush for preparedness be stopped. The use of compulsory R. O. T. C. training for preparedness should be stopped—why not turn this money into a more practical purpose? Let these giant expenditures be put to use in further work relief for students. Our present day relief plan is helpful but far from sufficient for the student needs. Civilization can certainly be advanced at a more rapid pace by education than by war.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

Of Such Is War.

A German plane flew over that corridor which separates Germany from France Monday and was chased back by French airplanes patrolling the region. What would have happened had the plane been shot down by an excitable Frenchman, or the German pilot himself had refused to retire?

The answer was given in 1914. Just such an episode precipitated a World war when the crown prince of Austria and his wife were shot and killed by a Serbian student. From that spark, 20 million men were drawn into battle, in which millions were killed or permanently incapacitated for useful life.

The great heartache of Versailles and of Locarno is that they perpetuated an intolerable situation. In 1870, Germany took Alsace and Lorraine from France after a brief, but victorious war. At Versailles, France not only was insistent upon the return of the lost provinces, but the diabolical hatred which an old man, Clemenceau, had nursed in his breast for forty-eight years was permitted to establish a condition in Europe which sooner or later will force a resumption of hostilities. Clemenceau was a young man when Paris fell to Bismarck's armies. He was an old man when the war ended in 1918, and any capacity that he might have had for public service, to serve France, to serve the allies, to serve justice and peace, had been consumed in a hate that consumed him.

The incredible thing is that Lloyd George, a liberal, professing to possess ideals of peace, joined hands with Clemenceau; and proceeded immediately to grab for Britain what he could while throwing his support to French demands. True, Lloyd George could say the British public was demanding its pound of flesh. He could defend his position by pointing out no British statesman dared return to London to face the cry of the populace. The more time runs, the more it is demonstrated that the most unfortunate thing which could have happened when statesmen gathered around the peace table at Versailles was that in their midst was an old Frenchman who had taken an eternal vow to revenge himself and his country, who was embittered and cankered to such an extent that he could think only of that minute and that hour of triumph and its sweetness in enabling them to carry out one grand passion for which he lived.

His decree was an iron ring around Germany, a decree which contained neither economic foundation nor sound sense. The evil of Versailles consists not only in the punitive spirit which characterized the deliberations, but in the indifference and contempt for sound economics. Not only Germany, but the German ally, Austria-Hungary, suffered in this respect. The two were inseparable—Hungary wholly agricultural; Austria industrial. Together they made a sound economic unit; separated, they were impoverished. And in the process of ruthlessly hemming in Germany, they took from Germany her coal mines, and her industries, and then expected payment of a huge indebtedness. Few individuals in their individual relationships can be so silly as nations frequently are. The much discussed corridor which Clemenceau created may have been a barrier insuring no future threat in France's mind, but it is difficult to see how they could ignore their own feeling of wrong after the war of 1870.

One of the requirements of a peaceful Europe rests upon the economic stability of the central powers. Their collapse was threatened some years after Versailles, and still nothing was done. And now, Europe is an armed camp, sizzling with war excitement, and war fever. It will come presently, if not in the immediate future. Clemenceau did not safeguard his own people from another conflict. He took exactly the steps which ultimately will lead them into another war.—Lincoln Star.

ENGINEER J. G. MASON EXPLAINS PROBLEMS ARISING FROM FLOOD

Tells Precautions Needed in Construction of Bridges.

Mr. J. G. Mason, state highway department bridge engineer, will explain how bridges and highways are destroyed by floods and what precautions must be taken in their construction in his talk before the American Society of Civil Engineers, at a meeting Wednesday night at 6 o'clock in the Grand Hotel. "Republican River Flood" is the name of his topic.

Reconstruction of bridges and highways that were destroyed by last year's floods in the Republican valley is still going on. Mr. Mason will present charts and diagrams showing the slopes, widths and depths of the river in his explanation of what special reconstruction is needed.

