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The Emerald's Creed for Oregon

There is always the human temptation to forget that the erection of buildings, the formulation of new curricula, the expansion of departments, the creation of new functions, and similar routine duties of the administration are but means to an end. There is always a glowing sense of satisfaction in the natural impulse for expansion. This frequently leads to regard achievements as ends in themselves, whereas the truth is that these various appearances of growth and achievement can be justified only in so far as they make substantial contribution to the ultimate objective of education . . . providing adequate physical and intellectual training for youth of today—the citizenship of tomorrow.

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.

TOLERANCE—AND US

WITH malice towards none, with charity for all . . . The sixteenth President of the United States is speaking. He is preaching to a war-ravaged nation the immortal doctrine of the brotherhood of man. His words ring out above the tumult of the throng milling before the capitol. They are caught on the March winds and borne through the corridors of history. Today Lincoln's brief gem is as eloquent, as impressive as it was six decades ago in the period following the Civil war.

And how many of us heed its logic and follow its wisdom? . . . Tolerance and brotherhood are as necessary now as they were when the country was divided against itself. The imperialistic trend of events in Central Europe and the Orient portray vividly the tragedy and ruin which accompanies the departure of peace and sobriety. There is no place in which we can school ourselves better to the requirements of tolerance and brotherhood than on this campus.

Enough of our number forget these essential qualities to bring their desirability before us. There are the robust he-men, who look down on one fellow because he formerly was a Boy Scout and shun another because he spends most of his time studying. Then there are the social butterflies who cannot bear to associate with those whose wardrobes are not all that they might be, and there are the playboys, who consider it a blight on their enviable reputations to be seen with that lowly class of individual known variously as the "bookworm" or the "scholar."

One could go on for several hours, setting forth the various petty types of intolerance with which we are afflicted. But that hardly seems necessary. A deep and thoughtful consideration of Lincoln's forcible words should obliterate them en toto.

With malice towards none, with charity for all . . .

DELAY IT IN THE FUTURE

THE sophomore class could have selected a more appropriate time for its annual "Whiskerino Shuffle" than last Saturday night. Holding one of the largest class dances of the year on the same night as the finals of the state high school band contest was a blunder that should not be repeated.

There were 700 prep school students, the majority of them nearly ready to enter college, participating in the band contests Saturday. They should have been heard by a large audience of students. Instead, the A. S. U. O. and the contest management had to depend upon townspeople for attendance. Incidentally, the latter responded splendidly. But the sophomore class should have delayed its dance a week instead of conducting it

in competition with such an obviously worthwhile affair as the band contest.

We also wonder why the "Whiskerino Shuffle" was held at the Campa Shoppe. Why not hold a class dance at McArthur court or Gerlinger hall? It should not be held in a private hall when there are two large buildings, one owned by the University, the other by the A. S. U. O. There should be some explanation as to why the dance was not postponed in deference to the band contest and why it was held at a private hall instead of in University buildings.

What's the racket? The student body has a right to know.

FRATERNITY TRAMP

THE fraternity tramp! He comes from God knows where out of the blackness of night, bringing with him a little of the despair of haunted eyes and twisted lives. He is without home, hope, or ambition, drifting on to new and different scenes, drawn by the romance of far-away places and impossibility of making a living in his own community.

Usually he is well received, college men being notably liberal. That, perhaps, is one reason that he asks for his "handout" at a fraternity house. On occasion he is asked to work for the little food he demands and seems to do it willingly enough. He represents every strata of society from the bricklayer out of a job to the unsuccessful lawyer and dentist.

Perhaps Spenser was right in his contention that the preservation of the incompetent is mere sentimentality, and that at best it is a dubious kindness since it will only usher more misery into the world through the progeny of the misfits. Perhaps it is best to refer them to highly efficient and impersonal organizations such as the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. Perhaps each case should be referred to a social worker to classify and scientifically handle each as a separate problem. But there is something lacking of human kindness and sympathy in this.

