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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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NEWS PARADE

by Marjorie Churchill

Madrid Bombardment Begins.

Big event of the crisis in Spain Thursday was the opening of a heavy gun bombardment by nationalist forces, who for the first time made inroads into the heart of the city after continued hovering on the outskirts. Still no action from Italy toward participation in the piracy patrol.

Johnson Attacks "Puppet" Appointments.

Dramatically eloquent of the discords which have disrupted democratic party harmony is the "fiery attack" of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. In an address to the National Hardware association, Johnson charged the administration with dictatorial ambitions, called recent appointments "the naming of puppets" and "a march toward a one-man government."

Whether reply will be forthcoming from the administration on this score will be seen tonight in the Roosevelt address scheduled as part of observance of the 150th anniversary of the constitution. With the defeat of the court revision still ranking, opportunity may be taken for retaliation against former senatorial supporters who failed to fall in line in recent court legislation. Definite statement on the Black appointment, also, should be forthcoming in the face of continued publicity on the issue and violent protests pouring in from colored C. I. O. members of the South.

Following close upon the southern bloc revolt on the court question, this threatened opposition from southern labor may constitute a definite blow to administration support. Recent signing of the sugar and price resale bills and legislation seem to represent a desperate play for support from new sources since the forsaking of the beaten path by traditional democrats.

League Asks United States Aid in Sino-Jap Crisis.

The vicious circle of international commerce relations, which in every conflict draws in more than the combatants, threatens to bring the United States to a definite stand on the Sino-Japanese question. Warnings to citizens to evacuate and embargoes on war supplies have so far constituted the administration's policy in the matter. Yesterday's message from the League of Nations council, placing the affair in the hands of a revised advisory committee and asking the United States to take part in its deliberation, calls for decisive action or another instance of administration's skillful evasion.

IRVING HILL FINDS SPERS BATTLEFIELD "COMING"

(Continued on Page 2.)

"Only by comparison do we realize how wealthy Americans are. America offers advantages and opportunities that no other country has and all of us should be thankful that we live where there is no question of political freedom and where a certain part of luxury is obtainable for all," advised Irving.

Likes England Best.

In a tour through England, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France, the Duchy of Luxembourg, and the Principality of Monaco, Irving found that he was most at home in England.

"The English are our reserved cousins. The typical stage-Englishman is like the real one. He confines his feelings to himself," said Irving.

England's greatest concern has been to hold her empire together. She has fostered this by giving scholarships to Egyptians, Indians and Australians to attend universities in the mother country. All her stores are full of coffee from Rhodesia, butter from New Zealand, and agricultural products from Canada.

Fertile Battlefield.

"If all the population of Europe could be shown this sight, I think there would be a lot less willingness for war," waged Irving. "Men lived like animals in mud trenches. Horrible, barbaric conditions prevailed. One farmer told me that a year or two after the war they had the best crops they had ever had from the soil, richly fertilized by human blood."

Italians were the most sympathetic, the most likeable of the people with whom he came in contact. This trait is particularly apparent in the northern Italians who possess beautiful faces and forms.

Il Duce Boosts Ego.

"Mussolini is changing this essential character from the sympathetic and beautiful to an arrogant, heel kicking race. Mussolini insists that all public officials wear uniforms, which gives a man a feeling of self-importance," Irving noticed.

With a sanction of 97 percent of the Italian people, in spite of the abject poverty which prevails in the small overpopulated peninsula, Mussolini is idolized by his people. The Ethiopian conquest was immensely popular. The number of widows and young mourners is amazing but this fact does not lessen the faith of the people in the richness of Ethiopia and its possibilities for colonization.

"In France," remarked Mr. Hill, "the liveliness and extent of political discussion is most distinctive. Everyone is interested in politics."

Labor Trouble in France.

According to the graduate there is a feeling that labor in France since it has a favorable government has gone too far in pushing its advantage. Unauthorized strikes and forced holidays worry the people who fear that unless labor controls itself a strong centralized government—perhaps dictatorship—will rise to put labor in its place.