The worst of the floods in the valley occurred the last day of May and the first day of June, caused by conjunction of a high and a low pressure area. Money is now being sought from the government for additional precautions in case of a repetition of the floods.

Mr. Mason is a member of the national branch of the American Society of Civil Engineers and an engineer graduate of the university.

The student chapter will discuss plans for engineers' week and will organize its committees for work on decoration and advertising. A report of the committee will be heard at the calling committee will be heard at the meeting. Frank Williams is reporting his plans for the departmental engineers week exhibits.

JUVENILE STUDENTS TO PRESENT MUSICAL CONVOCATION TODAY

Study in D" by Wright. "Concert in A minor" by Bach will be the number of Alice Blackstone, a pupil of Mrs. Larimer. Dorothy Carlson has for her selection "Nymphs and Fauns" by Bemberg. Mrs. Polley is her instructor.

Dorothy Blood will give Masters' selection "Chapel Bells." She is a student of Miss Wilson. Greenwood's "Cherries Are Ripe" is the number of Betty Jean Vaughan student of Mrs. Larimer. Mrs. Polley's girls' ensemble will present three numbers: "Happy River," a Slovakian folk song, "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free" by Kinsella-Hopkinson and "Salutation" by Gaines. Josephine Welch, student of Miss Zabriskie, will offer "Sonata in G" by Sammartini.

"Two Mazurkas" by Chopin will be the offering of Phyllis Ann Thompson, pupil of Mr. Schmidt. Bohm's "Sarabande" will be given by Miss Owen's student, Alice May Booth. Frances Vaughn, studying under Miss Morley, will offer "To a Water-lily" and "In Autumn" by MacDowell. Miss Dresmer's pupil, Frances Keefe, will give "Sonata in D Major" by Haydn.

"Ninth Concerto" by De Bériot will be offered by Cora Marguerite Bell, student of Mr. Steckelberg. David Andrews will give "Gypsy Rondo" by Haydn. Andrews is studying under Mr. Chenoweth. Another student of Mr. Steckelberg, Charlotte Quick, will offer "Faust Fantasy" by Charlotte Quick.

Schubert's "Waltzes" has been chosen by Steven Barwick, student of Miss Wilson. Doris Vieg, now will give "Sonata" by Grieg. She is a student of Mr. Chenoweth.

BARB INTERCLUB COUNCIL OPENS DEBATE FILINGS

(Continued from Page 1.) tournament when Greek competition in this sport gets under way. Entries will be received in the intramural office beginning now. Plans for the rifle tournament probably will have to be discontinued, according to the committee appointed to investigate the advisability of such a meet. Difficulties of entries provided the major handicap.

Plans were furthered for the barb mixer to be held Friday, Bill Newcomer and Victor Schwarting are the chairmen in charge of the affair. Bob Storer's orchestra will furnish music, and decorations will be in the spring motif. Chaperon committee for the affair consists of Bill Juticka, Dale Larson and Austin Moritz. Admission charges will be 20 cents for women and 25 cents for men.

TASSEL ORGANIZATION PLANS SPRING DINNER

(Continued from Page 1.) a place in the campus life which necessitates spending a large amount of time and effort and the work should be recognized for its magnitude," stated Elizabeth Shearer, president. Betty Magee and Theresa Stava, of the banquet committee, reported and it was decided that the Lincoln hotel would be the scene of the festivity. Further arrangements for the banquet will be made when the date is definitely decided. Committees will be appointed late in March. Girls who pledge a sorority in the middle of the year and were formerly barb members of the organization, will not have a vote in election of new members. This is

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Will Not Tangible Object; Action Without Memory

Every student at some time has wished for a little more "will-power" to keep him home studying when a show or picnic is suggested, says the Oregon Barometer. What is this desired magic which would make true students of us all?

Will is not a tangible object, but a way of acting. Many times we have wished for something or wanted something, and bodily activity has arisen out of such wishing or desiring. That is, we will a thing to be done, as a prelude to doing it.