When graduation approaches and we look upon the topsy-turvy world with a shiver of apprehension, we wonder if we ourselves are destined to become homeless itinerants; when we have besieged an indifferent world with our hopes, dreams, and ambitions only to meet a singular and surprising coldness. The fraternity tramp is a problem, but a human problem. In this chaotic world such charity as we may be able to give him is not out of keeping with the drastic necessities of the times.

A county road gang convict escaped at Bartow, Fla., by joining a funeral procession which passed the prisoners at work.

On Other Campuses

BEER AND STUDENTS
STUDENT health may suffer from the return of beer and attendant intemperate drinking, according to a statement issued to University of Michigan students by Dr. Warren G. Forsythe, director of the university health service.

Automobile accidents and bodily and mental deterioration are predicted for intemperate students by the statement which follows:

"One hesitates to say that any alcoholic drink is compatible with health. Certainly such drinking has no health values but injury depends upon many variable circumstances. In common sense observations it is difficult to demonstrate harm from temperate use of beverages of low alcoholic content but the pathologist sees harmful tissue changes attributable to prolonged and probably immoderate drinking of beer.

"Any increase of drinking raises many questions of student welfare. Whatever may be said in favor of temperate drinking, no one can well deny that intemperance is harmful to the drinker and society generally. Because of the physiological affects of alcohol and the circumstances under which students used to drink, the line between intemperance and temperance is a difficult one to determine or maintain.

"The return of legal and cheaper beer will be a challenge to the good sense and self-control of our students. From past observations and a knowledge of the physiological action of alcohol one cannot help but fear that student health is going to be injured in several ways if drinking increases. An increase of physical injuries from automobile accidents and an increase of venereal infections are particular hazards resulting from over-drinking.

"It is a nice question as to whether or not medical service which is supplied upon a cooperative social basis for any group should be available for illness and injuries resulting from alcoholism.

"Contrary to popular thinking, the effect of alcohol in the body is depression rather than stimulation. The commonly observed temporarily increased activity of movement and speech under alcohol results from depression, paralysis, of the mental inhibitions or restraints resulting from reason or judgment. The babblings and the antics of the acute alcoholic may seem amusing or clever because such remarks and behavior are so 'crazy'—foreign to reasonable critical conduct.

"The serious difficulties of this overthrust of reason or critical judgment in conduct are that the primitive, emotional, instinctive, selfish and social destructive impulses are losses with results all too well known by those who have observed drunkenness.

"Prolonged alcoholism results in deterioration of nerve tissue in particular with its deterioration of personality and possibility of termination in complete mental derangement.

"It cannot be denied that beer has potential dangers for some students at least, but the question hinges upon the conditions under which the drink is obtained and used.

"It is a question of self-control which becomes increasingly difficult as the physiological effects of the alcohol increase. The majority of students will probably be called upon to demonstrate their intelligence and their truly adult development by discouraging the excesses of the social infants among them. It will be their opportunity to demonstrate that beer can be handled practically as a soft drink without the hazards to health and social welfare so well understood 20 years ago by those who saw the results of excessive drinking."—Oregon State Barometer.

We're the Hosts By STANLEY ROBE



KALEIDOSCOPE

[News and comment from and about persons and institutions prominent in current educational circles.]

By ARTHUR CHARLES WATKINS (Director of the National Student Forum)
UP to July 24, 1929, the school teachers of the United States had no legal justification for teaching anti-war doctrine to their students. Since then they have no excuse for not doing so. Before that date, if they taught the futility of war, it could plausibly be said they were setting forth "propaganda." Since that date they are teaching the higher citizenship when they expound the renunciation of war and the settlement of all international differences only by "pacific means."

