

Oregon Emerald

An Independent University Daily

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An Invitation

"Unite for Oregon—Dads and Grads." With this slogan the students of the University cordially welcome the dads of Oregon students and all Oregon alumni to the campus this week-end.

The combining this year of the annual Homecoming festivities and the observances of Dad's day presents a rare opportunity—the first in the history of the University, in fact—for the upbuilding of the spirit and the strengthening of the common bond between those to whom the University means so much and upon whom the University so depends.

This year's celebration brings together Dads who have made it possible for their children to come to the University in quest of a greater knowledge as the groundwork for future success; grads who have lived and learned and who are imbued with loyalty and devotion to their alma mater; students who are now an integral part of the University reaping the benefits of an enlightened liberal education.

The associated students, the University and the Emerald invite Oregon Dads and alumni to join in the common cause that is theirs that a clearer conception of the problems and needs of the University, and that closer friendship may further the progress of Oregon, and at the same time to enjoy the revelry of the gala week-end.

"Unite for Oregon—Dads and Grads." The hospitality of the University of Oregon awaits you.

"The Truth Will Out"

THE 20-mill tax limitation measure has been slow in penetrating the thoughts and considerations of the public.

But opinions are now rising to the surface amid great bubbles of air. Absorption of the true import of the bill is beginning to take place. The latest of these opinions is a blind attempt toward justification. Prognosticators advancing the latest theory claim that the amendment will replenish the coffers of the state by levying a tax "payable" by the people. They announce that the property tax at present is so far in advance of what the layman can pay, and at the same time retain his equilibrium, that it just isn't paid. They claim that default is the answer. They claim that for all the reduction in income the new tax will enable people to pay that were unable to do so before, and that the state will be the beneficiary of the change.

A study shows that, despite the low level of budgets at this time, the passage of the limitation measure will leave huge deficiencies. In 27 of 193 Oregon cities, total deficiency amounts to \$2,010,260. The deficiency in state revenue would amount to \$2,663,000, the counties would fall short \$6,081,000, and the school shortage is estimated at \$5,800,000. Here is a total deficiency of \$16,554,000 in normal revenue needs. Obviously, the 20-mill limitation would be a crippling blow to ordinary, essential public activities, including the schools. It is idle to talk of supplemental revenues in view of deficiencies of over \$16,000,000.

And yet those defending the bill say in effect that the new measure will be a source of greater revenue than the present rate of taxation with the large number of defaults occasioned by its severities.

But the present deficiencies in the various budgets, caused by a number of things, among which the failure to collect taxes is but a factor, do not, by far, approach the deficiencies were the amendment to be accepted.

The bill means an average reduction of 40 per cent in operating budgets. Some units would be compelled to cut as much as 75 or 80 per cent from budgets already pared down to the depression level.

It is admitted that the problem of delinquent taxes has been one of no mean proportion. Various counties have had to levy high property taxes to meet exigencies of their budgets. However, the problem of delinquencies is rapidly clearing up. Multnomah county last year collected \$2,718,000 in delinquent taxes. Counties the state over are finding it possible to lower tax levies because of the upward trend in the payment of delinquent taxes. School districts are repeatedly taking up warrants because of this development.

Delinquent taxes are by-products of depressions.

And depressions are not remedied by a wholesale slashing of public revenues, for the expenses of government continue with the demands of the people.

The 20-mill tax limitation amendment is an "ugly duckling" in the flock of suggestions for reducing property taxes in Oregon.

Back to the Dark Ages?

IN these days of high medical standards there comes to the Oregon voter a shocking proposal in the form of the "healing arts constitutional amendment." In brief, the amendment lowers the requirements now necessary to become a doctor, lowers the standards of our hospitals by compelling them to open their doors to any and all practitioners, and takes the power to regulate standards from the state and thus from the people.

