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You May Quote Us

"ABOUT forty editors of the state, some of whom brought along their wives, concluded today the first annual Oregon newspaper conference."—Oregon Daily Emerald, April 26, 1919.

Today, newspapermen of Oregon dailies, weeklies, and semi-weeklies will gather on University grounds expecting to shatter all previous attendance records at the Oregon press conference.

They have built up a fine old tradition—these newspapermen. Fine, because it offers great opportunity to raise the standards of journalism, and because it makes for unity between the men whom we know to be the greatest molders of opinion in the state. Most of these press representatives have attended previous conferences. They enjoy their short stay here, not only from a journalistic standpoint, but from the friends they make on the campus and the hospitality shown them by the students.

Likewise students at Oregon are glad to renew old acquaintances and to make new friends. An opportunity is presented to give the state editors a chance to see college life at first hand; also to show these newspapermen what the University is doing in behalf of its students.

Many living organizations have complained because there has been no provision made for time in which they might act as hosts for part of the assemblage. It is hoped that in spite of heavy convention schedules, future arrangements along these lines may be made.

But for the present, the Emerald speaks for the entire student body in welcoming newspapermen of Oregon to the University campus.

Not Your Standard, Mr. Hearst

YOU'RE absolutely right, Mr. Hearst, we should fight for freedom of the press in the United States!

And we will go you one further and fight just as strenuously for freedom of speech and freedom of assemblage. Because you know, Mr. Hearst, the constitutional guaranties of free speech and free assemblage appear right with freedom of the press in Article I of the Bill of Rights.

We believe in our constitution, Mr. Hearst, even though we say so at the risk of being platitudinous. And no single one of that constitutional triumvirate can be isolated—either we maintain all of them, or they all disappear as rights of all people in a democratic nation.

Let's talk plainly, Mr. Hearst. You are in the midst of what you term a drive for freedom of the press. Excellent! You say you want a free press; so do we.

But you want freedom of the Hearst press; we want to maintain the freedom of the press. We are thinking of freedom of the press as an inclusive term—not applying only to the Hearst press.

Yet, at the same time you effuse designed and rabble-raising tirades for the freedom of the press you control, you come out openly for suppression of the free press' bosom companion—free speech.

You know very well, Mr. Hearst, that the United States cannot maintain a semblance of a free press unless its people have free speech. When you disagree with something you want to express your dissenting opinion. Not everyone in this country agrees with your policies. Those people likewise have a right to express their opinions. That is freedom.

Where, Mr. Hearst, can you or anyone else detect freedom in a situation such as the one you advocate in which your standard or that of some other particular group or interest becomes the dividing line between expression and suppression?

It's real freedom that we want to keep in the United States, Mr. Hearst, and we have confidence enough in the people of this nation to believe they will keep freedom of speech, freedom of assemblage and freedom

not only of the Hearst press but of all the press.

No, Mr. Hearst! We find it impossible to set your policies or opinions or whims as the standard for freedom in the United States.

Emotion Versus Logic

PUBLISHED on this page is a communication from Horace P. Slugg, which, if we have struck rightly through the jungle growth of his figures, demands treatment of Oregon consistent with our Moscow dealings, in event that we decide to venture ourselves upon the currently bruited question of whether or not the Oregon criminal syndicalism law should be repealed.

Slugg takes the view which is so widely accepted now; that the jailing of radicals results only in their becoming figures of martyrdom and aids their cause—and that their ideas, left to a sickly, submerged existence, are only perverted to become more insidious than ever.

We won't deny that, in fact we will say even more along the same line of thought. Stern shackling of opinion gives the impression that suppressed matter must be such telling truth that it cannot be allowed open expression.

Exposing a radical idea to the bright glare of logic will result either in its being hooted out as an impractical dream or in its being accepted. Accepted, the new idea will gradually win converts and insinuate an evolution in the policy without violence. Allowed to simmer with the lid clamped down, the radical mess will generate steam and blow the political pot to smithereens.

But, Mr. Slugg, what logic do you expect to be applied in times like these.

Look at the adherents which the economic buffoonery of the Townsend plan has won. It has been given free discussion, and, if there is not a great deal more legislative sanity than is likely, it will either be enacted or be allowed to obstruct the enactment of sound legislation.

These are times of insecurity, when a large share of men are frantic at the peril in which they find their livelihood. Minds are tindery as July grass for the flame of eloquence.

