

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PLANS FIRST CONCERT

Musical Treat Will Be Given
January 28

The University symphony orchestra, directed by Rex Underwood, of the school of music, is to make its first down town appearance January 28, when it will give a concert in the Methodist church under the auspices of the Eugene Elks.

The material in the orchestra this year is unusually fine, and the concert is being given with the idea of showing the Eugene people some of the musical ability of the campus, at the same time giving them a musical treat, since orchestra concerts seldom come here. The program given at the "pop" concert in December will be repeated, and Mr. Underwood is adding several other numbers of the same type to the program. The music is particularly appropriate for symphony orchestras and represents both the classical and romantic schools of music. Mr. Underwood pays particular attention to the choice of numbers for these programs and endeavors to make them both comprehensive and entertaining.

A large sectional platform is being built so that the entire orchestra may be accommodated. This is removable and will be given to the church so that it may be used for future concerts. The money for the building material and labor is being given by the Elks, and the work is to be done by the University carpenters.

The admission price has not been definitely decided. It is possible that this may be done away with and a collection taken up to defray any expenses which may be incurred, and any surplus will be given to some institution in Eugene to be used for charity.

All arrangements for the concert are being made by a committee composed of George McMorran, A. A. Dorris, assisted by the school of music. The program will be announced later.

DIVERGENT VIEWS GIVEN

(Continued from page one.)

versity. The present term plan to be effective necessitates four and five hour courses. The University has not large is both of time and money to the University faculty to give a sufficient variety of these courses, so many necessary advanced courses must be eliminated. If the quarters are to be of equal length and properly placed as regards vacations the University session does not end until the 25th of June, as is the case this year, consequently Oregon students are at a great disadvantage in securing jobs for the summer.

Change Is Condemned

"It was the hope of many that the University in its process of growth was through with administrative changes for a while at least, and might now devote itself to more important things," said Dean Allen in stating his belief that the proposed system will result in the throwing into the waste basket work which has been carefully built up. "However, for the comparative slight advantage of the semester plan—or no advantage at all as nearly half of the faculty believe—many of us must devote our energy for months to come to reorganizing courses, straightening out credits, telling students what will and what will not fulfill the final third of a group requirement, and to other time consuming non-productive work. All of this will be at the expense of the intellectual life of the University which after all these weary years of inadequate support and struggle for existence seems about to come to such a fine fruition. A tremendous amount of detailed work has been done in the last two years devising required study schedules for various departments—a departure in education by which the University of Oregon hoped to show the educational world something better than the discredited elective system. This labor has involved a vast amount of negotiation between departments and adjustment of courses. Now every department is to be set to work to lengthen this course or shorten that one, and the principal work of Dean Dymont and his associates for the last two years is callously tossed into the wastebasket. The weary, weary process must be begun all over again, and Oregon must be for at least three years more in the limbo of those colleges whose curricula are neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring. That is only part of the faculty side; the student who wishes to spend part of the year in self support has a considerably greater grievance. Some will merely find life under the semester plan somewhat harder, the year more difficult to arrange, courses less easily fitted together; others—few, let us hope—will probably give up the hope of earning an education."

Robbins for Change

Concisely stressing one point, Dean E. C. Robbins, of the school of business administration, made this statement: "The whole tendency of the University under the term plan is toward creating one year coordinated courses. Obviously, the student who can attend only part of the year is at a great disadvantage because the University is financially unable to provide sufficient basic courses beginning each term. Furthermore, if we move to the idea advocated by some adherents of the term plan of giving examinations only at the

end of the school year, we virtually debar part time students. This is unfair and the evil can best be eliminated by the return to the semester plan."

Dr. E. L. Packard, head of the University research committee, believes that if the advising professors would consider more carefully the year's progress for their students at the beginning of the fall term it would save time in the end, instead of making out new schedules each term. Dr. Packard thinks some plan might be worked out whereby the year's work could be planned at the beginning of the fall session according to the year schedule last year that would eliminate the three registrations in part at least.

Howe Backs Semesters

In an elaborate argument, too lengthy to print in full, Dr. H. C. Howe, head of the English department, member of the executive council, and athletic representative, upholds the two-term system. Briefly, Dr. Howe's arguments are summarized as follows: The advantages of the two-semester plan to the University in the way of economizing time, work, and money, and increasing continuity and efficiency of work; secondly, the advantage to athletics, and thirdly, the advantage to students who have to work in the summer. Covering his first arguments, he pointed out how a reduction in the number of terms would eliminate a large portion of the work in the business offices, would save much time in registration, examinations, reading of papers and recording grades. "Economy of administration where thus easily securable, may be regarded as no less than a patriotic duty in times of such financial stress as the present," said Dr. Howe. Dr. Howe reminds the students that the present system forces a late opening of the school year and throws commencement late in June. Students from other colleges, getting out from one to three weeks earlier, get the pick of the summer jobs, he said.

It is known that all members of the psychology department are opposed to the division of the school year into two parts, but due to class work and absence from offices it was impossible to obtain their arguments for the retention of the present system late yesterday afternoon.

