

Daily Nebraskan

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Can the Answer Be Found in History?

THAT the problem of employment and earning power is challenging the best leadership and the sincerest thought of industry, of agriculture and of government is but a bare statement of facts as revealed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Monday afternoon in his address to students and farm delegates from over the country.

One American Woman

was along with about nine other foreigners, was killed in the rioting. The woman, Mrs. A. R. Stadin, wife of a Seventh Day Adventist missionary, was killed while she slept. The other foreigners who have lost their lives have chiefly been Armenian and Greek merchants who were shot down while defending their shops from the Ethiopian looters.

The Rioting

started when Haile Selassie abdicated his throne and its capture appeared to be certain. Agitators exhorted the natives to destroy the capital so that all that would be left for the Italians would be the ruins. The natives burned the business district of the town and looted the rest of the town. Last night, the rioting appeared to be dying down because of the reaction that had set in and because of fear of punishment from the Italians when they entered the town. Most of the agitators were fleeing to the hills.

Nations Who

were previously unfriendly to the Italians and had done everything in their power to prevent the downfall of Addis Ababa, now urged the Italians to hurry to the capital and end the looting and rioting. The Italians are hurrying to the capital in the midst of difficulties. The road over which they are to come is very narrow and rocky. The Ethiopians have blocked their path by rolling boulders and trees down the narrow sides of the road. The Italians are marching thru a sea of mud caused by the heavy rains there. There appears to be no organized resistance to the Italian advance since the abdication of the emperor. The arrival of the Italians in Addis Ababa is expected momentarily.

The Native Troops

which have allied with the Italians are reported to be at the gates of Addis Ababa. The Italian high command is torn between the desire to let them enter the city immediately or wait until the main column of Italian troops arrives. The reason they want the natives to wait is to give the Italian soldiers the glory of entering the enemy's capital first.

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.

State Farm

Liability. TO THE EDITOR: The backbone of all conversation at present on and about our campus is of a Student Union building. If you, by chance, happen to be early for an appointment with one of your professors and you see several shadows on the door four out of eight times you may rest assured that the forthcoming library is the topic. Both of these require a great deal of money. How and where can we get this? Part of it has been granted; another portion could come from the students by the way of saving and cutting on expense of the university. We all like to go riding in the country on a Sunday afternoon and comment on the neat looking farms. Farm machinery is an asset to a farm, also a liability if left out in the wide open spaces. Eight out of ten farms show this liability and the laziness of its owner. Our state farm, of which we are very proud, falls into the eight class. Using the back or side road to the farm you can see hundreds of dollars worth of implements rusting to pieces.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

A Fee

And a Fie. Phi Beta Kappa, as most persons know, is a national honorary fraternity for scholars of exceptionally high standing. Like many other collegiate fraternal groups it is designated by Greek letters. Greek letters somehow lend a high sounding touch, you know. Right at present a stormy debate is raging among these intellectuals. The controversy is, of course, on a high plane and is confined almost exclusively to the quarterly journal of the group. The great ado is over the method of pronouncing the said Greek letters, Phi Beta Kappa. One school is holding out for Fee Beta Kappa and another is carrying on a rather dignified harangue to the effect that the proper way to say it is Fie Beta Kappa. This latter is the way the provincials around here sound it out. Likewise many easterners also champion the Nebraska form. Argumentative scholars are delving into Greek phonetics and into many another source authority for evidence to champion their point of view. The matter appears to have taken on aspects of such great moment that the timid brethren in the clan are taking the safe way out and merely identifying their group as P. B. K. Well, now, isn't all this a fine kettle of fish tho. Fee, Fie, Fo Fum. Ho Hum.—Lincoln Star.

The NEWS PARADE

With Only a few guns and a few faithful native servants to aid them, the American legation in Addis Ababa has been courageously holding out against the native looting and rioting which has taken place there since the abdication of Emperor Selassie. Cornelius van Engert, the American minister to Ethiopia, says they will try to hold out until the Italians arrive and restore order.

With Aid Only three miles away, the American legation had to send thousands of miles for help. Engert, the American minister, believed that with the aid of a few soldiers and a machine gun the Americans could hold out indefinitely. He tried to obtain help from the British legation, which was much more strongly fortified than the Americans, but was unable to get a runner thru the three miles that separated the British legation from the American. He then sent a message by the wireless in the compound to his headquarters in Washington. From there it was sent to London. The London officials wired the British legation in Ethiopia, who promised to send aid to the Americans if possible.

