

OREGON DAILY EMERALD

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"Think wrongly, if you please, but in all cases think for yourself."—Lessing.

The Importance of Your Ideas

TO the six members of the executive committee of the associated students, Gleeson Payne, John Cavanagh, Marge McLean, Harrison Bergholdt, Betty Buchanan, and Lyle Nelson, is entrusted the control of all ASUO affairs. They are the heads of the ASUO governmental system and represent all sections of the campus.

Many important decisions come down from the executive committee meetings—decisions which as a rule are not based on political bias or promises. When the executive committee does something it is usually by unanimous vote. When it makes an appointment it is usually after carefully weighing all factors.

It has become the rule, Dean of Men Virgil D. Earl says, for students to take a more broadminded attitude and to play politics less when they become members of the executive committee. Even though they get onto the committee by political means they usually forget affiliations in an attempt to do their job well.

THE reason is apparent. It is the only practical one. Members of the executive committee begin to realize when they get in office that appointments must be made according to ability, that they must see that a good job is done, or it will reflect on them when they step down at the end of the year. They are, in popular language, on the spot.

Occasionally a disappointed office seeker or a student who has had his pet project voted out by the committee starts the rumor that it is a political machine or that the committee is "a bunch of grafters." In a majority of the cases this is not so. Usually the fault is with the student because he has not made a favorable presentation or because he has not bothered to contact the members and explain his ideas.

It takes the entire committee—a committee representing many factions—to govern the ASUO. Members of that committee are anxious to serve the students and to get student reaction on campus affairs. They have expressed this desire many times during the year.

It is their duty to serve you—your duty to express yourself to them.

Better Than a Workout

THIRTY years ago life on the University of Oregon campus must have been awfully dull. It seems almost impossible to conceive a student walking leisurely across Thirteenth street without having to beat off all sorts of gas monsters. How boring it must have been to see the length of the street without an armored racehorse in sight!

The University student of today leads a much more exciting life. He must be a fast thinker and quick on his feet to cross the few yards between sidewalks on the campus boulevard. He must be immune to auditory disturbances in order to ignore the constant blending of horns and brakes.

He is taught to be ever careful and watchful. Even when late to class he must pause as the world wheels by. He is taught to use careful judgment in selecting his opportunity to make a dash for freedom—and the other side of the street.

Lastly the University student of today is taught to be considerate of his fellow men—especially if they have a steering wheel to back them up. He must be humble and wait until the Wilbur Shaws of the city speed on to victory. He must not, under any condition, let them think him inconsiderate.

"Yes," said the freshman who had just been bumped, "It's a stimulating life."

The Emerald's 'Grub Street'

A few weeks ago the Emerald departed from the regular newspaper field and inaugurated, under the direction of Feature Editor Johnnie Kahananani, a literary page. This page includes short short stories, poems, columns, etc., written by students, and appears every Saturday morning.

It was begun in the hope of giving creative student talent a chance to present itself. The contributors are not limited to the Emerald staff. Anyone interested in creative writing has a chance to see his work in print.

For years there have been requests to the educational activities department for a literary magazine. These requests have been given careful study, the setup at other colleges has been obtained. In almost all cases, the activities department discovered, literary magazines have never paid for themselves—were a net loss to the school. Hence, the requests for a "Grub Street" at Oregon have been turned down.

The need for some outlet for this type of material was apparent, however, and the Emerald is attempting to furnish this outlet. While we realize that a small page in a newspaper one day a week is not enough—cannot in any manner compare with a complete magazine—we hope that it may in some way serve the students.

Comes a time in the life of every newspaper editor when he wishes he could find a nice peaceful little farm somewhere—away from politicians and publicity men.

For Whom Shall I Vote?

Vote for Willkie By ED LUCKEY

University of Oregon students should vote for Wendell Willkie and Charles McNary rather than for the third term candidate, because if any man could at any time in this country of 130,000,000 able citizens be justified in seeking a third term, that justification must be found in his second term, not his first.

The third term candidate's record certainly inspired us to discard well founded principles of the "common law" two term limit for our presidents.

Students of Oregon will isolate the second term from the first, and will note that the third term candidate's record in that term is not that of an indispensable man. The third term candidate's supporters point with pride to the Vandenberg Bank Act—of 1933; the CCC—of 1933; the WPA and PWA—of 1933, and other first term reforms to indicate the worth of their man. All right, we give him credit for a good 100 days.

But we do not hear the third term candidate's supporters point to his record in the second four years. They do not point with pride to the sit-down strikes of the winter of 1937; to the recession of 1937-38; they do not point with pride to the attempt to pack the supreme court immediately upon his first reelection; to the attempt to eliminate the office of comptroller general, whose duty it is to prevent the illegal use of government funds by the executive department; they do not point with pride to the "purge tries" of 1938 and 1940; they do not point with pride to an increasing federal debt, and 9,000,000 men unemployed in 1940.