"Personally I don't believe it," Irving said. "The French have too much love of freedom, too much individualism, too much willingness to fight for the preservation of political liberty."

From intimate conversations he learned that the French are pleased with their close alliance with England. Close cooperation and enough courage in their foreign policy will be strong enough they think to check Italy and Germany; force and united action will prevent war.

Irving made the trip with Dr. David Fellman, political science instructor, and Zolley Lerner, former member of the University Players.

Inquiring Reporter

We went to the Coliseum the other day to watch the Frosh go by. The whole place was in an uproar—the noise from Nebraska's Intellectual Bazaar. First impression—it's surprising how much the Coliseum on registration day resembles a cafeteria or an old-fashioned bazaar. Intellectual grub spread out on the various tables, signs scattered about indicating the types of brain fodder to be found at each counter, a throng of eager new students grabbing what looks good and paying for it later.

We realize that the administration of the University is doing all in its power to make registration simple, easy, and efficient. We also realize, however, that the system by which high school students are converted into college freshmen is by no means perfect. We would like to do our part toward making it just a little easier on the student. The first step in making anything better is the ascertaining of its faults. We asked a group of freshmen the nature of their greatest inconvenience while registering.

Howard Kriz, Ag. Broken Bow:
Curt Ralston, Bizad, Omaha:
 "The thing I disliked the most was the waiting in line for hours and then finding out that the line is not the right one for you. In other words the instructions given us were rather vague. Make the directions specific and thorough."
Jeanne Martin, Teachers, Lincoln:
 "Just waiting in line. I don't suppose much can be done about it, but it's inconvenient."

Howard Kriz, Ag. Broken Bow:
 "This deal about numbers—they assign you numbers and then herd you in no particular order, and get you all balled up. If numbers must be assigned to each individual, let them go through in some semblance of order."
Mildred Freeman, Teachers, Lincoln:
 "The long waiting in line. It took me nearly two days to complete my registration. Why not allow the students coming from local high schools to register in the spring as do the upper classmen?"

Eugene Miller, Bizad, Hastings:
 "Any trouble I have had has been entirely my own fault. I failed to send in my credit slip and consequently have been chased around, and agricultural products from Canada."

No English Democracy.
 There is no democracy in England in his opinion. The church people, free masons, and aristocracy rule socially and politically. Public service is a career. The leaders are high idealists and have been trained since youth. Debates in the student union at Oxford were of the same kind and character as those he saw in Parliament.

Fertile Battlefield.
 While sightseeing in buses Irving learned of the intense loyalty of the English to the King and country. Edward is still the favorite and no one can take his place of affection in their hearts.

Il Duce Boosts Ego.
 "The most compelling sight I saw was the battlefield of Ypres, Irving said. "The Belgian government has preserved it as it actually was. There are still the bones, corpses and guns strewn upon the battle field."

Labor Trouble in France.
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An Ounce of Care

Campus social activities are being curtailed over the week end as a precaution against infantile paralysis. One case of the disease developed on the campus Wednesday and the girls' boarding house from which the patient was removed has been quarantined. Health officials have thought it safe to hold Friday classes.

The seven cases in Lincoln do not constitute an epidemic. There is no cause for hysteria. In the matter of such a disease caution is never superfluous. To avoid all unnecessary gatherings of students the university has canceled its social functions and those student affairs over which it has direct control. Co-operation has been asked, and may well be given, in the matter of student functions.

Danger of contracting poliomyelitis mounts proportionally with the size of the group. A week end of social activity for 6,000 students is not worth another case of the disease.

It's Up to Us, Shall We Scrap It?

"Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present the seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth."

This piece of dignified prose can be found in Article VII of the United States constitution. It closes the passage on ratification. Today the country is observing the 150th anniversary of that ratification. A day has been earmarked for the purpose of remembering and thinking about the fundamental law of the nation.

The aspect of today's nationwide discussion of the constitution which is of most importance to college students pertains to the age of the document. That the constitution is 150 years old is more likely to suggest obsolescence to our generation than solidity, elasticity, and permanent usefulness. Because we buy the new model cars only for their newness and change our fashions without rime or reason because of commercial strategy and pressure, we are inclined to be biased toward anything as old as the constitution. The demand for a streamlined constitution has had support for years, and especially since the new deal's clashes with the checkmates established by the fathers.

