

# OREGON DAILY EMERALD

Member Pacific Intercollegiate Press Association

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### PHONES

Business Manager 951

## Fraught With Future Rewards

The proposed regulations which have been drawn up by a committee from the women's organizations on the campus and which were sanctioned yesterday by the student council, are an important step in the direction of self-government. It is not probable that self government at Oregon will mean a radical change in the present student constitution or statutes. There has been an apparent desire on the part of the administration to allow the students to take the responsibility of handling the making of their own rules and disposing of cases calling for disciplinary action, and this does not require any radical changes of code on the part of the students.

The new set of regulations governing the actions of the co-eds is the result of the desire on the part of the students to take over their own problems and work them out in their own way. It is not probable that the faculty committee will see fit to refuse to sanction these rules, which will replace a large number of faculty-made regulations, some of them obsolete and many of them failing of their purpose but nevertheless still existing.

A feeling of responsibility and interest in affairs which are of vital concern seems certain to arise from the effects of such a significant step. The students are showing by their action that they are wholly in sympathy with the movement of the faculty and others who wish to see this University develop into more than a mere provincial institution. An active life with a pure desire for seeking the better things in an intellectual preparedness, including the cultural as well as the professional, will be the result of this increased feeling of self responsibility and confidence.

"An international point of view is sought in the instruction of the school of business administration," said President Campbell in an introductory speech before the students in that school yesterday. And the international point of view,—a broader and more complete aspect of a liberal education awaits the students who can develop and cultivate a taste for the broader things to the exclusion of the provincial. "The glorified high school" and the tendency to "school-master" are the fast disappearing scars of higher education a decade ago.

## Only by Swift, Accurate, Silent Work

The movement to incorporate an intercollegiate organization of the underclass societies similar to the Oregon Knights has been started by the University of Washington, which has its Knights of the Hook, and it is possible that some good may come from such an attempt. The Oregon Knights were organized on the campus here last fall and have since been doing some good work; there are also a number of instances in which their work has not been so good. Organizations of this nature comprised of underclassmen are not to be placed on a pure basis of an honorary society or a social organization,—their purpose should be wholly to promote the interest of the associated students and the University wherever and whenever possible.

Their movements should not be heralded with ceremony and parade, for their achievements are judged by what they actually accomplish by efficient organization, working swiftly, accurately, and silently. The need for such an organization has been apparent here in years past; let us hope that by their accomplishments the underclassmen have been able to fulfill this need. If intercollegiate organization will aid in this accomplishment, then let us have it.

Nationally known men of the calibre of Mr. A. L. Mills, of Portland, who has a wealth of personal observation and wide experience with vital matters of finance and economic conditions, leave their audiences with something of value. Mr. Mills addressed the students yesterday at two separate gatherings, and his offerings were interesting for he spoke as a man of authority can speak. The administration would do well to bring more men of this type to the campus.

There are few neck-and-neck finishes when the students come down the home stretch of the term. The returns as seen by the judges will appear in the "scandal sheet," which is likely to show that the "getting by" favorites, poorly trained, have straggled in,—distanced.

## BULLETIN BOARD

Notices will be printed in this column for two issues only. Copy must be in the office by 4:30 o'clock of the day on which it is to be published and must be limited to 25 words.

**Newman Club**—There will be a business meeting at the club house Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at which time nominating of officers for the ensuing year will be in order.

**Newman Club Breakfast**—The regular Newman club breakfast will be held next Sunday at 9 o'clock, at which time election of officers will take place.

**Southern Oregon Students**—A 15 minute meeting of all students who live in Klamath Falls, Medford, Ashland, Oakland and Roseburg will be held at the Y. hut at 12:50 today.

**Basketball Banquet**—Postponed until Monday night at 5:30 at Anchorage.

**California Club**—Will have a picnic Tuesday, 28. All members are invited to meet at Villard at 10 o'clock. There will be a dance Thursday, 30th.

## Open Forum

### NO PLACE FOR GOLF HERE

To the editor: There has arisen lately, along with the advent of golf sox in our midst, a desire to promote golf as a regular varsity sport. The approach is somewhat slow. The movement now on foot is to make golf an inter-fraternity sport and to include it in the doughnut calendar. It seems as though this step is somewhat hasty, the time is not yet at hand when Oregon can enter into this thrilling game with vim and vigor.

If doughnut golf should be instituted as a competitive game it is bound to take men away from varsity athletics. The millrace, matinee, and indoor sports afford major athletics keen competition now, without the addition of golf.

Some of the minor athletics are also suffering from a lack of material, and it would be best to renew interest in these rather than promote another distraction.

The facilities are not at hand where by golf could become an established game, as there are no links on the campus. It would necessitate the use of the country club. Non-members of the club are not permitted to play on Saturday and Sunday, so it would leave only school days for the students. This surely would detract from studies as it takes all day to play a game of golf. This is not very inductive to high scholarship.

Golf cannot be promoted among a group of students, who are seventy per cent self supporting, as it takes a considerable sum to buy individual equipment.

Let Oregon promote varsity athletics and doughnut competition which will build up material for varsity teams. LETTERMAN.