The amendment would set up separate examination boards for students in the healing arts and would abolish any uniform examination in the fundamentals. Students graduating from the Oregon medical school, who had spent approximately eight years in study for the insurance of a life work in the medical field, would then have as competition "doctors" with a minimum of training and who undoubtedly would cut fees to stimulate their practice while public health would suffer.

Under the present system a person wishing to practice any of the healing arts must pass an examination in elementary anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry and hygiene. This is known as Oregon's "basic science law," which qualifies the individual for advanced work. The examinations are given by competent professor from the University and Oregon State college, under the supervision of the state board of higher education.

To pass the "healing arts amendment" would lower medical standards in this state. Oregon would become the dumping ground for untrained "doctors" and incompetents. The passage of this measure would not only be a slap in the face to the medical profession, but a step backward in civilization.

An Honor for Oregon

AMONG the headlines that shout of axe-murders, violent strikes, and the windy inanities of politics, it is refreshing to come across one that records the names of three men who have devoted their lives to the obscurity of medical research in an effort to relieve human suffering.

It is especially gratifying to know that one of these men is a graduate of our own medical school, and that his success in some degree reflects the careful training and high ideals he obtained here. For Dr. William P. Murphy, who received his A.B. degree from the University of Oregon medical school in 1917, is one of the three recipients of the 1934 Nobel prize in medicine, given this year "For liver therapy in anemia."

But Dr. Murphy is not content to rest on his laurels. When asked what he intended to do with his share of the \$41,000 prize, he replied that he would use it to further his research in agranulocytosis, a blood disease manifested by a decrease in the number of white blood corpuscles. To him the reward was merely a means to an end, and not an end in itself.

His attitude is an answer to those doleful critics who maintain that civilization is on the wane, that the modern world's greed and cruelty are swiftly undermining the structure of science and culture that it has reared. As long as men like Dr. Murphy and his colleagues remain, progress will not cease, and the future will hold ever increasing hope for the security and happiness of mankind.

The Passing Show

A Purely Cultural Education

LAST Saturday two presidents, one who governs the destiny of a great nation, and the other who educates young men and women to become useful citizens in that nation, expressed similar views on a subject which vitally concerns us. President Roosevelt's speech delivered at William and Mary college where the President was conferred the degree of doctor of laws and the statement made public by Arthur Cutts Willard, the newly installed head of the University of Illinois, agreed on one essential, namely the need of cultural background in every line of specialization.

For a long time we have heard controversy regarding the value of purely cultural education in the practical world of today. There has been prevalent among us the belief that any study outside of our immediate field of specialization is not only idle but useless. Coming from a man of practical affairs and from one who has spent 20 years in training engineering students for specialized careers, their opinion should engage more than a passing consideration from us if only for these reasons: first, to furnish an incentive to students in the college of arts and sciences whose majors lie more or less in non-professional fields, and secondly, to help cultivate a new point of view into the minds of students enrolled in various professional schools who look upon the requirement of "empirical" subjects for graduation with strong misgivings.

The following is an excerpt from President Roosevelt's address:

"There is a definite place in American life—an important place—for broad, liberal, and nonspecialized education. Every form of cooperative human endeavor cries out for men and women who, in their thinking processes, will know something of the broader aspects of any given problem. Government is greatly using men and women of this type—people who have the nonspecialized point of view and who at the same time have a general knowledge, not of the details, but of the progress and purposes which underlie the work of specialists themselves."

The educator reminds us that lack of liberal arts education has a distinct disadvantage to the professional man because "this is not solely a world of engineers—nor of any kind of specialists. The day will come when the handicap will certainly be a source of bitter chagrin to him, and it may be the cause of monetary loss."

Mr. Willard thinks that some of the teachers are partly to blame for this condition of intensified specialization in schools. Speaking of this fault among the teaching staff he says:

"If the boy had been made to grasp the possibility that his speciality might be adversely affected by certain economic and scientific factors not yet fully disclosed he probably would have consented to broaden his training."—Indiana Daily Student.