"The underlying reality of the universe is the will, primarily a blind restless striving which in the course of ages has 'objectified' itself in forms of higher and higher organization in the phenomenal world, attaining to self-consciousness in its highest form, Man," Schopenhauer, philosopher, said.

The physical movements which are a result of the will are logically voluntary or controlled movement. Therefore it is obvious that nothing can be willed without previous experience of that which is willed. Of course, the first time an act is performed it can be done instinctively, but having once done it and remembered it, we can voluntarily do it a second time as a result of will. Without memory, then, our will would be of no use to us.

But what causes us to choose one course of action in preference to others? How can one idea be made dominant and the opposing forces be thrust from the mind? The answer is in the tendency of the mind to organize. Things of personal interest occupy the focus of consciousness and cause the actions associated with them. To be interested in a thing, of course, it is necessary to have it linked up with previous experience or objects. Then to accomplish what we are capable of accomplishing a definite purpose should be set and the goal should be appealing. The mind should be focussed on the result.

Thus if a flower petal should fall from a bouquet upon a book being read the reader would raise his hand and brush off the petal without once losing the thought of the story. The mind was on the result of removing the petal from the book, not the raising of the hand and its movements.

Archery Club. Archery club will meet in the west room of the girls' gym Wednesday at 5 o'clock.

From Committee. From Committee will meet in the Student Council rooms Wednesday afternoon at four-thirty.

NSFA Committee. Committee for the National Student Federation Association convention will meet in the Student Council rooms Wednesday at four o'clock.

Farmers Fair Committee. Farmers Fair committee will hold an important meeting at Ag Hall, Wednesday evening, March 11, at 7:15.

in accordance with a bylaw which states that there shall be only two votes from one sorority group.

Honorary Members. Honorary members of Tassels are selected because of their connection with one of the Tassel activities. The present honorary members are Barbara Bible, daughter of the athletic director and Dorothy Jean Browne, Coach W. H. Browne's daughter. Honorary members remain in that status, unless they are elected to the active organization. The association between Tassels and Mortar Board was explained at the meeting. In 1925 when Tassels was founded, Mortar Board sponsored the organization. In recent years however, the pep club, has become self-sufficient and the jurisdiction of the senior women's honorary has not been required. Mortar Board expressed its desire to be called upon if necessary, but delegated all authority to the Tassel organization. Elizabeth Shearer presided at the meeting. The next Tassel meeting will be held Tuesday, March 24, in Social Science Hall.

GIRLS RIFLE CLUB WINS TWO MEETS

Louisiana, Pennsylvania. Loss to Nebraskans. The girls rifle club won its postal matches with Louisiana State University and Pennsylvania State College according to word recently received by the club's manager, Clara Ridder. The scores in the matches were respectively: Nebraska 967, Louisiana 940; and Nebraska 457, Pennsylvania 472. Miss Ridder was high individual in the match with Pennsylvania, shooting a 99 out of a possible 100. She shared top honors with Julien of Louisiana in the match with the latter school, both girls making 99. In the match with Louisiana the Nebraska team was composed of ten girls, while only five high individuals competed in the match with Pennsylvania. The personnel of the squad and their scores follows: Ridder 99; Brainard 97; Wertman 97; Casbeer 97; Ecclesfield 97; Kuehl 95; Person 95; O'Connell 94; Woodruff 93; Hopkins 93. A novelty meet with Creighton is to be held March 21, Miss Ridder announced. Practice hours are to be from 2 to 4 every week day afternoon except Saturday.

HARRIETT KEMMER TO TALK TO Y.W. GROUP. Relates Experiences Of Cathedral Choir On Recent Tour East. Harriett Cruise Kemmer will speak on the capella choir as a Lincoln organization at a meeting of the Y. W. Know Lincoln interest group to meet Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the southeast room of Ellen Smith hall, according to Jane Holland, chairman of the group. The speaker will also tell of the choir's tour of New York and the east during the recent Christmas holidays.

