

# Oregon Emerald

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The American people cannot be too careful in guarding the freedom of speech and of the press against curtailment as to the discussion of public affairs and the character and conduct of public men. —Carl Schurz.

## RADICALS AS REALISTS

ONE OF our few public men who has had the courage to define radicalism from an unbiased perspective is Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin and one of the nation's outstanding educators and writers.

He says: "The true radical is simply a realist. He refuses to be cowed by a catchword. He resists the tyranny of tradition. He refuses to allow the crust of custom to form over his mind. He declines to be the slave of slogans. He is not awed by the mere age of a policy. He is more interested in truth than in tradition. . . . The true radical is simply the man who insists upon going to the root of the matter before him."

Particularly through the efforts of political charlatans who pose as statesmen, radicalism has come to be a shibboleth which a considerable portion of our citizenry construes as being the opposite of patriotism. Everywhere you will find persons to whom radicalism is synonymous to immediate and awful peril to the United States government. Our colleges and universities have suffered irreparable damage with the masses of the population because they have been pictured by arm-waving reactionaries as "hot-beds of radicalism."

Many a butcher, baker and candle-stick-maker regards college as a place where his son will be taught to be a "dangerous radical."

Perhaps no word in our language has been more abused and misinterpreted than "radical." A radical generally is imagined as one who plots the downfall of his government or other established factions.

Since time immemorial, great men, all of whom were radicals, according to Glenn Frank's clear definition, have been vilified and cast off by the masses. Christopher Columbus was more interested in truth than tradition. Against the laughs of a continent, he discovered a new and greater continent. The progressive thinkers as William E. Borah, Sir Henry Norman Angell, and Charles A. Beard, forget that slightly more than two centuries ago it is not unlikely that British Tories were referring as radicals to George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.

We either must change our attitude towards radicalism or alter our interpretation of the term. Because a man thinks in other than the accepted channels of conventionality, he should not be regarded as a "radical," unless, of course, we can learn to consider radicals as Glenn Frank says they should be considered. . . . realists, who resist the tyranny of tradition."

Until the American people advance to that point where they can distinguish radicalism as contrasted to anarchism, bolshevism, and communism, democracy in this country will be partially hamstrung. One is a form of thought and action that is the forerunner of progress. The others are definite plans of government and distribution, as opposed to the present system in the United States.

A political charlatan, who bellows to please strong minorities and talks in circumventing platitudes about the Monroe doctrine, gains high favor with the masses today, but a progressive thinker, who pleads for tolerance and internationalism and is fearless in his declarations, gets merely epithets and scorn.

The national Seaboard and Blade magazine recently listed Senator William E. Borah, among others, as one detrimental to American welfare. Yet the people of the great state of Idaho consistently have returned Mr. Borah to the senate chambers. That is encouraging.

## OUR MODERN HEROES

A REFORMER turned literary critic is Dr. John H. Willey, president of the Lord's Day alliance. He mourns for a swashbuckling hero and deprecates the characters that run through the pages of contemporary literature. He deplores the lover who excels in a boudoir instead of on the field of honor and looks with horror upon such

theatrical performers as Rudy Vallee and Bing Crosby.

Although we realize that the majority of the nation's collegians think in an exactly opposite direction as Dr. Willey, we take considerable pleasure in agreeing with the gentleman. We, too, long for such characters as D'Artagnan, Captain Amyas Leigh, Ivanhoe, and even "Hopalong" Cassidy. The milk-toast heroes of present-day fiction find no favor in our eyes.

The story of the dashing young fellow who was the best-dressed man at Loafers' college, captivated all the co-eds, excelled on the dance floors and later married the daughter of the president of the town's biggest department store is neither so pleasing nor so interesting to us as the country boy who became a two-gun man, joined the Northwest mounted police, and saved the trapper's beautiful French daughter at the 11th hour, just when all seemed lost.

But there also is a serious side to it all. The whole business of heroes, claims Dr. Willey, is merely further evidence of the "crumbling of foundations." Perhaps he is right. Today the high school boy and girl reads sexy stories, screaming with prurient details. In the long ago they dreamed of Athos and D'Artagnan, of Robinson Crusoe, and Baron Munchausen. Certainly a difference exists. That much has Dr. Willey proved.