Mr. Roosevelt said in Madison Square Garden in 1932: "The genius of America is stronger than any candidate or any party. . . I still know that the fate of America cannot depend on any one man. The greatness of America is grounded in principles and not on any single personality. I, for one, shall remember that, even as president." He was right that time. But he forgot.

The third term candidate has attempted to divert the attention of Americans from the issues of 1940 to those of 1932. He points to his record, and says: It is well. . . we are built. He tells us that our industries have recovered, and that we are now more prosperous than we were in 1926. If that is true we find it hard to justify the continued increase of the national debt, even without considering the necessary appropriations for national defense, when between the years of 1922 and 1928, our national debt was decreased six billions of dollars, and our taxes were lower than today.

We say that the New Deal administration is going to kill private enterprise. We see huge bank reserves lying idle in the country, while those reserves draw only about 2½ per cent interest. We feel that something is not right when business cannot return a profit of 2½ per cent because of taxation which forces money into tax-exempt government securities rather than into productive enterprise.

So now, why should Oregon students vote for Wendell Willkie?

Because he will provide for expansion of business so that we who rapidly find ourselves in the school of hard knocks will have a chance to find jobs in private enterprise. How will he do this?

Today, business is controlled not by law, but by many executive department administrative boards which formulate the rules for business—sometimes on 24 hours notice they change them—they enforce their own rules, and then they are their own arbiters to determine whether or not they have correctly administered their own rules.

Willkie will have stringent regulation of big business, but according to laws made by the people's elected representatives rather than by appointed administrative boards, which render a very personalized and unpredictable control. Investment is dependent upon a reasonable amount of certainty.

The tax program today is such that money is forced into low-rate tax-exempt government bonds, and is punitive rather than regulatory in nature. It does not promote the expansion of private enterprise. "Soak the rich" is a popular phrase, but we know that as Franklin Roosevelt said in 1932, taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors. The poor man pays the great burden of the taxes no matter how much we may soak the rich. Make the man with capital pay what he can, but do not direct your taxes at his business in such a way that he will pit his profits in tax-exempt government securities instead of in expansion of industry which will provide more jobs for the man who really pays the taxes. That is Willkie's program.

The fear is in the minds of the New Dealers that we should not change horses in the middle of the stream. They say that we would slow the processes of government. They didn't say

Vote for Roosevelt By HAL OLNEY

In four days the voters will choose a man to lead this nation for the next four years. Not that there is anything very startling about that fact, for Americans have been doing that every four years for the past 150-odd years.

But this presidential campaign is certainly unique in many respects. Many have termed it "the most momentous campaign in the history of the nation." For this reason we feel that the issues in this election deserve special attention from those who will make the decision next Tuesday.

We believe it is an undeniable fact that the intelligent voter casts his vote not so much on the basis of campaign speeches as on the past record of the candidates. Let us look at the records of our two major candidates.

President Roosevelt has been in office for seven of the most turbulent, trying years in the peacetime history of the nation. During those seven years there has probably been more legislation passed through Congress than ever before in the history of the nation. Those years have seen such progressive legislation as the NRA, the AAA, the TVA, the NYA, the CCC, and a host of others. Those seven years have seen the establishment of labor's right to collective bargaining, of unemployment insurance, of a minimum wage law. During those seven years we have seen the abolition of child labor for children under 16 years of age. Nine million more workers are now working in private industry than in 1932.

Not that there anything very startling about age. Nine million more workers are now working in private industry than in 1932. We have seen the establishment of a free nationwide public employment service which has obtained jobs in private employment for 30 million of our unemployed.

One of the most severely criticized sections of the New Deal has been the WPA, PWA, and other work relief projects. There are students who bitterly condemn these projects while they are daily receiving the benefits of such projects. Chapman hall, our beautiful library, our new physical education plant, the new infirmary were all built by relief workers. In addition, Fenton hall was remodeled and Hayward stadium was enlarged by these same workers.

Now for just a glance at Mr. Willkie's record. During the past seven years he has been the president of Commonwealth and Southern, a huge public utility. We have all heard Mr. Willkie's business ability and honesty praised to the skies. But the facts do not support Mr. Willkie in this.

During the seven years of Mr. Willkie's leadership dividends on preferred stock of Commonwealth and Southern were only paid in part and common stock paid no dividends during most of his presidency. The market prices on Commonwealth and Southern stock declined sharply during those seven years. Does this record indicate any startling business ability?

One would be led to believe, from Mr. Willkie's campaign speeches, that he is the laboring man's greatest friend. Yet this is the man who fought both the unions tooth and toenail during the past seven years. He was finally forced to sign a union contract which he promptly violated. The records of Commonwealth and Southern show constant friction with their laborers. This is indeed peculiar friendship.