## USE OF RESERVE BOOKS INCREASES DURING TERM

### Two Librarians, Six Student Assistants Employed

A total of 2540 books were placed on the reserve shelves of the library from the first of this term to February 26, according to figures compiled by Mrs. Dora B. Ford, head of the reserve department of the University library. This represents a number exceeding many times the total number of books on reserve in any previous year. Formerly these books were handled over the circulation desk, and it was necessary for the instructors to limit the number because of lack of shelf space. Since the reserve department has been given a separate floor, it has been able to accommodate the large number of students who come to the library to make use of the reserve books for class assignments.

**Griffin Reserves Most** Two full-time librarians and six student assistants are now employed in this department. Books on economics are the ones having the greatest demand, although the departments of business administration, education, and all literature courses closely rival the economics department in giving reserve book assignments to classes. Professor Eldon Griffin holds the record of placing the most books on reserve. At present there are 290 books on reserve for his course in world history. Of this number only a few are duplicates.

The average number of reserve books handled a day ranges around the 1200 mark. On Mondays and Tuesdays the figure often climbs to between 1300 and 1400. Later in the week the average drops to about 850. On Sunday afternoons the average number of books issued is between 325 and 400. On Saturdays the number is less for a ten-hour period than the four-hour period on Sunday afternoons.

**Classes Contribute Books** Many of the reserve books are bought by the various classes and turned over to the library. The library, however, buys a great many duplicate copies of text books each year for use in this department. The demands for these books increase annually and a library tax on all students is being considered to help meet the expense of this ever increasing number of duplicate texts, which enable students in nearly all departments to use library books and does away with the necessity of buying expensive text books by each individual.

## Short-Sighted to Starve Universities, Is View of Great English Newspaper

We should think almost every educated Englishman whose patriotism is something more than a flourish will concur in an appeal from virtually all the universities of Great Britain begging the Prime Minister not to let his government carry out its threat to cut down by £300,000 the annual official grant to the universities. The question is really whether we are to act in this matter as a first-rate or as a confessedly second-rate country. In every first-rate country in the world, however much afflicted by post-war poverty, university education—the head and fount of all other education—is being marked off as one of the few things that must not be starved, whatever else goes hungry. To starve, it is like starving your own soldiers during a war. In every department of human activity England is an entrant for a competition in which none but a nation with a full and strong brain can be a successful, or even a serious, competitor. Such success may not be the highest end for national education, any more than a good income is the highest end for an individual's education. But, to follow great ends, the individual must at any rate keep himself alive on the earth; and to have a glorious national life, we must at any rate not slip down into the deadening material unsuccess of peoples in whom the light of the mind has burnt low. With that fate we are seriously threatened. If, as a nation, we leave it to Germans and Americans to have the best brains, no diplomacy and none of the rare moral qualities with which, like other peoples, we credit ourselves, can save us from the fate of the Arabs and Spaniards and other peoples who tired of making the efforts necessary for greatness.

There may be less of idealist interest in education abroad in the world now than there was at the end of the last century. But there never was before

such a passionate sense in other countries of the uses of education as an instrument of individual and of national efficiency and advancement. Our Dominion troops could not even wait for the war to be over, but got up lectures and classes behind the western front. Any slackness on our part, where they are so keen, heightens the common Dominion suspicion that we at home are feckless, half-awake bodies in a world of zestfully learning and self-training men and women. And this is the time chosen by the most ignorant and least patriotic of publicists to raise a cry for the starving down of such university education as we have—it comes naturally from the kind of mind that bleats for a "brighter London," meaning more of the old joyless racket and waste of wealth by parasitic vulgarians at hours when most people who work for their country are trying to sleep. If the government, as a whole, has devotion and any courage, surely it will stand up for the country against this greedy outcry for the disablement of the country's mind. In the whole range of public expenditure we can hardly think of any other sum of £300,000 which could not be retrenched with less public loss than this meagre grant to our hard-worked, ill-fed universities. To sell a few acres of Hyde Park for building sites would be wisdom and public spirit compared with such an economy. The whole sum required is only a few times as much as we paid for the crockery said to have been broken by the staff of our peace delegation in one Paris hotel. If in this country, still gaudy with ostentatious wealth after all its losses, the skimping of education is how it is hoped to survive and prevail in a well-taught and quick-witted post-war world, we might almost as well give up hope; the question would only be as to the date when we are to founder.—Manchester Guardian.

## REVENUES NOT IN PERIL

(Continued from page one)

land is already bringing into the state far more money than the state spends upon it. It is reported that a famous middle western hospital which has for years served as a surgical center for western cases, has lost thirty per cent of its business, a great part of it to Portland.

Q—Does Oregon educate too large a portion of its population?

A—The average for the country, including negroes, foreigners and all classes, is four tenths of one per cent in colleges and Universities. The figures for Oregon are six-tenths of one per cent. This places Oregon at or near the head of the list of states. Incidentally, Oregon has the best illiteracy record. These are figures to be proud of, and will in future years bring a big financial return to the state. Nor would a direct system of government like that of Oregon be safe if the population did not rank high in intelligence.

Q—Is it true that every graduate of the University costs the state \$17,500?

