

MISS BURGESS TELLS OF TRIP TO EUROPE

U. of O. Professor and Party See Battle-fields

NO WAR TALK IS HEARD

France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, England Visited

"I want to tell you that the Willamette valley never looked more beautiful to me than when I returned this fall," said Miss Julia Burgess of the department of rhetoric and American literature, when she was asked to tell something about her summer spent in Italy, France, and England. "They told us," Miss Burgess laughed, "that it would be lovely in Italy if we didn't strike a heat wave. But we struck a wave; and in accordance with the prevailing fashion, it seemed to be a permanent wave, covering not only Italy but France and England as well.

"No one," continued Miss Burgess, "need be afraid to go to Europe on account of being depressed, or through fear of discourtesy. If there is talk about the war, you have to introduce the subject yourself, as the Europeans do not speak of it. They are depressed about their financial condition," she continued, "but they do not talk about it to tourists."

No Evidence of War

In Paris, Miss Burgess said, there is no evidence of the war to the casual observer. Her party was in the French capital on July 14, Bastille day, which commemorates the falling of the Bastille, and corresponds to our Independence Day. The city was decorated with flags, all the public buildings were trimmed with flaming gas jets, and the streets were filled with dancers and merry-go-rounds. Cafes had spread their tables across the streets so that traffic was completely stopped, she said.

"A surprising thing to me," went on Miss Burgess, "was that very few crippled and wounded men are seen in Paris and elsewhere. One wonders where they are. There are very few with faces disfigured, or with any visible sign of wounds. We were told that many are still in hospitals. No one talks about the war, but if you ask, you find that almost any man you meet is an ex-soldier with some thrilling experience.

Party Goes by Motor

Miss Burgess' party went out by motor from Paris, through the Marne valley, to Chateau Thierry, and on to Rheims, returning by Soissons and the valley of the Seine. On the trip, they passed through forty-five villages, eight of which had been completely destroyed, and were marked only by low projections of walls. No sign of life was any where about these villages. Twenty others, she said were only partially destroyed, and in them reconstruction was rapidly going on. The villagers themselves were rebuilding their homes with tar paper, wood, and in many cases stone. The country is by no means wholly reclaimed, stated Miss Burgess, though in places are seen little placards bearing names and numbers indicating that former owners are coming back to find the land that had been theirs.

Rheims is Visited

"Rheims looked like a spectral city," Miss Burgess said. "There was a fine powdered dust, heavy and white, over everything, from the ruined walls and the long drought." This spectral effect was heightened, she said, by the fact that the city was in darkness that night except for occasional flashes of light from an electrical storm. The cathedral, according to Miss Burgess is not injured beyond restoring; the upper roof was torn off, but the inner roof remains and can be repaired.

"In spite of the spectral appearance of Rheims," said Miss Burgess, "that is where I saw the prettiest girl that I met anywhere on the trip—a waitress with all the proverbial French grace and charm."

The country around Rheims, she found to be very desolate. Many tangles of barbed wire, steel towers, shells, and debris from the war remains.

"The most dramatic thing I saw in the way of battle fields," declared

Miss Burgess, "was 'Hill 108' which remains just as the close of the war left it. 'Hill 108', near Berrybauc, is a ghostly, white, chalk hill where many Canadians lost their lives. There is a great shell hole like the crater of a volcano. The dugouts are still there with their bunks, two feet wide, with chicken wire for springs.

People are Cheerful

"In spite of the desolation of their surroundings," Miss Burgess said, "the people are remarkably cheerful; it is a pleasure to find such a good spirit among them. They would come running out of their half-ruined homes to wave to us, or to chat a while, and pose for their pictures. They seemed to live among the ruins as though camping out. The old people, especially the old women, look very sad; but the younger ones are extremely cheerful and are making many plans for the future." All through the country the ex-soldiers and the general public seem pleased to meet Americans, said Miss Burgess. At Chateau-Thierry, she said she talked to a mother who praised the bravery and moral cleanliness of the American boys.

Meets Oregon Man

"At Belleau Wood," she continued, "I met an Oregon man, Bert Lewis, from Portland. He came and asked if any one in the party was from Oregon. When I told him that I was, he said I was the first Oregonian he had seen since he had been there."