The BOOK SHELF

By Carol Clark Peace and the Plain Man. Norman Angell Assuming the worst, that certain nations are set upon war; that no peace assurance is worth the paper it is written upon; that the league is a failure or a sham—what then? Sir Norman Angell intelligently and argumentatively attacks the problems of peace. He gives simple answers to hard questions—and the answers need to be made immediately, and by the plain, common man.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Corn Cobs. There will be no Corn Cob meeting this week. Election of officers for next year will probably be held at the meeting scheduled for a week from Wednesday, May 13.

Barb Council. Barb Interclub council will meet tonight at 7:15 in room 8, University hall.

Orchestr. Rehearsal for Orchestr recital will be held every night this week at 5 o'clock. There will be a full rehearsal Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Tricolor. All frosh runners are asked to come out for the tricolor meet Tuesday at 4 o'clock, according to Coach Schulte.

Chain Rehearsal. Seniors in the ivy chain and those chosen to carry the daisy chain must report to rehearsal tonight at 5 o'clock. It will be held on the east side of the stadium. Marching for the processional will be practiced.

Kosmet Klub. Kosmet Klub will meet in the University hall rooms at 5 o'clock today.

Tassels. Tassels will meet tonight at Elmer Smith hall at 7 o'clock.

WALLACE STRIKES AT THE U. S. PROTECTIVE TARIFF

(Continued from Page 1). editor. "If industry is to keep its high tariff, farmers want equivalent help, but they can get it only by protecting themselves from excessive exportable surpluses. And no high tariff, or even an embargo, will do that. By all means, let us make the most of the home market. But I want you to think seriously about the fact that farmers have more to lose through nationalistic policies than any other group. In the present year, 1936, farmers are cultivating probably 35 to 45 million acres that are going produce things which will be sold abroad. The most additional land they could use by cutting down their exports would be perhaps 10 million acres. It just wouldn't be good sense to risk having to leave 35 or 45 million acres in order to try to gain a market for 10 million acres. I don't think farmers are foolish enough to trade dollars for quarters, no matter how strong the pressure may be by those who are busy grinding their own axes."

Overproduction Imminent.

In warning the attending agriculturalists that the always threatening hammer of overproduction was still hanging over their heads if another normal year were to result in a natural farm harvest, the visiting administrator recounted the happenings of a few years past. "Need I remind you, again declared, that all through the twenties farmers for agriculture, a program that would enable them to meet the situation of surplus acres following the war? And what did they get? They got high tariffs. That is, the industrialists dominating the government gave agriculture whatever ineffective and meaningless tariff increases they thought necessary to induce the farmers to stand for stiff and effective boosts in industrial tariffs. The result was that agriculture was not helped but harmed.

No Protection for Sales.

"Farmers had to buy in a protected market and sell in an unprotected one. Again and again a real program for agriculture was shelved, and the farmers got this take one instead. We came down to 1932 with surpluses three times the normal amount, corn at 10 cents, hogs at \$2, wheat at 30 cents, and what did our tariff mean then?" In shifting from his attack on the rigid tariff policy, Secretary Wallace, turned to enumerate and enlarge upon the moves made by the administration thus far to amend the distribution conflict. He pointed with pride to the treaty with Canada and stated that in the pact he saw great benefits for the American farmer, "so great in fact that I was unable to express myself on the subject, until after the king of England had opened the discussion."

Benefit by Trade Treaties.

"I believe that agriculture has obtained real benefits through the reciprocal trade agreement policy. Though temporary adjustments may need to be made by certain producers, I believe that farmers as a whole have very much to gain from the policy. However, I can assure you that whenever it seems to me that farmers as a whole are not getting a square deal in proposed trade agreements, I hope to be the first to point that out and seek for a remedy." As the speaker continued to relate the possibilities for furthering the distribution of farm products, he urged a greater industrial use of farm products. Although industry is perhaps the largest customer of the farmer today, it is by no means being utilized to the fullest extent he assumed. The government is hiring specialists to make surveys and studies in an effort to find every possible market for the farmers produce.

Conserves Soil.

In portraying the design of the current soil conservation program being staged by the national administration, the president's right hand man saw another move for the betterment of the supply problem facing agriculture. "Farmers know that the reasons for ruthless exploitation of soil have often been economic—that under pressure of extreme supply and price fluctuations they have been alternately forced by ruinous low returns and induced by boom conditions to mine and sell soil fertility, or to expand the farm plant by turning under millions of acres of grass lands which should have remained in sod. I believe that farmers understand the public importance of stabilizing production, stabilizing prices

and maintaining the productivity of farm land for years to come.