SHIRTS get holder and BOLDER There is nothing reserved or timid about shirt patterns for Spring... for these new checks and plaids can speak for themselves. They're masculine to the nth degree and very smart when worn with new sports clothes.

---Eskie

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DR. JOHNSTON GIVES INTERPRETATION OF LENTEN OBSERVANCE

Westminster Pastor Speaks At Second Pre-Easter Vesper Service.

Second of a series of Lenten dresses to be presented during the season preceding Easter, was given Tuesday when Dr. Paul C. Johnston, pastor of the Westminster church of Lincoln spoke at the weekly Y. W. vesper services held at 5 o'clock in Ellen Smith hall.

Opening his discussion by giving his interpretation of the three words, Burden, Thorn and Cross, which are significantly connected with the fundamental idea of the Lenten observance, Dr. Johnston pointed out that in order to make these words have a true Christian meaning in one's life, some measure of denial is necessary. "Great men must be aesthetic," the speaker explained. "It would be difficult to discover an outstanding person today or in the past who did not deny himself for the sake of administering to a cause."

Jeanne Palmer, Y. W. cabinet member who heads the chairmanship staff, was in charge of devotional for the services. Special music was furnished by the vesper choir, under the direction of Margaret Philippe and Jane Hopkins, pianist for the choir played several selections on the piano as a prelude to the service. Jane Keefe, president of the university Y. W. announced that Mrs. Mildred Inskip Morgan, well known authority on personal and family relations, would be the guest speaker at the next vesper service to be held on March 17. She added that Mrs. Morgan would be in Lincoln on March 17, 18 and 19, and would be available for individual conference, in addition to a number of addresses, which are being sponsored by the university and city Y. W. and Y. M. groups.

ALBRECHT DESCRIBES GERMAN INSTITUTIONS

Graduate Student of Berlin Conducts Tour Through Native City.

In simple German, Eric Albrecht, graduate student from Berlin, Germany, lectured on the theaters, hotels, newspapers, concerts, and motion pictures in his native land at a meeting of the German club Tuesday evening in Morrill hall. Albrecht also conducted a visionary tour of the city of Berlin, using pictures on the screen to illustrate the points. He included in his lectures samples of German humor by giving jokes in the language.

The group of about 100 who were present were led in singing by Mr. Messner. Samuel Messner presented several vocal selections, accompanied by Miss Helen Messner.

DEANS ATTEND MEET OF PLANNING BOARD

A conference relating to the activities of the state planning board was held in the offices of the conservation and survey division Monday afternoon. Deans Condra and Burr are members of the state planning board.

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PHOTOGRAPHY SALON OPENS AT WISCONSIN

Intercollegiate Display Is Designed to Benefit Amateurs.

MADISON, Wis. (ACP). The Third Intercollegiate Salon of Pictorial Photography, designed to give the students and faculty of the colleges and universities of the United States and Canada who are interested in photography an opportunity to compete with other collegiate photographers outside their own campus, will be held here from March 23 to April 3.

This year, for the first time, the exhibition is to be divided into two classes—students and faculty. In each of the two classes three medals and ten honorable mentions will be awarded.

Judging the prints will be an eminent pictorialist, Charles E. Phipps, a professional photographer. A. H. Becker and an artist, Hill Sharpe, who will judge the prints on the basis of composition, photographic technique, and form and tone.

Entry blanks have been issued to collegiate camera clubs of the United States and Canada and may be obtained from them or from the University of Wisconsin Camera Club, Memorial Union, Madison, Wisconsin. All necessary information is given with the entry blanks. The last day for entry of prints is March 13.

16 Schools Represented. Sixteen colleges and universities were represented in the competition last year, which was a greater number than the first year salon. Early interest shown this year has led the club to anticipate a still greater number of entries.

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