It is the Pact of Paris that has made all the difference. On that notable date, all the "signatories" of that treaty, having, according to the requirements of their various constitutions, ratified the agreement made by their plenipotentiaries, the Pact of Peace was promulgated by President Hoover before the representatives of the fifteen countries concerned. Since that date practically all the other countries of the world have "adhered" to the pact. By the constitution of the United States a treaty becomes a part of "the supreme law of the land." Moreover, this treaty represents the peak of development of our foreign policy. Because the Paris pact is a part of the law of our country, the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. William John Cooper, says: "Our schools are under obligation to teach it." The National Education association, in its last two conventions, has urged the schools to teach the pact.

The sin of war is also a crime—the Pact of Paris has made it illegal and a crime, for the pact is international law. In what a different position now is the teacher who has moral conviction! His feet stand on a solid rock; he is set free to teach what he knows to be true. Teachers whose convictions are slowly dawning have the reassuring injunction from the highest authority that it is their duty to teach the new and higher patriotism. In 1929-30, according to the records, 3,500 principals and teachers of history and other social sciences did the work of teaching the Paris Pact to 122,000 students in 1,600 high schools. In 1930-31 about 6,000 assisted in giving the specific instruction to 200,000 students in 2,600 high schools. According to the statistics of the National Student Forum at the opening of the year, treated on the theory of probability, there will be about 10,000 high school teachers cooperating in this newer and higher citizenship training during 1931-32. The work will be going on in approximately 5,000 schools—one-fifth of all the secondary schools of the country—and about a half-million students will give an appreciable amount of school time and effort to understanding their duty as young citizens, soon to become voters, in making the renunciation of war effective and, at some early date, completely so.

The clear-thinking student body of the country sees that the plain logic of the Paris Pact is real disarmament by international agreement.

Most of all the youth of the country would like to see our na-

tion take the lead in proposing drastic reductions, for they know other nations will not do more than we. Right now there is little doubt how our delegation to the General Disarmament conference in Geneva would act if it expressed the simple basic thought of the high-school students of the country. There are 5,000,000 of these students. Within another triennium a million of these boys and girls will be voting citizens and another million each year thereafter.

As approximately 80 per cent of these students will not go on to college, it is significant that these high school students are being taught to think straight and to act in harmony with the standards of the Paris Pact in which all the old policies and practices are based on brute force are repudiated and discarded.

Washington Bystander.

By KIRKE SIMPSON
WASHINGTON, April 17.—(AP)—Quite likely there is no other senator who could vote "Aye" for the confirmation of former representative Ruth Bryan Owen as minister to Denmark so cheerfully as large and leisurely Park Trammel of Florida.

Mr. Trammel is the next Florida senator to face re-election, coming up for voter action next year. It is not likely he has forgotten the grave perturbation caused his colleague, the senior senator from Florida, Duncan Fletcher, by Mrs. Owen's disclosed senatorial ambitions of not so long ago.

Mr. Trammel would be justified more or less in assuming that Denmark is very far away and hardly a vantage point from which to develop senatorial hopes.

Many a "lameduck" senator or representative has been parked in a legation or embassy abroad, while the late Dwight Morrow and New Hampshire, stormy petrel, George Moses, are the only important instances of reversing that procedure the Bystander can recall off hand.

It seems clear that Mrs. Owen's readiness to accept the honor of being the first woman member of the American diplomatic corps—and the second woman ever to hold such high diplomatic honors anywhere, for that matter—indicates that she is resigned to dropping out of the race for elective office entirely.

Her once high hopes of being the first woman to be elected to the senate have gone a-glimmering, but to be the first American Madam Minister should prove no small consolation.

Certainly Mrs. Owen should find the great public curiosity centering about her as a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary far greater than that she knew as a house member.

In older times, when the gossip of many European courts flowed through society, the Scandinavian capitals were important crossroads for a wide-awake diplomat. Many a first hint of things that

Current LITERATURE

By JOHN SELBY
YEAR after year, for nine years A. F. Tschiffely taught school in the Argentine. At last he felt he could teach school no longer. He wanted to go somewhere, see new things.