In 1929 Dirk De-Jong probably was ridiculed as a wild dreamer. Should the flame of his emotional oratory be uncovered now among inflammable, restless minds? Is that logic and free discussion?

There are two sides to the question, Mr. Slugg.

And, even if we do, deep in our hearts, incline to your way of thinking, we expect you to grant that there are certain things which cannot be shouted.

Shall a man whip a mob into a frenzy and yell: "Grab your pitchforks, boys!" Is that fair, even to the mob?

Free discussion may expose a question to the penetrating light of logic, or to the flame of eloquence. Where shall we draw the line? Human happiness demands one thing, logic; public safety condemns the other, enflaming oratory. Where shall we draw the line?

Suppose we say to draw the line between truth and untruth. Who is going to be such an eternal judge as to discriminate as to the validity of concepts?

Now we must finally side with you; that no one person or single group of persons is qualified to say "This is good," or "This is bad."

Truth must always emerge from the old Socratic formula of discussion, openly and impartially.

And it would appear that the Oregon law punishing what is known as "criminal syndicalism" is an unwise restraint upon the evolution of truth—that it should be repealed.

And, as a substitute protection against hysterical oratory, we must have faith in a common sense which we hope will come when the shackles have been struck off.

One Man's Opinion

By STIVERS VERNON

We observe with mingled emotions a story in the Emerald which announces that the symphony orchestra in its concert Sunday will play Schubert's "Finnish Symphony" as a part of its program.

This column is not in the business of correction but the mistake is entirely too ludicrous to overlook. Mr. Schubert in his balmy moment never conceived a "Finnish Symphony." His work which has become known as the "Unfinished" symphony, is a standard number listed in the repertoire of every major orchestral organization in America. The name "Unfinished" is derived from the fact that it has less than the four movements of the conventional symphony.

We might suggest—while we are perfectly aware that such a blunder will not alter the fate of the nation—that the scribe do a little miscellaneous checking of his musical knowledge before submitting the finished product for publication. Poor Mr. Schubert—we can almost hear his agonized writhings in his grave.

While we are on the subject of music, don't go to the concert of the Eugene Junior Symphony Orchestra with the idea that you are to hear a flock of infants tooting on horns and sawing on fiddles without producing anything but noise. Go, by all means, and you will hear a program which might grace the concerts of the New York Philharmonic or the Philadelphia Symphony. You will not have to know anything about technique to appreciate this program. Since music is essentially an appeal to the emotional instincts, Mr. Rex Underwood's selection of the program assures every listener of a genuinely sincere experience in enjoyment. The man who can sit through Ippolitow Ivanov's exotic "Caucasian Sketches" and remain unmoved is simply as cold as a clam and should be shoved back in the mud where he belongs. The same is true of Beethoven's booming Egmont Overture, the Unfinished Symphony and the Farandole of Bizet. From past acquaintance with these numbers we know that each has a definite appeal to the senses.

The Day's Parade

By PARKS HITCHCOCK
Japan's Actions
Russian Reprisal

ANOTHER paragraph of United States history has been repeated by the Japanese who again sent a few troops and airplanes against the Chinese.

The United States practiced such means to an end in Central and South America; Japan in China.

Progression
The Nipponese are as forward today as they were backward 60 years ago. They have been occidentalized, and the occidentals may soon regret the fact that they provided a certain background in dealing with foreign countries from which the Japanese now adopt their foreign relation policy.

The Japanese political set-up is rather peculiar. While the son of heaven is nominally the head of the government, the militarists are actually in power. They are forced to make political coups to keep the Japanese satisfied and provide enough money for their regime.

Constant Coups
To this end the militarists have kept things moving in the orient. Nothing is said about an action until the action has been completed. Then the military attaches' office announces, as it did last night, that "the desired conditions within the disputed area have been accomplished, therefore no further action is likely."

Another Move
Now, however, the Japanese demand the removal of General Sung Cheh Yuang, governor of Chahar, the province lately under dispute.

It seems strange that the Chinese always do the wrong thing, and the Japanese merely move to rectify the errors, but so say the Japanese newspapers. Evidently their view of the situation is that might is right. Incidentally Japan might take a wee bit more of China in a few weeks—unless the Chinese should stop being so completely in the wrong.

Japan vs. United States
While the Japanese do not seem to be worried about any development in China, she is very much concerned about the United States' proposed action to fortify some of its possessions in the Pacific. Japanese statesmen who caused the abrogation of the 5-5-3 naval treaty evidently overlooked this recourse which the United States might take in the event that the treaty were scrapped.