"I think they also appreciate that, while the AAA conservation program will be of immediate help in stabilizing supplies, still the program is not a direct production control measure. It is well fitted to present needs, because the drought helped to dissipate surpluses. But farmers know that normal weather would bring surplus problems again, and will look forward to utilizing the method which the Supreme Court left open to them. The year 1935 is sure to see an interesting experimental effort by farmers to meet their supply problem through cooperation of the state."

The great difficulty facing administrators today, the Iowan explained is that of distributing this vast surplus among the equally great number of unemployed who are going without in that same country of overproduction. The market which these needy men and women could make up would work toward a more perfect distribution of agricultural products simultaneously as it bettered conditions among the unemployed of our nation.

Problem Unsolved. "Our people have not yet solved this crucial problem of distribution, he argued. They are not expecting that a Utopian solution will materialize from nowhere overnight. But the terrifying experiences of 1932 convinced them that the time has come to make serious and constructive efforts in that direction. In 1933, our government undertook to cope with the problem before it was too late.

There is not time here to recite details about all the Federal measures which have sought to distribute purchasing power among masses of people who had none in 1932. People hungry or starving for want of money to buy food were placed on relief rolls, and surplus farm commodities were distributed among them. Increase in employment has been sought through encouraging resumption of industrial activity by lending. Other labor and social security measures have sought to replace the children and the aged in industry with able bodied and mature people out of jobs, and to increase and maintain workers' income. Agencies have been drawn into the hands of speculators by sale of shabby securities. And right now congress is considering tax reforms which will encourage redistribution of profits among the people through wages and dividends.

Comments on Farm Action. In commenting on the action that has been taken thus far for the improvement of farm conditions Secretary Wallace stated, "The state department has proved itself the friend of the farmer far more often than Congress whether it was democratic or republican. I haven't discovered a particle more backbone in regard to tariff in a democratic congressman than in a republican."

And in conclusion the champion of the farmer's cause among Washington administrators, described the agricultural depression as being directly connected with the general welfare of the nation. "The welfare of American agriculture is inseparably linked with the national welfare. The long depression that beset agriculture in the decade of the 20's was an important factor in the national depression of the 30's," he announced.

"Agricultural improvement from 1932 to 1936 has made an important contribution to national economic recovery. Conversely, the government's employment and other measures for industrial revival have helped in the improvement of the domestic demand for farm products.

Interests Fight Farmers. "The interests which fight against the farmers' programs are really striking a blow also against industry's markets. Those which fight industrial re-employment and recovery measures are striking a blow at the farmers' home market, and retarding the development of the market to its full potentiality. The outlook for agriculture is bright. But keeping it so will depend upon maintaining the present

health supply situation, reopening further the channels of world trade, conserving the fertility of the farm plant, and developing the latent home market."

The speaker arrived in Lincoln by train from Washington at 10:15 Monday morning and went directly to the Agricultural college campus where he met members of the press. In the press conference the secretary seemed much less ready to meet questions directed at him by reporters than one might have expected upon hearing his fiery speech a few hours later. When questioned as to the interest shown by Nebraska farmers in their signing with the new farm program, Mr. Wallace answered that it was impossible to make any definite statement as no report had been turned in although he had every reason to believe that the response would be practically as great as to the preceding program.

After the speech before the farmers from the state the former Iowa State student, addressed students of the agricultural college with resume of the change in political thought that has come about in the last few decades. In his speech the secretary assured the attending students that the constitution of the United States as interpreted by the preamble was sufficiently broad to meet any political controversy that might face the nation.

FEDERAL OFFICERS TO INSPECT R.O.T.C. CORPS

Sutherland, Mc Masters Plan Annual Procedure May 13, 14.

The annual federal inspection of the university R. O. T. C. corps will be held May 13 and 14. Colonel Sutherland, officer seventh corps area, R. O. T. C., and Colonel Mc Masters, commanding officer, Fort Crook, will inspect. Both regiments will be inspected on the 14th. The classroom work will be inspected on the 13th. The military department of the university has had an excellent rating since 1924, with the exception of 1928 when it failed to merit this rating.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL AWARDS \$2500 PRIZE

Committee Plans Contest To Determine Best Literary Work.

A prize of \$2,500, in addition to book royalties, to be awarded annually for the best manuscript on any political, economic or social phase of contemporary American life has been announced by the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Award committee. Details of the awards may be had from the office of Dean J. E. LeRossignol, the Bizad bulletin board, as well as other university faculty members.