Emerald of the Air

By GEORGE Y. BIKMAN

TWO Emerald broadcasts are on today's schedule. Both programs have been conscientiously prepared, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to a discriminating audience. At 4:45 the weekly feature, "The Poets Converse," will be released. During this quarter hour there will be heard a rendition of a dramatic poem in a most impressively dramatic manner. "The Congo" is to be interpreted by four male readers. The entire production will be guided by Virginia Wappenstein.

In the evening the Emerald players will dramatize a half hour play under the direction of Miss Mary Bennett. "Welcome, Stranger" is the title of the humorous production, which was written by Alice Henson Ernst of the English department. Tonight's performance will make the first radio broadcast of the play. Time, 8:30.

Jane Lee, Dan Clark, Bill Barrett, and Sam Bikman will take part. Albert Penland is sound technician.

We're happy to say that contact has been made with NBC. Arrangements have been completed, and soon we'll be bringing you the latest side lights on your favorite favorites.

Tax Bill Imperils

(Continued From Page One)

no provision for substitute revenue of any kind," Gilbert stated, "but it attempts to divide in a fixed and unchanging proportion the levies on different tax units without taking into consideration the variable conditions of population and taxable wealth."

The two-mill levy provided for state functions would barely support higher education, if its support would conceivably be continued, Gilbert said, and all other state functions such as the insane hospital, the penitentiary, the legislature and the statehouse could not subsist on the other minor revenues available. "In other words, either higher education would have to go, or else the insane, the blind, the criminals, the tubercular, and the aged would have to be turned loose," the speaker said.

Another point cited by Dean Gilbert was the drastic effects of the bill on the high schools. City and county projects such as libraries, streets, police, old age pensions, relief, and even property protection agencies such as assessors and recorders would suffer untold harm believes the speaker.

Lastly, Gilbert pointed out that proponents of the bill state that substitute measures would be adopted should the measure pass. But Gilbert cited figures to show that even the most stringent substitute revenue measures would not make up the deficit. The difficulties in the few other states having limitation laws was pointed to as proof of this statement, together with the fact that the measures in some of these other states are not constitutional amendments and can be more easily modified while in others the limitation statutes are less stringent, or else borrowing is heavily indulged in.

Other speakers were Dean Wayne L. Morse of the law school and Dr. Fred N. Miller of the University health service. These men spoke upon the effects of the proposed healing arts bill on the University health service, pointing out that health on the campus could legally have little supervision, and that in all probability curative work would have to be eliminated from the campus health service.

The meeting was afterward thrown open for discussion.

Co-op Receives Copies Of Combined Volumes

For the first time the complete seven books of "Remembrance of Things Past" by Marshal Proust is incorporated into four volumes. Mrs. Elsie Belknap, in charge of the co-op bookstore, announced yesterday that this set is now on display and sells for \$12.

"Remembrance of Things Past" is an unusually long novel giving the reveries of the author's life. Mrs. Belknap said that the book is attractively bound in modernistic style.

Another new book at the co-op is Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga." 3. Also, "The End of the Chapter" contains his latest three novels, "One More River," "Flowering Wilderness," and "Maid in Waiting." This edition presents middle-class England from about 1880 to the present. It sells for \$3.

The co-op bookstore also announces the arrival of Charles Doughty's "Arabia Deserta," complete in one volume for \$7.

For Sensible People

By ED HANSON

State Comments on the 20-Mill Tax Limitation Proposal

Klamath Falls Herald—

It is folly therefore to vote a 20-mill limitation in any expectation that it will definitely reduce the tax burden. It might on some; but it would then make necessary fresh taxes, and the only source to replace such losses would probably be a sales tax which people have twice rejected at the polls. The 20-mill tax might be termed a bill for making necessary a sales tax.

Oregon Journal—

Its adoption would paralyze higher education, starve the public schools and disarrange fire protection and police protection and other fundamental service in many cities if not all cities.