Political Upheaval
Unless we are very wrong, a certain political upheaval will take place in the land of the bamboo (also the land of the NRA sign makers, and American flag makers) in a short time.

Such a mistake or oversight is bound to cause at least a reprisal unless the militarists strengthen their stand by again righting a wrong done by China.

IN an effort to completely stamp out any terrorism other than its own, the Soviet government sentenced twelve operatives of the ministry of interior to concentration camps with from two to ten year sentences.

This move, together with the action a month or so ago in which 70 people, most of whom were guilty of nothing other than being related to some of the participants of the assassination of Sergei Kirov, Soviet leader, was made by the "Comrades" who perhaps felt that their unjustness in killing these citizens would bring a rather nasty reprisal from the people.

Censorship
Such an action is not civilized and certainly would not be tolerated in any "free" country. In a country such as Russia, however, with press and book censorship, the people are allowed to know "only" that which leads to their betterment—and consequently, are not informed of such actions.

Jewell Tells

(Continued from Page One)
two six teacher schools. "We are not worried about Portland high schools, the small schools are the state's worry now," said Dean Jewell.

In explaining some points of the plan, he stated that all subjects will be taught by the laboratory method, which he explained as the method of learning by doing. Mathematics, he pointed out might be termed the language of measurement under the new system.

Newspaper Men

(Continued from Page One)
tect a Publishing Business With the Least Possible Expense."
Adjourn for Banquet
The editors will then adjourn and attend the annual banquet to be held at the Osburn hotel at 6:30. At 9:30 they will attend a show as guests of the Colonial theater.

DOROTHY LEWIS BETTER
Dorothy D. Lewis, secretary of the social science department and the wife of Leslie Lewis, assistant professor of English, is convalescing nicely in the Pacific hospital. She expects to return to her position sometime next week.

Syndicalism

Slugg Criticizes Criminal Syndicalism Law

Editor, the Emerald:
Ink is hardly dry on the editorial gap of horror that issued when reports came that 120 Russians, who were involved in a counter-revolutionary plot which the Kirov assassination brought to light, had, with short shrift, been executed.

You will recall that you added your humble breath to the gasp, remarking that, if a body politic were not to become sluggish and break out with boils, it must needs have the tonic of rebellious voices—that, if Russia would actualize the humane purpose vaunted for her system, she must mix democracy with her economics.

Of course that is Russia. And this is the United States.

In the United States, in Oregon, it is all right that a non-conforming idea, like a corpse weighted down and sunk in a spring, can fester and suffocate its corruption. In the United States, a society whose deepest root is the right of rebellion against injustice, whether fancied or actual, it is all right that members of a non-conforming group should be entombed where their ideas, like an insidious mold that generates in darkness, may creep from the dungeon and rot the foundations of our civil edifice.

A century and a half of quiet gentility have dubbed it best that we darken the memory of those rebellious scape-graces who begat our social body. Nowadays, to recite the Declaration of Independence is like for Maggie unwittingly to hark back to the laundry days.

A young fellow got himself arrested the other day for standing on a street corner and declaiming: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.—That when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

They could say that then. But that was 150 years ago. And this is the twentieth century.

And while, in historic revery, we raise a lot of hell about Spanish Philip's inquisition, when he entombed and did nastier things to non-conformists, it is all right for us now to stick them away for five or ten years for criminal syndicalism.

And make martyrs of them. We live two or three hundred years too soon to know what kind of hell, in historical revery, scholars will raise about us.

And, if you say that Russia should mix democracy with her economics, who knows but that they will say we should have mixed democracy with our democracy! Respectfully yrs., HORACE P. SLUGG, Esq.

Do We Get Money's Worth

Jan. 22, 1935.

Editor, the Emerald:
I have taken heart on reading your editorial entitled "Did Mr. Hearst Get His Money's Worth?" The question which arises in my mind is whether or not we are getting our money's worth. I take little interest in politics concerning state and nation, but when, what appears to be a glaring and rank political discrimination, occurs here on the campus, I like to know why. I wish you would write an editorial in explanation of the question I present.

