

1920s THE DAILY NEBRASKAN

Editorial

No Dating At Games

1922—There was a notice in Friday's Nebraskan which read as follows: "Men cannot bring girls to football games and sit in girls' section. Engberg-Scott."

This statement was not authorized by Professor Scott or Dean Engberg and is retracted at this time. The editor was out of the city at the time the notice was printed and has been unable to date to learn who was responsible for the unauthorized statement.

However, it has been the desire and recommendation of the coaches at Nebraska in the past, that there be no dating among University students at the football games. This year the students are again greatly in accord with having two student rooting sections, one for the men and the other for the women, and the students are going to enforce the tradition.

So, although Professor Scott and Dean Engberg did not authorize the notice, we do not believe it would be wise for any student to attempt to bring his girl to the Notre Dame game Saturday. More than this we are convinced that every student is in accord with the slogan, "No dating at football games," and there is no need for further agitation.

Society

COEDS GUSH AT SORORITY RUSH PARTY

Pledges Get Educated

In Sorority Rush

Etiquette

1923—Typical Episode Illustrates How The New Girl Is Educated to Ways of Doing, and Is Made a Sorority Neophyte.

Scene I

Setting: Any sorority house.
Time: 4:45

Scene II

Ruth: Hurry up and get dressed. Don't you know they'll be here in a few minutes?

Mary: What if they are? I hate to kiss and gush around girls anyhow.

Ruth: Do you think that's the right attitude? You know how lucky we were to get those girls. Patsy would have gone Blank Blank Blank for sure, if it wasn't that her cousin was a Blah Blah Blah.

Mary: I'm ready now, let's go down.

Scene III

On the front steps of the Sorority House. Several girls arrive in taxies and rush up to their new abode.

Smack

Smack Smack

Smack Smack Smack Smack

Smack Smack Smack Smack

Smack Smack Smack Smack

Smack Smack Smack Smack

Smack Smack Smack Smack Smack

Scene IV

Mary to Patsy the Pledge:

Here, let me pin these ribbons on you dear. I have been waiting just for you honey. What a darling dress, dear. Darling, did you know you were going to room with me. I'm so thrilled. We both take Journalism so we'll get on fine. We're the same size, too, so we'll trade dresses. I know you'll be happy now that you've made up your mind to be a Blank Blank Blank, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

FRESHMEN DON CAPS

"Wearin' of the Green" to be Popular with First-Year Men

1927—First-year men will again wear the traditional green caps which identify the Freshmen on the University campus until the annual Olympic struggle late in the fall. The Innocents Society announces that over 775 emerald headgears have been ordered and Freshmen men must purchase them before the end of the week. They may be procured as the students receive their credentials in the line to Room 110, University Hall, or at the College Book Store. Sam Brownell has charge of the disposal of the caps.

Only during the war did Nebraska postpone this custom of asking its male beginners to don green caps. Because the Freshmen class, through its advantage of numbers, usually overpowers the Sophomore class in the Olympics in November, the first-year men at that time earn the right to throw away their light green coverings.

The University wants to make the Freshmen see that "wearing of the green" is not a penalty prescribed for them to "mark" them on the campus, or to brand them as symbolic of the color of the caps. On the contrary, the purpose of the custom is to act as the medium whereby acquaintances may be the direct result.

The green caps serve to line up forces for the big class struggle which absorbs the attention of the school shortly before Thanksgiving recess. If the Sophomores are victorious in these Olympics, the first-year men must continue to wear the caps in snow and cold. If the Freshmen win the fight they are allowed to cast the caps to the winds.

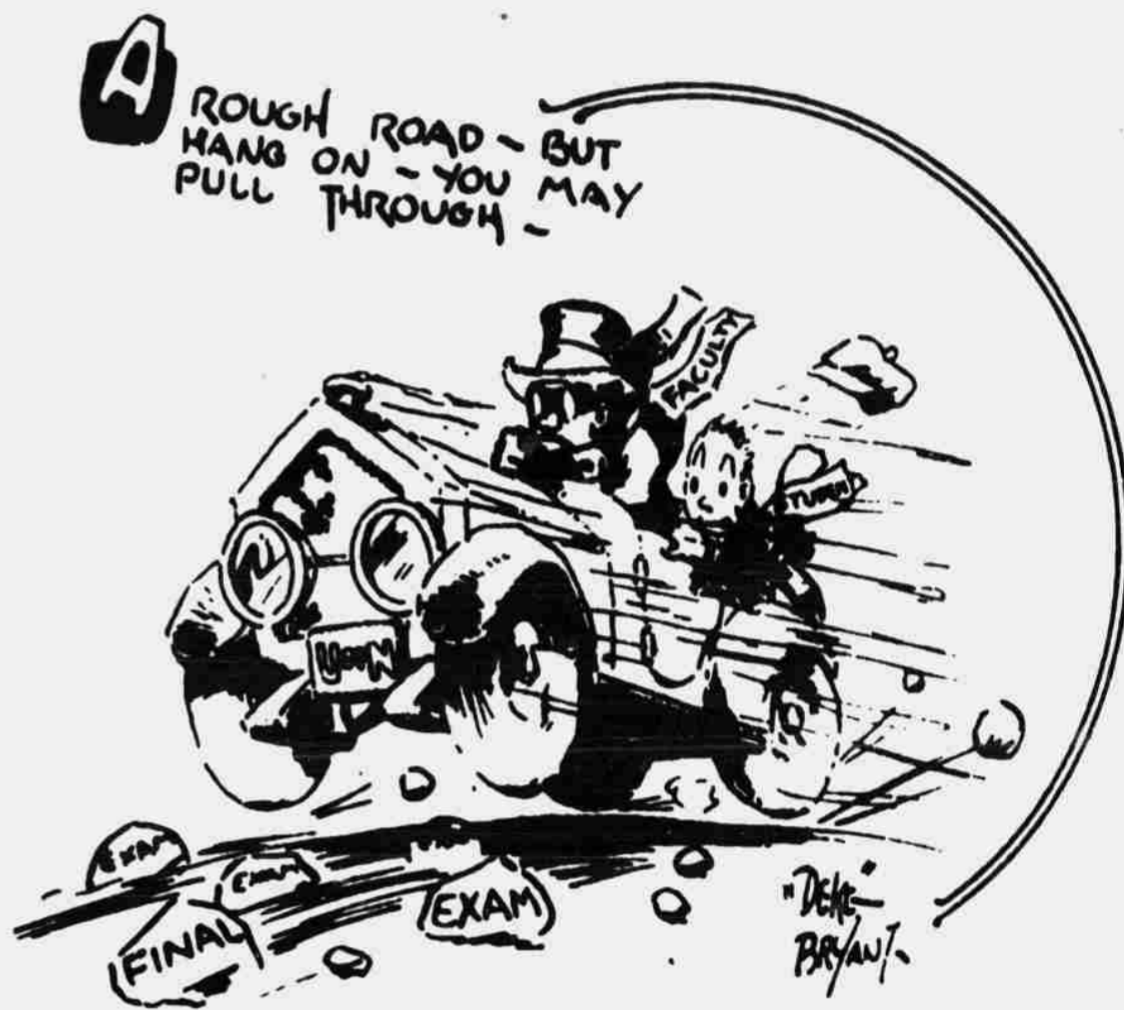
All caps must be disposed of by Saturday, according to those who have charge of the sale. Authorities do not wish to carry them after registration week.