During the past few months President Roosevelt has been severely criticized for accepting the nomination to run for a third term. Taunts of "the indispensable man" have been repeatedly hurled. We do not believe that Mr. Roosevelt believes he is the "indispensable man." We do believe that he has sincere confidence in the American system of government and in the ability of the American people to elect their own executives. If the American people have sufficient judgment to elect their own representatives they have sufficient judgment to re-elect them and they do not need any precedent or tradition to protect them from themselves. As long as we have the privilege of electing our executives every four years we need not worry about dictatorship. And we need not fear that we will lose that privilege through the election of a man who has shown himself to be a thorough humanitarian and friend of the common people.—H.O.

that in 1932, and their own speed in getting into action on that occasion should satisfy them that a president does not spend three months finding the drawers in the White House desk.

We should have a fresh, dependable horse to steer us through the uncertain future, rather than a spent one.

—Willkie-McNary club.

International Side Show

By RIDGELY CUMMINGS

The bells of hell rang ting-a-ling-a-ling, but not for you and me last night. Our nights are in the future. Last night it was the Greeks and Italians and Germans and English who had an opportunity to find out if death has a sting-a-ling-a-ling and the grave a victory.

In case this ting-a-ling-a-ling business is confusing to you, we might as well tell where we got it, before we start the tale of who bombed who.

We've been reading an excellent book by the late Web Miller, who was killed in a train accident near London some six months ago. It is called "I Found No Peace." Not a new book by any means, (published in 1936), it is still a valuable commentary on what is going on in the world today.

Miller started out the chapter devoted to his experiences on the western front by quoting a British soldier's war song which has been ringing in our ears ever since we read it. Here it is:

The bells of hell go ting-a-ling-a-ling
For you but not for me;
Oh death where is thy sting-a-ling-a-ling
And grave thy victoree?

There is doggone good psychology in it. Each one of us is inclined to think the bells ring for the other fellow but not for himself. It even worked out that way in this recent conscription. By splitting us up and taking us at different times, the "powers that be" (that phrase comes straight from St. Paul, we learned recently) have destroyed the unity and solidarity of the draftees.

A fellow learns that his order number is in the six thousands, say, while a friend is due to be called in the first five hundred. Does he sympathize with his friend? Not unless he's an exceptional person. The natural reaction seems to be: "Too bad old boy, I feel for you but I can't reach you, for my number won't be called for a couple of years."

If we all had to jump into uniform next week, without a declaration of war, there would be enough mass resentment to kick Mr. Roosevelt right out of office; but taking us in dribbles and drabbles each man feels himself a very small unit, powerless in the face of irresistible forces, and the general mood is one of fatalistic acceptance.

We are wandering a little from the grisly news of the

turned loose a blitz-raid on the major towns of Greece, killing 90, according to a Greek communique, an drowning 209.

Towns bombed included Salonika, raided six times; Corfu, five; Athens, twice; Kastoria in Macedonia (sounds like a baby medicine but it's serious stuff to the Greeks); and a lot of other names that have a familiar ring for anyone who has looked into Grote's "History of Greece": Corinth, Candia, Megara, Thebes, Larissa, etc.

The British raided Berlin and Amsterdam, killing, according to the Nazi version, 19 German soldiers in a hospital in the Dutch city, London, Liverpool, and the Midlands were also under heavy bombardment, English reports indicated.

On the home front, Roosevelt, speaking in Brooklyn, told a Democratic rally that a full-page advertisement paid for by the Republican party appeared in the Daily Worker, communist sheet, and said it indicated an "unholy alliance" between radical and ultra-conservative groups seeking his defeat.

Willkie made another one of his numerous speeches, this time saying that the New Deal had "neglected and abused" the aviation industry so much that it would be years before the U.S. can reach its goal of 50,000 planes a year.

The more speeches we read by Roosevelt and Willkie, the more shaky our fence-straddling becomes. Norman Thomas, we noticed, polled five per cent of campus votes and this column

From All Sides

By CORINE LAMON

Political Deadlock

Republican and Democratic debaters before a student forum at the University of Minnesota ended their presidential controversy in a deadlock. Question to be decided by the debate was: "Resolved that the 23 billion dollar increase in the national debt under Roosevelt's administration is justified." The judges differed on so many points that another debate will have to be held before a decision can be reached.

—Minnesota Daily.

Back Talk

Talking to a certain girl I know is like patting yourself on the back she yesses and ohs and ahs at everything I say ugh

—Daily Texan

is now leaning in his direction, for he is the only candidate at all likely to approve the slogan: Peace. It's wonderful.

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President and Vice President
12 Wendell L. Willkie
Charles L. McNary

STATE:
Congressman, 1st District
15 James W. Mott
Treasurer
19 Leslie M. Scott
Attorney General
22 I. H. Van Winkle
Representative, 14th District
(3)
23 Truman A. Chase
24 Angus Gibson
25 James A. Rodman
District Attorney
29 William W. Bartle

COUNTY:
Assessor
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EUGENE JUSTICE DISTRICT:
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42 Mark Hathaway

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