A—It is absurd. The cost of instruction per student per year is \$285, on the basis of the present year. The latest available official figures for the colleges and universities of the United States give the average for the country as \$325. A graduate, after a four year course, would then have cost \$1140. Statistics demonstrate that the educated man earns so vastly more in a life time than an uneducated man that in all probability his additional taxes alone will return that amount in cash to the state before he dies, to say nothing of his additional social value in many different ways besides taxpaying capacity.

Q—Are the institutions of higher education responsible for the present difficulties in which many taxpayers find themselves?

A—The tax burden on the property of the state is estimated at \$42,000,000. The national tax burden for this year is about \$4,000,000,000, of which Oregon's share would be about another \$40,000,000, making a total tax burden on Oregon property of \$82,000,000, of which higher education costs \$2,000,000. If the millage was cut twenty per cent it would cripple the institutions for years to come, but would only reduce the tax burden from \$82,000,000 to \$81,600,000. The real cause of the present distress is bad crops plus price derangements growing out of post-war conditions. Conditions are quite likely to be better in 1923; nothing that can now be done can affect the taxes payable in 1922.

## ENGLISH BOOKS DISAPPEAR

Books valued at about \$50 were missing from the English laboratory, in the Sociology building, yesterday. The loss was discovered yesterday morning by Miss Ida Turney, one of the instructors, when she entered the room to hold class. The missing books had been purchased by the department with money taken from the laboratory fees, which are charged each student taking the course, and were to be used as the nucleus of a rhetoric library. No trace of the books has been found.

## America Great Imitator Holds Mrs. Zimmern

### Speaker Compares Country to Huge Retail Store Decking Its Windows With Styles From Older Institutions.

America is like a great retail store. It has none of the attributes of a manufacturing establishment. What's more, it sells its goods according to borrowed customs. It decks its shop windows with styles from older institutions. It deals in ready to wear imitations. This is America as Mrs. Alfred Zimmern sees it.

And for our universities, our co-educational systems, our newspapers, our conferences, our jazz . . . But Mrs. Zimmern's estimates are expressed with such true French geniality that offense is forestalled. America may some day emerge from her present dilemma. This is offered as a probable eventuality.

Mrs. Zimmern was born under the flag Joan of Arc died for. She is an enthusiastic worshiper of the Marseillaise. Although an English citizen by adoption and an instructor in the school of music at the University of Wales for eleven years, her personality is as vividly Latin as though she came to us direct from French soil. And French soil recalls a point which Mrs. Zimmern ecstatically emphasized.

"American soil is different from English soil and from the French soil," she said; "you are a different people. Customs which cover European needs may be most impracticable or inadequate when applied here in the states. You people are too imitative. What you need is more introspection, and less hurry. You can not measure thought by the clock."

Mrs. Zimmern went on to say that when Mr. Zimmern explains the mechanism of the English labor schools as found at Ruskin college, Oxford, to an American audience their immediate reaction is the expression of a desire to inaugurate such a system in this country. They do not stop to think, she explained, that a special order of education for the laboring people in America would soon build up a class feeling and distinction as strong as that which exists in England today. The labor colleges of Britain are filling a great need. In America they would only deter democracy.

Coeducation, according to Mrs. Zimmern is based upon false principles. The masculine and feminine mind are different and demand different approaches. She believes it is altogether unfair to both the men and women of a nation to educate them under the same system. In this country of co-education she notes a lack of subtlety and fineness in the personality of its women. The French system of secondary education for girls in her opinion is far superior to anything found outside the borders of this European republic.

Mrs. Zimmern spoke to the members of the art appreciation classes and other interested campus folk on French reaction to art and beauty yesterday afternoon. Later she addressed faculty and townspeople in alumni hall. Members of Women's League served tea.

## NAMES OF GROUPS DECIDED

### Council of Association of Girls in Town Completes Organization

The executive council of the association of women students of the University not affiliated with living organizations, recently formed on the campus, met recently at the home of Helen Addison to complete details of organization. Names were decided upon for the various neighborhood groups as follows:

- West of Willamette, the West Willamette group.
  - East of Willamette and north of 10th, Millrace group.
  - Between Willamette and Patterson, 10th and 13th, North Central group.
  - Between Willamette and Patterson, south of 13th, South Central group.
  - Patterson to Emerald, south of 10th, Campus group.
- Following the meeting, the representatives were entertained at the Women's Building by the South Central group.

## CONDON CLUB ELECTS

Condon Club announces the election of Alex Shippe, of The Dalles, to Associate Membership.

Students read the classified ads; try using them.

## REGULAR Friday Special

### Oregon Pillow Covers

- \$5.75 Regular, now . . . . . \$4.45
- \$4.50 Regular, now . . . . . \$3.25
- \$3.00 Regular, now . . . . . \$2.25

"Get what you want and get it for less"

## UNIVERSITY BOOK STORE

## Last Performance

## UNIVERSITY COMPANY PRESENTS Merchant of Venice

By William S. Shakespeare

### March 17

Seats now on sale at Box Office Administration Building

## GUILD THEATRE

Admission 50c

Reserved 75c

Phone 142