Arguments for a complete revision and re-writing of the constitution center around the country's change from a sparsely settled agricultural territory to a modern industrial nation. The buggy and the airplane, the sailboat and submarines all emphasize the change. A cost statistician at Washington brought it home even more strongly. He calculated that the money required to finance the constitutional convention for three weeks in 1787 would now support our government for five seconds. Proponents of a new constitution charge that the product of the 19th century cannot be expected to satisfy our needs.

Arguments for retaining the document as little changed as possible reside in the dependability of a law that has served so long and so well. And defenders of the old constitution emphasize the undesirability of changing the basic law of the nation for temporary changes in our economic and social order.

The compromise resulting from these two vigorous schools of thought has been to keep the constitution from becoming a fetish whose only function is the blinding of the people to the need for some change and adaptability. The charting of an intelligent course between the dangerous alternatives of turbulence of the new and the stagnancy of the old rests with us.

Thought about government in democracy means tolerable government. Since the state is financing the lion's share of our education not that we learn to make a living, not that we acquire the social graces nor that we have a good time as well as keep out of a crowded industry for a few more years, but in order that we become successful and intelligent citizens, the least we can do is to consider the constitution seriously on Constitution day and as many other days as time permits.

Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln too has a part in this Constitution day. In the normal course of things he would be lauded by the orators as a notable preserver of the constitution, along with the illustrious writers of it. This acclaim accrues to him of course because his name symbolizes that phrase in the preamble, "in order to form a more perfect union."

But today Lincoln is especially remembered. In the Black hills of South Dakota, Constitution day is being utilized as an occasion for the unveiling of the third figure in Gutzon Borglum's four part memorial on Mount Rushmore. The head of Lincoln is thus revealed in its place beside those two important constitution makers, Washington and Jefferson. The fourth figure will be that of Theodore Roosevelt.

tact, "We realize," continued Dr. Lyman, "that students must come into contact with each other on the street and in classrooms, but that gathering was not absolutely necessary."

"Hysteria must be avoided; we must look at this thing calmly. Avoid personal contact with large groups of people, and you will minimize the danger both to yourself and to others. Of course, no matter what the university does, there will be private parties over the weekend. I can only advise that you avoid them."

No New Cases.
 "As to those girls quarantined, the quarantine will be lifted in a few days, barring unfavorable developments. Frankly, I do not look for any new cases." Miss Allen doubtless brought the disease with her, and so few girls had come into actual contact with her that the possibility of any other cases is remote."

As dean of women Miss Amanda Heppner asks that no new hour

BURNETT URGES BAN ON CAMPUS SOCIAL AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 1.)
 soreness or tenderness of the muscles.

In a statement to the Nebraskan late yesterday afternoon, Chancellor E. A. Burnett made the following announcement: "The annual reception to University of Nebraska students scheduled for Friday evening in Morrill hall is being postponed in response to the general request of the health department that no large gatherings be held where infection might possibly be spread. While the risk would seem to be small, the university desires to co-operate in every possible way with the health authorities in all such matters."

"Gathering Not Necessary."
 Interviewed at his office, Dr. Lyman, head of the student health service stated that the reception was postponed because it made just one more unnecessary con-

ing back and forth getting my high school credits approved." Tom Davies, Mechanical Engineering, Falls City:
 "The standing in line, just waiting—I waited for an hour and a half in a single line, and then was presented a rain check and told to come back after lunch."
 There is, however, one improvement that could very simply be made. Why can't we get our physical examinations from our own doctors? Blanks could be sent to prospective students on request. In that way time would be saved, and this rush for exams would be done away with. Besides, our family doctor, who has known us all our lives, would undoubtedly give us a more complete physical exam than can possibly be given in the few minutes allotted to each individual here."

Three meals a day can't produce maximum physical and mental efficiency, say Yale physiologists. They recommend more frequent and more moderate feedings.

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