## STUDENT-PROFESSOR RELATIONS

THE FIRST of the term brings its usual crop of good resolutions, including "I'm going to really study this term" and "More libe and less College Side" and so on, far into the night.

One resolution that few students make and even fewer keep is "know my professors." This isn't the classroom acquaintance that exists between all teachers and their students, nor is it the apple-polishing relation that consists mostly of "Oh, professor, I think this subject is simply fascinating; I mean, really, it's my favorite course," etc., etc.

It is a real friendship which grows between one who knows a lot and one who doesn't know so much but wants to learn. It is almost the old "master-protege" type of relationship although not quite as intimate. And most of all, it is a connection that benefits both professor and student. The professor gets first hand information on what his students don't know and what they have difficulty in understanding; the student comes in close contact with brilliant, well-educated minds. He forms friendships that may last much longer than his matriculation with the institution. And he gets better grades, not because he handshakes, but because he understands his subject and what is expected of him.

Students who pass up the priceless opportunity of friendship with their professors don't know what they are missing. Professors who turn cold shoulders to sincere advances and eye with suspicion any and all who make these advances shut themselves into a pedantic world that is neither interesting nor human. Why can't the two get together and enjoy each other?

## ABOUT SALARY REDUCTIONS

THE EMERALD yesterday recommended editorially that salaries of A. S. U. O. officials be cut on a sliding scale commensurate with the most recent reductions imposed by the state board of higher education upon the salaries of faculty members.

In order to clarify a mistaken impression evident in a few corners of the campus, the Emerald wishes to emphasize that the proposed cuts upon A. S. U. O. officials would be no greater than those imposed upon faculty members. Employees of the A. S. U. O. have already accepted salary reductions on a scale ranging from 5 to 14 per cent, parallel with the first cut upon the faculty.

The Emerald's proposal is simply this: to substitute the new 9-to-27 per cent reduction for the 5-to-14 per cent reduction which is already in effect. A. S. U. O. employees would thus suffer exactly the same reduction as employees of the state system of higher education.

## Washington Bystander

By KIRKE SIMPSON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—(AP)—Due to consuming interest "on the hill" in the beer question, one phase of Secretary Mills' testimony before a house committee as to possible revenue to be expected from that source passed unnoticed.

Yet in the face of war debt default by France and other nations, what Mr. Mills urged about the necessity of balancing the budget seems to have much significance.

"With \$6,268,000,000 of fourth, 4 1/4 liberty bonds maturing by 1938 and callable in 1933 and with \$536,000,000 of first, 4 1/4 Liberty bonds now callable," the treasury secretary said, "a refunding operation is desirable, provided bonds offered do not carry an interest rate in excess of that which the high credit of the United States calls for. The success of such an operation would be greatly facilitated by a balanced budget."

Mr. Mills did not amplify this very much, for the benefit of those interested in knowing what rate of interest he believes such refunding issues should carry.

Nor did he reveal how much of the total of outstanding Liberty issues is in the hands of original purchasers, bought at par, and how much in the hands of subsequent purchasers, acquired at depreciated rates.

To the latter group the yield must be well above the 4 1/4 face rate.