NO MORE FUNDS FOR STADIUM

1923—The stadium could be used today if it were necessary," declared Harold F. Holtz, secretary of the alumni association, Thursday morning. "Tho the association is down to its last three hundred dollars, and all work will have to be stopped unless money is raised, there are now more seats than were ever utilized in the old grandstands, and the field can be used by the players at any time."

Once two weeks behind the schedule, the construction companies worked nights by the light of big arc lamps, so that no more progress than has now been made was ever expected. Labor will go on as usual, and will probably not cease until April or May in 1924.

A new drive for money may start within a few weeks, according to the decision of the executive committee at a session to be held Friday, said Mr. Hotz. On September 1 the financial report shows that \$3,793.89 was available for sub-contracts. Most of that has now been used in letting the drainage contract for the field, so that but a few dollars are on hand for upkeep and incidental expenditures.



BALLOTS CAST ON TREATY

Colleges from East to West Vote on Referendum

1923—"No referendum on prohibition such as held in some eastern schools can be taken in this university," said Chancellor Avery last night.

"Inasmuch as the Regents, who constitute supreme authority under the state constitution and laws, have decided that the internal policy of the University answers question number three in the affirmative—that is, it favors more rigorous enforcement of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act to make prohibition an actuality.

"Furthermore, the Regents have recently specifically directed the executive officers of the University to cooperate with the federal, state and city law enforcement officers, and with the moral forces of the city, in vigorous enforcement of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act in so far as the University is concerned.

"Though it is my belief that a referendum on number three would be overwhelmingly in the affirmative, the University cannot with propriety permit a referendum to be taken involving a subject on which its own governing board has spoken definitely and authoritatively," he added.

Aside from the Regents' recent action, he pointed out that all good citizens must in law enforcement. A conscious determination either to evade or to wink at the evasion of any law places one in the position of a conspirator to overthrow the law. To raise the question propounded in question Number three is as preposterous as it would be to suggest for debate whether we shall enforce the speed laws or the law against larceny.

"It is possible that some other schools have permitted a referendum among their students as to whether or not they favor upholding the Constitution of the United States and the enforcement of law. Such a proposal, however, in the University of Nebraska is preposterous," he concluded.

NO VOTE TAKEN ON PROHIBITION

Chancellor Avery Tells Why Such Vote Is Absurd

1920—Eight of twenty middle western colleges, in the League of Nations and Treaty referendum, voted in favor of any compromise which would make possible immediate ratification, and nine were in favor of ratification without reservations or amendment, according to incomplete returns compiled today. Three favored ratification with the reservation proposed by Senator Lodge and voted in favor of a separate peace.

Votes taken at nine colleges and universities on the Pacific coast showed a plurality in favor of ratification with reservations calculated to retain for the United States board control of its activities under the league of nations covenant.

The schools in the middle west that voted for a compromise were Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Denver University, St. Louis University, Washington University, St. Ignatius College and Case School of Applied Science.

The following were in favor of ratification without reservations or amendments: University of Nebraska, University of Colorado, University of Kentucky, Transylvania, Georgetown College, Center College, Drury College, Denison University and Northwestern University.

These voted for the treaty with the Lodge reservations Ohio State University, Detroit University, Michigan College of Mines.

Western reserve was for a separate peace.

In New England there was a decided preference for the compromise proposition which was shared generally by the eastern colleges. In the middle west the early returns showed a preference for the same proposition, while the votes were quite evenly distributed between ratification with the Lodge reservations for second place.

The intercollegiate treaty referendum committee received telegraphic returns here from all the colleges and complete results were expected to be announced before midnight tonight.