Before the world today are myriads of questions concerning economics, politics, social welfare, etc. All of these problems we students must sooner or later decide upon. One of them is the problem of Communism. From every side come unfavorable reports. The papers warn us of the "Reds" and cary the activities of Bolsheviks. They warn for protection from bloody terrorists and, between sobs, urge us on to every precaution lest the Soviet engulf us. But there is never the thought that if one hundred million souls are content to live in a communistic society, there may be some good therein. But how are we to judge? What do we know about Communism?

Several speakers have recently discussed this question on the campus. All but one were nationalists. They defended capitalism and denounced the Soviet state. Instead of examining, they condemned its principles, and indicted its agents. They presented one side of the question and one side only.

One visitor, Scott Nearing, was a protagonist of Communism. He was sponsored, not by the University, but by an independent club. The hour and the hall allotted him were the poorest available. He had to speak in Villard hall on a Saturday night when the Sophomore Informal was being held. Of the

Today and Tomorrow

By STANLEY ROBB



two hundred present, perhaps 30 were students. On the other hand, when Mr. Chamberlin was to speak classes were dismissed, University time was "sacrificed" and the best auditorium on the campus was given him. Hundreds of students were forced to attend the meeting. In short, the students were able to hear but one side of the question. Just how fair a presentation was that? Is this how we learn the facts so that we may later render intelligent judgments?

The University must be shamefully biased and is obviously obstructing a clear view of the problem. Perhaps its purpose, after all, is not to teach us to think, but rather to make us mentally stagnant, to mold us into unquestioning, unseeing robots, to chisel us down to passive conformists, and to guide us as so many sheep of a flock. If so, we are not getting our money's worth. What do you think?

'The Boor' Is Radio Show

By GEORGE Y. BIKMAN

Although we haven't gone in to a trance with the editor about this, it should be fairly safe to make this announcement. It will give you ambitious guys and gals something to ponder on. Next term another radio contest is to be held, sponsored by the Emerald of the Air, as has been customary in the past. Woody Trux is to manage the business end of the undertaking, and he reports prospects indicating bigger and better prizes.

The Emerald players take the air today at 4:45. The play is "The Boor," by Chekov, famous Russian fellow. Bill Cottrell will be the boor, or something. Sorry we don't know his leading lady's name but we expect her to be good.

"The March of Time," radio pioneer series of news dramatizations, formerly sponsored by Time, will be broadcast today at 6:00 over CBS for the big type-

writer people. A good program. Over the same network a half hour broadcast of the fancy dress ball at Washington and Lee university from Lexington, Virginia, will be released at 9 o'clock.

On NBC: Fashion flashes at 5:30; Beatrice Lillie at 6:00; Frank Black at 7:30; Intimate Revue at 8:30; Richard Himber, with Joey Nash at 9:15. 'Bye.

Noble Holds Lead In Poll

By DICK WATKINS

With four dozen more votes rolling in overnight, we find the "best ten" lists still putting Ray Noble further and further in the lead and a few others down the line being shuffled around. Noble now has well over a 100 first choice mentions already (that 6 yesterday was a misprint, it should have been 63), with his country man, Jack Hylton not too far behind, for he is still in third place.

Fred Waring also remains at No. 2 even though he only polled half as many as did Noble, while Garber moves up into fourth, Lombardo up into fifth, Fio-Rito sliding down three notches into sixth, and Duchin taking a nose-dive also down into seventh. Coakley drops to eighth, and the Casa Loma whose stock dropped sharply today is now way down at ninth, while Isham Jones comes into the rating for the first time at tenth—that's the score so far, and we'll keep the polls open for a couple of days more and have one final reckoning.

Coakley still remains the campus' favorite coast band, and Ellington is just about the only negro outfit given any recognition at all. Roy Fox and his London band received some good boosts while Little Jack Little, Don Bestor and Ozzie Nelson deserve the honorable mentions today. We regret to state that Tom McCall's local horn-tooting

Smith's Style Rule Now On Sale at Co-op Store

A ready desk guide, the Style Rule, for assisting students, reporters, and copy-readers in correcting copy was placed on sale at the Co-op recently.

The pamphlet, written by Prof. S. S. Smith, contains all of the elements of grammar, rhetoric, and literary mechanics. It is printed on five cards small enough to fit into students' pockets.

The distinctive feature of the "Style Rule" is that it consists of questions rather than examples and rules. Professor Smith bases his style rule on over 50 grammars, rhetorics, and manuals. He also made a thorough study of the style sheets of leading newspapers.

Included in the work are the five points of diction, the paragraph, hyphens and numbers, the sentence punctuation, capitalization, and errors in diction.

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