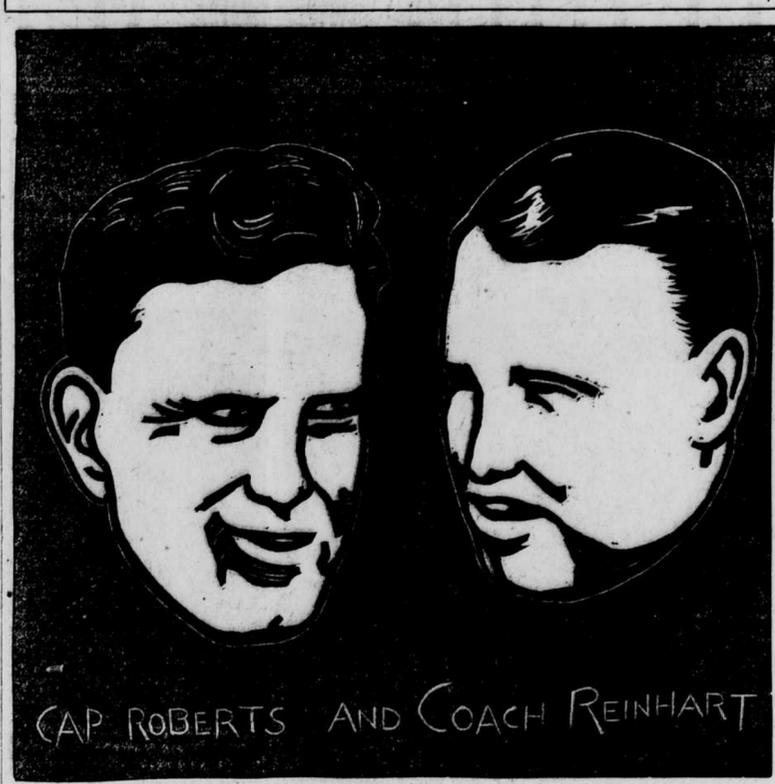
The revenue phase did not interest the committee or the press nearly so much, however, as did beer and politics. And being both a former member of the house, schooled in congressional ways, and a man with quite a flair for political cut and thrust, Mills seemed to enjoy his tilts with Democratic Leader Rainey before the committee.

If Mr. Rainey counted on getting anything from Mr. Mills about what President Hoover might do with a beer bill passed up to him by congress he was disappointed.

A bit later came what sounded like a campaign echo, the secretary being asked as to his attitude toward financing capital expenditures such as public works, new warcraft and whatnot, through long term bond issues. That is an idea President-elect Roosevelt is said to be studying.

"It would pile up a mountain of debt to be passed on to future generations," Mills said. "Our present pork-barrel legislation would be nothing to it."

## Webfoot Leaders - By KEN FERGUSON



## A Message to Garcia

By CARLTON E. SPENCER  
Professor of Law

A MODERN trend in educational policy in institutions of higher learning is in the direction of granting student self-government and so far as the students desire it and so far as they are willing and capable of making it effective. Students should be allowed, as a part of their training, to run their own affairs, even at the cost of efficiency. In a voluntary organization, such as a student body, no higher authority should dictate such internal matters as constitution and by-laws or qualifications for membership or for office. This does not mean, however, that individual students may not be deprived of participation in this or any other activity, where it reasonably appears that such participation is likely to interfere with the individual's scholastic success.

University faculty and officers are charged with the responsibility of fixing and maintaining standards of scholarship and behavior. How far can they go in imposing regulations upon students? That is a question constantly arising even in the more liberal institutions. In other words, when, if at all, is there an appeal from school authorities? A categorical answer to that question will not help us much. It is simply that the courts will grant redress where the authorities have acted unreasonably.

It is obvious that the test of reasonableness may vary with the social point of view. School officials are vested with discretionary power. They are supposed to be expert in their field. Whether the rules or regulations are wise or their aims worthy is a matter left solely to their discretion. The courts will not ask, "Do WE think the rules are wise," but rather, "Could reasonable men acting with discretion, with fairness and without arbitrariness, conclude that they are for the best interests of the school?"

Approximately once a year, some student fights his case through an appellate court. Usually the cases involve dismissal for misconduct. One of the more recent cases, however, involved scholarship only. The student's contention was that the university "being established and supported by the state, is open to all its citizens, who have the right to continue as students therein so long as their conduct shall not offend against reasonable rules requiring order, decency, and decorum." The court established, however, that something more than good conduct is required. Ability to do satisfactory work is a prerequisite, and the faculty must determine that question.

Cases of dismissal for violation of rules offer the widest variety of factual situations. They include prohibitions against hazing, fraternities, living at a public hotel, and many others. A student may be punished for misconduct, although no rule has been promulgated in regard to such misconduct. As to expulsion for misconduct generally, the courts leave it to the school authorities to determine what is best for the welfare of the school, so long as there is no abuse of discretion or arbitrary or unlawful action. Also, the dismissal need not be based on any single specific offense. A series of minor offenses may culminate so as to be considered in the aggregate.