Oregon City Enterprise—

It will diminish the revenues heretofore devoted to education in such a degree that, unless sources are promptly developed, the higher elements of public instruction will be wiped out. It is even asserted that high schools will be obliterated. This is not the intention of the American public to permit. It is a subject ripe for study by thinking people. To pass the limitation measure without provision for revenue from other sources would disrupt the entire scheme of government and education; would plunge us into a chaotic condition of affairs.

Portland Oregonian—

The issue is not that of economy versus wastefulness. Every taxpayer is sympathetic with reasonable tax economy. Opposition to the measure arises from its drastic, ruthless and destructive cultural and humanitarian influences of life, as well as on practical governmental agencies.

Baker Democrat-Herald—

If it is passed the property tax revenues will be cut off sharply in 1936 and budgets of every school district, city and county will be thrown out of balance.

Cottage Grove Sentinel—

If anything more were needed to defeat the proposed 20-mill tax limitation amendment, the opposition of Grange Master Ray Gill should be sufficient. Gill is for property tax reduction with a vengeance, but he doesn't believe in wrecking the state, which is what the 20-mill tax limitation would do.

Eugene Register-Guard—

Likewise it may be significant that the editors of the state (usually divided on tax matters) are unanimous in declaring this measure ruinous. . . Ohio is cited as the outstanding example of tax limitation. . . Ohio is really the horrible example of the results. Since 1911, when the first tax limit law was enacted, Ohio has had a nightmare of operating debt in cities and school districts. As debt piles up the Ohio habit is to get a refinancing of the debt by levies outside the tax limits. In Ohio, tax limitation has cost the taxpayers 50 millions in added taxes due to added debt.

Astoria Astorian-Budget—

Tax reduction with chaos as the price is what the 20-mill tax limitation amendment really seeks. It would undoubtedly effect a great saving to the owners of real property but it would leave state, counties, cities and schools stranded. . . That is why we say that the sponsors of this amendment are not showing good faith in asking the adoption of this tax limitation amendment without making provision for a substitute means of raising revenues. . . Those who would tear down that which is established should be the first to offer something better.

La Grande Observer—

The amendment for a limitation of personal property taxes to 20 mills if passed would in our opinion render almost hopeless of continued operation all departments of our state government, particularly the school system until some new manner of indirect taxation might be devised. . . The measure was hurriedly devised to fit the tax situation in one county without consideration of effect elsewhere over the state where in many instances its approval and operation would result in extreme hardship and chaos.

Roseburg News-Review—

The misleading measure known on the ballot as the 20-mill tax limitation amendment is nothing more nor less than an effort to compel the passage of a sales tax—not a dinky little two per cent tax as was turned down—but a good heavy one. If you do not want a heavy state sales tax, vote down that so-called tax limitation measure.

Salem Statesman—

The 20 mill tax limitation bill which will be voted on next month represents a blind way of attacking the tax problem. . . It is folly therefore to vote a 20-mill limitation in any expectation that it will definitely reduce the tax burden. It might on some; but it would then make necessary fresh taxes, and the only source to replace such losses would probably be a sales tax which people have twice rejected at the polls.

Eugene News—

This newspaper has already placed its opposition to the so-called "20-mill tax limitation" amendment on record. Careful study has revealed only one virtue in the measure and that one lies in the measure's implication and not in the measure itself. . . It is so very drastic that its passage would force some sort of action. . . However, what that action would be neither the proponents of the bill nor anybody else has offered any suggestion. It would most likely be a sales tax.

CRITIQUE

By GEORGE ROOT

Today: Classics and Cinemas. Two Toppers for the 8th. "Conversation Piece," reviewed by Cynthia Liljeqvist.

