

SOCIAL WHIRL

FOR THE LOWLY SUM OF TEN CENTS, EACH AND every summer school student may attend the first all university party, to be held at the coliseum Friday, June 19. This is only the beginning, as a party has been planned for every Friday for the duration of the summer session. These affairs have proved themselves great successes in the past, as those who have attended them will testify, and should prove a welcome relief from the humdrum activity of school day life, especially with the mercury rising, as it seems to be doing in spite of fervent prayers to the contrary. Dated or dateless as the case may be, put your books out of sight, don your hot weather dance clothes and enjoy the first eddy of the summer social whirl!



To the Kappa Gamma convention at the Seignory club near Montreal, Canada, will go Betty Romans, president of the local chapter and official active delegate on the train Saturday evening with Miss Betty Everett, Mrs. Joe W. Seacrest, province president and Mrs. Henry Branch, alumna delegate. Mary Ellen Crowley will join the group in Omaha and continue to Canada with them. After the convention Miss Romans and Mrs. Branch will spend several days in Montreal and Miss Everett will go to Europe on the post convention tour.

SHERMAN Cosgrove, cadet colonel of the R. O. T. C. will be married July 3, to Josephine Lee of Lincoln. Mr. Cosgrove is a member of Acacia fraternity.

THURSDAY afternoon Ruth Tidball will be married to Carter Strand from Stevens Point, Wis., at her parents home in Plattsmouth. Miss Tidball has attended the University of Nebraska and is a member of Pi Beta Phi. Mr. Strand is a graduate of Wisconsin university and belongs to Acacia fraternity.

LA TE this summer Miss Winifred McCall and Arthur Reents will be married. Miss McCall is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and a member of Zeta Tau Alpha. Mr. Reents is at present connected with the University of Nebraska and will be in the classics and history department of Central college at Pella, Iowa next year.

JULY 4 Elfredia Stauss and Bette Paine will sail from New York for Germany, where they will work next year.

SURPRISE for winter students and summer "interesteds," was the announcement of the marriage of Mary Edith Hendricks, president of the Associated Women Students and vice president of Mortar Board, to Henry D. Feusner. The wedding took place Nov. 30, 1935, and was announced recently by Mrs. Feusner's parents.

ANOTHER wedding that has remained a secret these many months was that of Mary DePutron, Pi Beta Phi of Lincoln and Bob Robinson, of Lincoln. Announced recently, the wedding was solemnized on Dec. 31, 1935. The couple left June 11 to make their home in San Francisco.

LEAVING today for the Delta Gamma convention at Lake Placid, N. Y., are Margaret Werner, Barbara Ann Murphy, Ruth DeKlotz, Joanne Ridnour, Betty McKerney and Katherine Fitzsimmons. They will drive to the convention and take the post convention tour of New York and other eastern cities. Lois Rathburn and Mary Alice Woodworth will also attend the convention and will take the post convention tour to Europe. Jane Barbour, president of the local chapter and official delegate to the convention, will go by train.

WELCOME STUDENTS

YOU WILL ENJOY EATING THE GOOD FOOD

ISELIN CAFE

136 No. 12th

FASHION FOOTNOTES

Did you graduate with honors? Well, see to it that your skin does. Treat it kindly, as you would your professor. It too has a share in your future. Treat it harshly and it will mark you down for carelessness, neglect and failing to study beauty. Your professor can mark you down for neglect, but at least you won't have to advertise your laziness or preoccupation to the world. Complexion marks are visible to anyone who cares to look at you.

And a bad complexion is so unnecessary! Think back over this year's course in beauty care and you will be surprised at the ease with which you can keep and develop beauty. Here is the outline to help you review.

1. You must cleanse and wash.
2. You must nourish.
3. You must tone the skin with an astringent.

There are only three steps to your daily beauty treatment and really, there is no reason why you should not be able to remember them. Washing and cleansing, I'm sure you remember. If you use pasteurized face cream to cleanse with, it will also nourish your skin and keep it soft and silky in texture. In addition, you have only to use a herbal tonic or a milky skin toning lotion to have your face as well cared for as the Dionne quintuplets.

A foundation for your makeup is, I should think, a matter of course. It not only protects your complexion against the coarsening effects of sun and wind, but also serves to keep makeup on infinitely longer. Pasteurized face cream, which is practically a treatment in itself, can also be used as a foundation if you have no other. Or if your skin is oily, the skin toning lotion makes a fine powder base.

Of course, up to now the difficulty of avoiding a sunburn was very considerable. You could oil yourself up like an ancient potentate of the east and consequently fry in your own juice. Or you could make your daytime appearances only in full rig—large sun umbrella, slacks and long sleeves.

But today all this is changed. There's a sun-tonic just out that's a lotion, not an oil. It isn't greasy and it doesn't stain clothes; so you can put it on at home just like any other lotion, sally forth to the golf links or tennis courts quite normal in appearance yet fully protected from the sun.

Visit Ailyn and Bacon school book exhibit, Basement University Episcopal church, 13th and R.

Visit Scott Foreman & Co. school book exhibit, Basement University Episcopal church, 13th and R.

Movie Directory

STUART—Private Number.

LINCOLN—Trouble for Two.

ORPHEUM—The Great Ziegfeld.

LIBERTY—Parole and The Circus Clown.

SUN—Mississippi and Smilin' Thru.

VARSIITY—And So They Were Married.