"I didn't see any one who looked hungry," Miss Burgess went on, "but I noticed that everywhere there seems to be the greatest economy practiced in dress. There were very few ultra stylishly dressed women, even in Paris. Another thing I noticed, which may be a result of the war, was that there were so few private autos in use.

Rome is Impressive

"Rome was the most impressive of all the European cities to me," Miss Burgess said. "While there, we were permitted to attend a Papal communion, held in the Vatican, in honor of a band of about fifty French Canadian pilgrims. The communion was administered by the Pope himself to the pilgrims.

"We were taken through the king's palace by a young Italian who had been in the army. He showed us the suite of rooms occupied by President Wilson on his visit there. I asked him," said Miss Burgess, "how they liked the President. He said they liked him. A few politicians, he said, found fault with him, but the people liked him."

"We reached Florence," continued the traveller, "on the day of Caruso's death. That evening, we heard a night stroller singing in such a beautiful tenor—it seemed that he must have inherited the voice of Caruso. Beauty and music with everywhere the background of antiquity are the impressive things about Italy."

The people of England, Miss Burgess said, seem very quiet. On account of expecting uprisings from the Irish, they are extremely cautious, and permit no tourists to enter the Parliament buildings. In England, too, Miss Burgess noticed that private autos were very few. While there, the party visited Oxford University, where the University of Oregon has already had many students, and where Kerby S. Miller, a graduate of 1920, is now working in Balliol College.

Education Incentive Seen

"The war," said Miss Burgess, "has given great incentive for education, abroad as well as in America, and the universities everywhere are crowded."

"A pleasant thing about the voyage across," said she said, "was the presence on the steamer of a party of about 160 college students, mostly girls. They were traveling under the Italy-American society in commemoration of the sixcentenary of Dante, and their purpose was to hang a bronze wreath on the tomb of Dante, at Ravenna. Many receptions were given in their honor, and the King of Italy received them and chatted informally with them. On the trip across, the students supplied much entertainment, part of which was a Fourth of July stunt program.

Mrs. Villard On Ship

"Another interesting passenger was Mrs. Henry Villard, wife of Henry Villard, who made a large gift of money to the University at a critical period in its early days, and for whom Villard hall is named. Mrs. Villard is the daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, and is herself a reformer. She is a very beautiful, white haired lady, and a good speaker. She was taking a party of members of a New York peace society, of which she is president, to attend the

KILPATRICK DOES 1500 MILES IN TWO WEEKS

Study Courses Described To Teachers Over State

Fifteen hundred miles is the distance Earl Kilpatrick of the extension division has traveled in the state of Oregon in the past two weeks. He returned to the campus on Sunday. Mr. Kilpatrick made 18 speeches, mainly before Teachers' Institutes of the different counties. His itinerary included Astoria, Tillamook, Klamath Falls, Lakeview, and Malin.

Mr. Kilpatrick met and talked with a number of Oregon alumni and former students who are teaching or engaged in business at the various places he visited.

Fifteen of the talks he gave were to the Teachers' Institutes. Mr. Kilpatrick spoke also before the Chamber of Commerce at Astoria and at Klamath Falls, his talk at the former place having to do with the University of Oregon, and at the latter with the chamber of commerce as an educational institution. At Malin, on Klamath lake near the California line, Mr. Kilpatrick talked to a citizens' community meeting. A big Union high school has just been organized at Malin, and a 70,000 acre irrigation project is being carried out.

Mr. Kilpatrick talked about various things of an educational nature at the different county institutes, but always told of the University correspondence study courses. The extension division has had a number of letters since, from teachers who became interested in the work through these talks.

The trip from Klamath Lake back through the Crater lake region Mr. Kilpatrick made by automobile last week-end. Because of the rain, the roads were rather bad, but his party succeeded in making the trip in good time. Near Crater lake snow was mixed with the rain.

peace conference in Vienna," said Miss Burgess. "She spoke very pleasantly of President and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Camilla Leach, (art librarian) and other of her friends on the campus.

"While I was in Paris," Miss Burgess said, "I enjoyed an Oregon reunion. Lois Rosenberg, formerly a member of the faculty of the department of architecture, Mrs. Rosenberg, and Melvin Solve met me there. We had a most enjoyable time sight-seeing together."

Miss Burgess sailed from New York June 30, on the Leopoldina and returned on the Aquitania, reaching New York September 9, twenty-four hours ahead of schedule time.



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