Rules are that the manuscripts must be not less than 65,000 words and preferably not more than 120,000 words in length. The subject matter, it is announced, should have to do with major aspects, international as well as national, of American and American life. It should be of interest and value to a wide public, and is only open to writers previously unpublished in book form. The object of the contest is to stimulate interest in problems in American life. All manuscripts must reach the committee of judges before January 6, 1937.

"The Problem of Our National Defense" was the subject of Prof. C. J. Frankforter's address before members of Interprofessional Institute at the Lincoln Saturday.

LARGE NUMBER HEAR STUDENTS OF MUSIC GIVE SPRING RECITAL

Male Chorus Sings 'High Barbary' as Opening Number.

Students with William G. Temple, appeared in their annual spring recital before a large audience, Monday evening, May 4, at the Temple Theater. The male chorus opened the program singing High Barbary (Traditional Chantey), Bartholomew; and, Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, (Naughty Marietta), Herbert, with Alfred Reider, as baritone soloist. Adding pleasant variety to the program were the Four Love Songs (From Liebeslieder, Op. 52), Brahms, presented by a mixed-double quartet, and Brown October Ale (Robin Hood), De Koven, Walter Reusch and Chorus.

Entire Group Sing. The evening was brought to an inspiring climax when the entire ensemble sang Go Down Moses (Negro Spiritual), Cain. The program: High Barbary (Traditional Chantey), Bartholomew; Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, (Naughty Marietta), Herbert, Baritone solo, Alfred Reider; chorus, Arthur Barnebey, James Kemphorne, Charles Reilly, Ernest Green, Wayne Krieger, Walter Reusch, Harry Geiger, Henry Reischneider, Elmer Bauer, William Miller, Stanley Sandovich, Paul Maxwell, John Dalling. A Spirit Flower, Campbell-Tipton, Lois Troop; The Open Road, Stickle, Paul Maxwell; O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me? (Semle), Handel, Charles Reilly; Know'st Thou Not That Fair Land (Mignon), Thomas, Virginia Reider; The Horn, Flegler, Elmer Bauer.

Batti, Batti. Batti, Batti. Both regiments will be inspected on the 14th. The classroom work will be inspected on the 13th. The military department of the university has had an excellent rating since 1924, with the exception of 1928 when it failed to merit this rating.

Adieu, forets (Jeanne d'Arc), Tschalkowsky, Venona Miller; Myself When Young (In a Persian Garden), Lehmann, William Miller; Four Love Songs (from Liebeslieder, Op. 52) Brahms, (a) Was Once a Pretty Birdie (b) In Wood Embowered (c) Spiteful Neighbors, (d) Secret Nook in Shady Spot; Virginia Reider, Lois Troop, Dorothy Christiansen, Elsaye Breen, Barbara Clark, Venona Miller, Ruth Tempel, Arthur Barnebey, Ernest Green, Elmer Bauer, Walter Reusch.

Invocation to Life, Spross, Arthur Barnebey; Christ Went Up Into the Hills, Hageman, Ruth Tempel; Ave Maria, Ben-Gounod, Lucille Reilly, soprano; Ruth Hill, harp; Go Down, Moses (Negro Spiritual), Cain, ensemble. The accompanists were Louise Magee, Charlotte Perry, Beth Miller, Ruth Freiss, Ruth Hill, Paul W. LeBar.

Prof. Jiles W. Hanev addressed members of Sigma Tau, honorary engineering fraternity, at their recent meeting.

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OL JUDGE ROBBINS A WHALE OF A PIPE

Comic strip featuring Judge Robbins and a pipe. DADDY, RAY SAYS THE ESQUIMO MUST HAVE PATIENCE TO DO SUCH CLEVER CARVING ON THAT WHALEBONE PIPE. WELL, AFTER ALL, WHAT'S TIME TO AN ESQUIMO? HIS WINTERS ARE LONG, AND HE HAS NO RADIO, NEWSPAPERS, MOVIES, OR SATURDAY NIGHT DANCES. SO, HE CARVES ON AND ON FOR SIX MONTHS? HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPEND SUCH A WINTER, JUDGE? OH, WITH PLENTY OF MELLOW PRINCE ALBERT AT HAND, IT MIGHT BE A REAL PLEASANT EVENING.

PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE. TRY PRINCE ALBERT TODAY AT OUR RISK. Smokes 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the packet to us with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY Winston-Salem, North Carolina.