BULLETIN SHOWS EFFICIENCY OF PLANTS TO PROTECT SOIL

(Continued from Page 1). man find it out, he would soon become the best; yer he likes to be, to his own great harm. We only know that on every bare and neglected spot where it is possible for seed to lodge or root to hold, the weed appears and lustily seizes the bare spot. Soon verdure shows, the soil is held together, and nitrogen is coaxed from the air and distributed about the roots. When later the leaves and stalks decay in the fall a little topsoil is created. In time enough is created to afford life to finer plants as the soft grasses. Thus the wound is healed.

In order to test the efficiency of weeds and cultivated crops in holding the soil, Dr. Weaver and Kramer devised a method of securing samples of undisturbed field soil with crops uninjured and in all stages of development. The samples were 40 inches long, 20 inches wide and 4 inches deep and weighed 170 to 200 pounds. Samples were taken in pairs and transported to a washing rack with a slope of 10 degrees. Plants were then removed from one sample, after clipping closely to the soil surface, but left intact in the other. Time required to erode the soil of the two samples under the same conditions of very heavy artificial rainfall, or water erosion from an open hose was determined.

Using this method of determining the protective qualities of vegetation, the university scientists found that compared with native grasses, mature plants of fields held the soil much less firmly. Garden crops were even less efficient.

"The most striking feature of all was the remarkable manner in which the tops of plants protected the surface of the soil," says Dr. Weaver. "It was not so much the soil binding effect of the roots that produced the utmost protection, but the plant cover which did not permit most of the water to come in direct contact with the soil." In attempting to erode a test plot of wheat, the investigators found that even after an unusually heavy rain, the plant

stems were bent almost to the ground, the run off water was practically clear, since the heavy deluge, owing to the protecting plant cover, was allowed to reach the ground only in light trickles. The writers also found that while wheat forms an excellent protection for the soil during its period of maximum development, it is not as good as a permanent cover like alfalfa or brome grass which clothes the ground thruout a period of years. Even frozen tops of alfalfa, fallen debris from former cuttings etc., have high protecting qualities.

Corn Gives No Resistance. An examination of corn showed that the root system of this plant gave practically no resistance to erosion until brace roots began to develop after midsummer. Thus during May and June when the ground is kept cultivated and the plants are small, heavy seasonal rains cause much damage. Frequently, Dr. Weaver points out, more than half of the total seasonal erosion occurs in June alone. The total effectiveness of corn as a protector of the soil is probably decreased where the crop is grown in hills rather than in drilled rows.

Here is another suggestion which the bulletin emphasizes. Heading the grain is preferable to binding the crop, and after threshing, stacking the straw. Letting the stubble stand hinders erosion, but burning aids it. And similarly, letting the cornstalks remain and the fallen leaves etc., accumulate as litter, is preferable to cutting and shocking the corn.

The actual dry weight of roots and other living underground parts of scores of field samples was determined. In this work alone more than 1-50 of an acre of soil was washed away. It was found that native upland prairie had 3.3 tons and lowland 4.1 tons per acre of such roots and fiber in the surface 4 inches. Mature wheat had only 16 percent as much, sweet clover 18 percent, and even 4-year old alfalfa with its heavy taproot only 43 percent of this amount. Brome grass ranked highest (48 percent) and was also the best soil protector except the native grasses.

Both the farmer and the city gardener will find the following summarized results of the various tests of real interest:

Sunflowers: Roots of sunflowers held the soil against very heavy rains from 2 to 4 hours. With tops left intact, 35% or more of the soil was left after 9 to 12 hours, the plants being 30 days old.

Dandelions: 3 hours and 11 minutes of torrential rainfall were required to wash away the soil when rosettes of a thick growth of dandelion were placed over the surface of the loose earth.

Wheat: With underground parts only,

the soil was eroded with a stream from an open hose in 11 to 17 minutes, but the tops intact erosion time was increased from 19 minutes in April to 113 minutes at the time of harvest.

Oats: Less efficient than wheat. During 32 days of growth, resistance to erosion was increased 3.3 times.

Alfalfa: A maximum erosion time of only 43 minutes was determined for a dense stand of 4 year old alfalfa when the tops were fully grown. It is much less efficient than grasses.

Sudan grass: A good stand was more efficient in retarding erosion than were any of the field crops examined.

Brome grass: Most efficient soil protector among pasture plants. Two hours and 25 minutes with nozzle attached were required to erode a sample with tops removed, and more than 5 hours for plants with tops intact.

Rye: Drilled thickly, for pasture was found to be an efficient cover.

Tomatoes: Afforded the best soil protection among garden crops. Without tops the soil was held 13 minutes. But with the tops remaining erosion was delayed 1 hour and 6 minutes.

Carrots: Slightly less efficient than tomatoes, the underground parts alone holding the soil for 11 minutes but with the tops, 49 minutes.

Potatoes: Erosion time ranges from 12 to 35 minutes, with dead vines proving efficient as a covering.

Peas, parsnips: The least efficient of the garden family. With full tops, much of the soil was eroded from pea roots in 12 minutes.

Tumbleweed: When tops were placed on bar field soil of undisturbed structure, which unprotected eroded in 8 minutes, erosion time was increased nearly six fold.

Blue grass: Nearly 8 hours required to wash away sod when tops left intact.

Sough grass: When tops remained only 3 percent of the soil washed away after 24 hours of watering.

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