It may seem from a review of the adjudicated cases that the law is but little safeguard to the student. Such is not the case, however. Officials must act impartially and without prejudice. All students must be treated alike. There must be reasonable grounds to suppose that the action is linked up with the welfare of the school. The student is entitled to notice, and to a hearing, and he has the privilege of introducing evidence in his own behalf.

These requirements undoubtedly stand as a wholesome influence against unwise exercise of power. (Editor's note: Professor Spencer is familiar with a wide variety of student affairs, having served on the scholarship, disciplinary, student affairs, and automobile committees.)

## Assault and Battery by Parks Hitchcock

Mikulak let us know that they're holding open house down at the Minnesota Rotary joint tonight. Mik said for all the girls to come down at about 6:30 and to be sure and bring their dimes.

We've been wondering who spent their time in that little room in the basement in the old library. Wandered in there the other day. Didn't see anybody but a bunch of homesick people, perusing their home-town journals. Everybody looked sort of wistful, but the girl in charge swears that her best clients are football players who come in to see their pictures. Maybe so. They've got a big globe in the center of the room. Pull it up and down on a string. Lots of fun.

Who was the girl Harold Kirzell was seen escorting at an early hour the other morning? Bob James swears that Barbara Tucker is the easiest girl to make blush in the school. Claims all he has to do is to just ask her. Mary-tine New runs a close second.

We understand that the Sigma Nus finally got back from their prolonged excursion. Ed Schweiker. Pd. Adv. Maud Sutton has taken it on the lam to Frisco, where she is rehearsing for her imminent marriage with F. Jay Cobbs, bellboy at the "Grand Hotel." Only a few of Cobb's most intimate friends know when the happy event will take place. Mr. Cobbs is receiving at home.

Herb King is having his ups and downs with a certain blonde elevator operator at McMorrin and Washburne's, paradise of million dollar babies. A certain columnist last term published the phone number of a certain purveyor of giggle water in this town. Net result was that gentleman of the liquid goods had to fork over a hundred in November for extra protection. In the future such numbers will not be published, but can be obtained by calling your columnist's number. McNeble and Yerkovich are still

low and eccentric . . . some of them squarish, so that you yank them down and crease them to suit your own individuality. "Mad, quite mad."

We Select for Promenade: Cynthia Liljeqvist, because she appeared at the Co-ed Capers last night as the Great Garbo, glamorously clad in tweed, her hair flowing out from under a tight beret, her shoulders lunched in a mysterious slouch, and muttering in a guttural voice, "Ay tank ay go home."

## Contemporary Opinion . . .

DR. M. H. COCHRAN of the University of Missouri, in an article in the American Mercury, sets forth the following causes of war:

- (1) To get in control at home; (2) to avoid losing control at home; (3) to turn attention from unsatisfactory conditions at home; (4) to enrich themselves at home.

In other words, the home is placed entirely upon some group "at home" which is attempting to maintain or increase its power and wealth.

But what is there new in that? Not a thing. We have always recognized these causes of war. The only trouble with the American people is that they recognize these forces at work in the other countries but not in their own. And the only trouble with the other countries is that they are capable of analyzing these forces in the United States but not within their own borders. So it goes throughout the whole world. Peoples, through self-interest, either cannot or will not check powerful political groups which lead them to wars.

The War of 1812, the Mexican war and the Spanish-American war were struggles in which—considering only the causes—we can take little pride. Our opponents were more guilty than we were, and possibly the results have justified the lack of strict ethics, but the fact remains that the American sentiment which made possible these particular wars spread throughout the nation from some compact and interested group. The border people were partly responsible in 1812, the South in 1846, and the yellow press had a hand in 1898. Yet even in these cases, we were much put upon by those we finally fought, and it is difficult to see how we could have acted otherwise, unless, possibly, it was in the controversy with Spain. That country might have acceded to our just demands without resort to arms.—Morning Oregonian.