THE first requisite of a book for sale to Hollywood is a good story, say the agencies, and, judging by the list of stories being worked-over or filmed for the movies, any prestige a book may have developed as a classic or semi-classic helps a whole lot, too, in assuring a big audience even though ad-ballyhoo runs under a soft pedal. Nearly half the pictures scheduled for release this fall come with varying degrees of nearness to the "classic" stamp. Listed are THE SCARLET LETTER, LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, THE GOOD EARTH, JANE EYRE, AGE OF INNOCENCE, DAVID COPPERFIELD, GREAT EXPECTATIONS, MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD, BABITT, WORK OF ART, A LOST LADY, ANNE OF GREEN GABLES, LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER, THE LITTLE MINISTER, THE FOUNTAIN, ENCHANTED APRIL, and "One Hundred Years From Now" from Well's THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME. It is doubtful whether our good producers will be able to add anything to our illusions of these favorites—if their efforts at any rate do not detract we will have that much to be thankful for.

EDNA MLLAY, our lady poet premiere, hovers as ever in the rosy realm of public approval and fan-following—deservedly enough, we venture, but we'll wait until we see her new WINE FROM THESE GRAPES (limited edition sold out, also first trade edition of 18,000 copies and the publication date isn't until Nov. 8) her first book of poems in over two years.

NOV. 8th also releases AUTOBIOGRAPHY by JOHN COWPER POWYS, and it's not taking too long a shot to say that with Powy's growing popularity, the book will be a topper. Advance reports say it's "written almost like a novel"—which is a lot!

WITH a clever manipulation of musical accompaniment, NOEL COWARD scores another hit in CONVERSATION PIECE, a romantic comedy of this year. Against the gay background of Brighton, English watering place, in the days of the regency, Coward presents an amusing comedy of the old demi monde and a charming adventures.

An impoverished old aristocrat, played by Coward, seeks to reimburse her fortunes by marrying a cabaret singer, Yvonne Printemps, who poses as his ward. Their plans are proceeding nicely and the ward is about to capture a rich young marquis, when she suddenly upsets the plans by declaring her love for Paul, her middle-aged guardian. Coward plays the part of an elderly man for the first time in his play which was created especially for Yvonne Printemps, a French actress. It is Miss Printemps first

Roarin' Past

By FULTON H. TRAVIS

DO you suppose the faculty ever tires of it? If this notice is essentially familiar to you, how about them? 1920—All frosh are supposed to replace their green sombreros with a rooster cap for the rest of the week. "No one will be admitted to the University of Oregon rooster section without a rooster cap."

An echo from "way back": "God gives us all a face, but let's us pick our own teeth."

Missing! Several overcoats for monuments. 1910—The sum of \$25 was paid to E. C. Lake of the Lake Marble and Granite Works in compensation for the destruction of 40 monument packing cases which were mistaken by frosh for bonfire material.

1920—A prize of \$10 was offered for the 10 best reasons why a "Picture Show" should run on Sunday in a mill town. Had it been the "talkie" era, we might suggest saws are noisy.

Also 1920—"The saxophone is the most popular instrument of the day—just the thing for the home"—and it would seem that now, home decorators must think a great deal of their attics.

Remember: "Nature in the raw is seldom mild"? And the Boswell sisters? How far back do they date? They adorned cigarette ads in 1932!

O-o-o-h! Snakes! Paul E. Raymond, instructor in law, killed a four-foot rattlesnake on Spencer's beat, Sunday, October 1, 1933—And he had rattles on him! (The snake).

September 20, 1912—A variety of courses is being offered by the department of journalism, in charge of Professor Allen, formerly city editor of the Seattle Post

Believe it or—1920 was the turning point, girls—Up to that time, your predecessors preferred housework. Then the change occurred. "Careers," or something, became the rage—at any rate, stenno positions were greatly in demand by those seeking employment. (Or pin money.)

1932—Miss Ellen Percy, Plattenberg, Louisiana, a freshman in the state university, drove nine head of cattle onto the campus and traded them for a year's tuition.

CLASSIFIED AND SWAPS



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