So he went to Washington, U. S. A., overland, his means of locomotion being two 16-year-old Argentine Creole horses named Pige-statement, quite bare of resound-one) and Gato (the cat). What is more to the point, it is possible to make the trip with him in a book called "Tschiffely's Ride."

The book is an epic in understatement, quite bare of resounding periods and theoretical flights. Tschiffely is saved from disappearing over a precipice by a stubborn burro, and gives the event a paragraph. He watches a most shocking deed in an Andean village, and gets through it in less than a page. A burro repels a puma's attack and earns a couple of hundred words by the exploit. One has the feeling that the author is seated close by, laconically rehearsing the detail of his exploits over, perhaps, several steins of the recently legalized beer.

As Tschiffely remarks, few travelers have had as much leisure to observe the countries through which they passed as he. He was two and a half years on the way, and often stopped days or weeks in a village—such as the Peruvian village wherein he witnessed an Indian wedding dance, the groom in a cast-off white man's suit and the bride in various trappings, most notable among them a pair of football shoes, along with other strange trappings.

Only a lover of horses could contemplate so quixotic a venture. Hence it is no surprise to find the real heroes thereof to be Mancha and Gato. And it is nice to know both fine animals are again ranging the Argentine pampas, happy as good horses well could be.

Men are drawn to him as unto a magnet; he is the man of the century.

BUDGET DELAYS MEET OF EDUCATION BODY

(Continued from Page One)
necessary; they think all the rest are frills, pleasant and convenient but not imperative. Their opponents claim education that is not properly balanced is worse than no education at all.

Much of the responsibility at the coming meeting will rest upon Edward C. Sammons of Portland, chairman of the finance committee of the board. His reports and recommendations probably will do considerable towards determining the decisions of the board. This is a happy coincidence. Mr. Sammons is one of the most public-spirited citizens in the state. He is a militant campaigner for what he thinks is right and a vigorous antagonist of what he knows is wrong. He believes in education for the student and always has been a hearty advocate of confining educational endeavor and efforts largely to the school campuses. He is acting chairman of the Multnomah county unemployment relief committee, has been active in numerous public projects and was a lieutenant-colonel in the A. E. F.

Officers To Be Inducted
Charles Brand of Medford and George McLeod of Portland will be formally inducted as board members at next week's meeting at the University. For a time following the announcement of their appointment by Governor Meier, some doubt existed as to whether they would be accepted by the interim committee of the legislature. Now, however, all obstacles seem to have been surmounted. Opinion here favors the governor's selections. Educational leaders believe Brand and McLeod will carry on splendidly in the places vacated by Albert Burch and E. C. Pease.

C. L. Starr will preside over the session next week. Others who will attend are F. C. Callister, Herman Oliver, C. C. Colt, B. F. Irvine, and Mr. Sammons. Mrs. Cornelia Marvin Pierce is not expected to be on hand. She is in Washington, D. C., with her husband, newly elected Democratic congressman from Eastern Oregon.

Next Monday's meeting will convene at 10:30. It probably will be a one-day session only, because the board and Chancellor W. J. Kerr face an almost impossible task in arranging budgets. However, it may last longer.

STEFFENS GETS UNIQUE APPRAISAL FROM ALLEN

(Continued from Page One)
"and if you print all this, don't treat it in a way that will get me into trouble with my clergymen friends. It is not intended for blasphemy.

"Lincoln Steffens says he is a Christian and I think he is. As a matter of fact there are Christians—in my lifetime I have met three. "Perhaps those who have heard Steffens speak wonder how he can 'get away' with some of his remarks about communism and radical social reforms—may have asked why Steffens isn't put in jail as an anarchist, and a communism propagandist.

"No one wants to see Steffens in jail," declared Dean Allen;

CALENDAR

(Continued from Page One)
please attend—pins will be ordered.

Industrial group of the Y. W. C. A. will meet at 8 o'clock tonight. Committees are to be appointed. Rosalind Gray will give an account of her visit of four factories in Portland.

Post-Easter vesper services at the Y bungalow at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Sherman W. Moody

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