We offer 17 cents for the account of Gordon Fisher, on sale by local grocery store. If Fisher will report at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, he can work off his debt by sweeping out under Neuberger's desk, where he keeps his back files of love letters.

## promenade by carol hurlburt

Who is this man? The police are looking for him; so am I. Reward: Dead or alive, or for any information concerning his whereabouts.

It will always be the breath of life and as balm to the soul of a columnist, whether he writes of fish, fowl, or fashions, to scoop a fellow writer.

Not having gone through the purifying process which my very good friend, the notorious Hitchcock, did, I am now in a position to scoop him.

It all occurred at one o'clock on the fatal morning of December 15, when the door bell rang at the Theta-house . . . it was a weird dark morning, and a weird foreboding hour for the bell to ring.

I unlatched the door . . . The bell jangled again. I flung the door wide, and there stood The Man.

"What do you want?" I gasped. "All right now, SCRAM!" he muttered, his head bent forward as he started to enter—a house breaker.

I flung the door to and called the police. The officer in blue failed to find him. I ask for your assistance. If you can recognize him from this description, please report it to the Oregon Daily Emerald.

He has long-cut blond hair, parted far back on the right side; a blondish complexion and a squarish face; is a little more than medium height. Weighs around 175 pounds. When last seen was wearing white cords (in the usual condition!), a blue shirt open at the throat, a light grey top-coat with the collar turned up. No hat.

It was Rabelais who wrote: "To return to our writers." With apologies to M. Rabelais, I write, "To return to our unmentionables."

Yesterday I wrote about the present turn to the right and our trend toward the conservative, but that is to forget the chapeaux. The new chapeaux is wicked, devastating, provocative, and hair-raising.

The hats are mad, mad, mad. They make you want to scream and yell, turn cartwheels, and go in for parachute jumping. Crowns on the new straw hats are no higher than a saratoga chip (well, make it two chips!); they sit straight on the front of your forehead, leaving the back of your head completely naked. The new berets are like pancakes and make you look like a cross between a hussy and a lady. Some of the hats have pancake tops sliding into wide brims, front and back, on the order of the tropical sun helmet . . . just a bit torrid!

Rose Descat's hats are intriguing and still sensible, having wider brims than formerly, usually sort of wavy; the crowns are all shal-

## Three Decades Ago

From Oregon Weekly January 12, 1903  
Big Business  
David Graham, manager of the 1903 football team, has been carrying on some active negotiations to secure a coach for next season. It is very difficult for good men to get leaves of absence from their employers.

The report of the football manager for 1902 was turned over to the athletic board to a committee composed of Tomlinson, Payne, and Earl, who found a total deficit of \$627, with only \$98.83 in the treasury to meet it.

Bell Invented It  
A new telephone system, connecting the power house, McClure hall, and Deady hall with the president's office has been installed.

Professor Schmidt opened the program of the Lauren literary society Friday evening on "Some Features of German Social and Family Life."

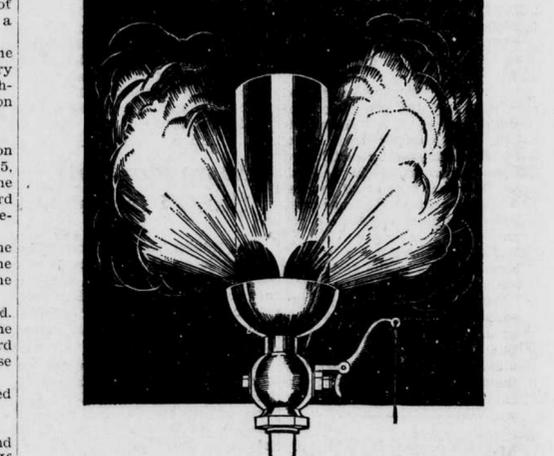
How About Women?  
"Never was the demand for University men so great," said Professor Howe in an address on the subject of "University Ideals" at the first assembly since the holidays.

Prof. F. S. Dunn, head of the department of Latin, will go to Germany to complete his studies.

No Webfoot  
The junior class has decided to drop plans for the publication of the '04 Webfoot, substituting for it a \$100 student loan fund, the interest to be used to buy books for the library.

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