Carlton E. Spencer, registrar, told an Emerald reporter yesterday that he is personally inclined to favor the semester plan because "it will reduce and lessen the burden on students and faculty in the matter of procedural details."

The students will not have to go through the process of registering so often," said Mr. Spencer. "The year's work can be determined and carried on with fewer interruptions, instructors will be called on for fewer reports, it will be easier to fulfill group requirements involving year courses as there will be lesser chance to go wrong, and students will not have to go through the process of petitioning so often."

Dr. O. B. Stafford, of the department of chemistry, believes that the balance of argument is in favor of the tri-semester system.

"The mere fact that the labor of making the adjustment to the present system is practically completed whereas it must all be done again if a change is made, can well be considered especially when it must be admitted that as a whole the semester system presents advantages not wholly of 'doubted worth,'" said Dr. Stafford. "There are many issues involved and it is not possible to discuss the comparative merits and demerits of all of them. To mention one or two I might say that in my

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Room for Rent—All conveniences, good location, 676 E 9th St.

Room for Rent—1315 E 13th Ave. Prefer girls. Phone 1005-L. 138-J11-tf

Room and board for one student, 907 Hilyard St. Phone 907-L. 142-J12-14.

Board and Room—Men students, prices reasonable, 1561 Ferry St. Phone 1578-J. 140-J12-17.

Room for Rent—Large front room for two men. 337 E 13th. 143-J13-14.

For Rent—Single furnace-heated room. 668 E 13th St. 145-J13.

Mu Phi Musical in the Woman's building 3 o'clock Sunday. All those interested in music are invited. 147-J13.

For Sale—Underwood portable typewriter—new—at a sacrifice. See Mr. Wilson, chemistry department. 144-J13.

For Rent—Large well-furnished room furnace-heated, for two university girls. 427 13th Ave. East. 141-J12-tf.

Lost—Wednesday in basement of Oregon building, dark blue silk umbrella with crooked handle. Finder please call E. Stricker, Hendricks hall, phone 688. 146-J13.

AFTER THE GAME

Dance

—AT—
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own mind the disadvantage of having two vacation periods as in the tri-semester system is more than offset by the three serious interruptions occurring during the year under the semester plan, the process of sharply taking stock of class-room achievement three times during the year instead of twice is well worth all that it costs in the way of effort upon the part of instructors and students as well as the slight extra expense incurred in the administration office in recording the results. In considering all of the issues involved it seems to me that the balance of argument is so largely in favor of the present arrangement that I am for it and am sorry that by so slight a faculty majority a matter of such importance has taken the turn that it has."

Summarized, the reasons why Dean William G. Hale, of the law school, favors the semester plan is as follows: (1) The University is part of the public school system and should receive mid-year high school graduates without delay; (2) Economy of time for teachers, students, registrar, and comptroller; (3) More completed courses may be offered in semester period and this makes it easier, rather than more difficult, for students to enter or quit at the end of a unit period.

SOCIETY POSES FOR PICTURE

Oregana pictures of the De Moleys were taken Thursday noon when the society met at the Anchorage for lunch. Tentative plans for a dance were made but no definite date was set.

PLEDGING ANNOUNCED

Gamma Phi Beta announces the pledging of Mary Clancy of Portland.

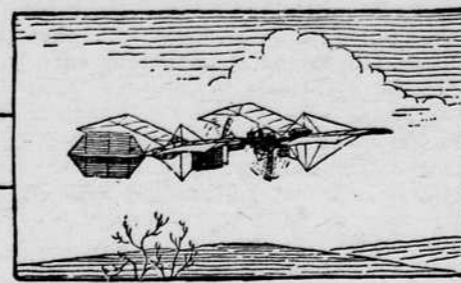
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Dance

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"The way of an Eagle in the air"

CENTURY after century men broke their necks trying to fly. They had not troubled to discover what Solomon called "the way of an eagle in the air."

In 1891 came Samuel Pierpont Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He wanted facts. His first step was to whirl flat surfaces in the air, to measure the air pressures required to sustain these surfaces in motion and to study the swirls and currents of the air itself. Finally, in 1896, he built a small steam-driven model which flew three-quarters of a mile.

With a Congressional appropriation of \$50,000 Langley built a large man-carrying machine. Because it was improperly launched, it dropped into the Potomac River. Years later, Glenn Curtiss flew it at Hammondsport, New York.

Congress regarded Langley's attempt not as a scientific experiment but as a sad fiasco and

refused to encourage him further. He died a disappointed man.

Langley's scientific study which ultimately gave us the airplane seemed unimportant in 1896. Whole newspaper pages were given up to the sixteen-to-one ratio of silver to gold.

"Sixteen-to-one" is dead politically. Thousands of airplanes cleave the air—airplanes built with the knowledge that Langley acquired.

In this work the Laboratories of the General Electric Company played their part. They aided in developing the "supercharger," whereby an engine may be supplied with the air that it needs for combustion at altitudes of four miles and more. Getting the facts first, the Langley method, made the achievement possible.

What is expedient or important today may be forgotten tomorrow. The spirit of scientific research and its achievements endure.

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