Huey P. Long, ex '12, at the left, governor of Louisiana, is the first Sooner to be elected to the United States Senate. In the center left is Fletcher Riley, '17 arts-sc., re-elected to the Oklahoma supreme court. Lower left is William N. Randolph, '10 arts-sc., '12 law, re-elected for the third time as judge of common pleas, Tulsa county.

The November 4 election found many Sooners winning comfortably in the Democratic windfall, and some Republican Sooners going down to defeat.

The proposed constitutional amendment to write the board of regents provision of the university into the state constitution failed to be adopted at this writing (November 6) due to the large number of silent votes that threatened it. The amendment, to pass, had to have a majority of the votes cast. The count on the amendments (a similar one was voted on for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college) proceeded much slower than that of candidates; but with less than half of the total precincts reported, the number of votes cast were not sufficient to insure final adoption.

If the amendment became a part of the constitution, the present board of regents would cease to exist, and instead of a board of seven members the university would be governed by a board of nine members, with nine years as the maximum term.

Governor Huey P. Long, ex '12, of Louisiana, had no opposition in the race for United States senator from Louisiana. He is the first Sooner elected to the United States Senate. However, he announced that he would complete his term as governor and enter the Senate in 1932.

Democratic leaders, however, announced they would try to dissuade him from this course, in view of the almost balanced condition of the political parties in the Senate.

Results in Oklahoma state races based on unofficial count follow; all successful candidates being Democrats unless otherwise indicated:


Paul A. Walker, '12 law, corporation commissioner.

Fletcher S. Riley, '17 arts-sc., justice of the supreme court.

Wilburn Cartwright, '20 law, United States congressman from the third district.

Jed Johnson, ex '15, United States congressman from the sixth district.

Owen Owen, ex '13, district judge No. 2 of Tulsa county.

Harry L. S. Halley, '15 arts-sc., '17 law, district judge No. 3 of Tulsa county.

Thurman S. Hurst, '12 law, Pawnee county division district judge, Tulsa-Pawnee district.

William N. Randolph, '10 arts-sc., '12 law, Tulsa county common pleas judge. (Third term).

Leslie Week, '19 arts-sc., '20 law, Tulsa county common pleas judge.

Orel Busby, '14 law, of Ada, district judge.

Earl Welch, ex '11, of Antlers, district judge of twenty-seventh district.

Wayne L. Bayless, '20 law, of Claremore, district judge.

Hardin Ballard, '27 law, of Purcell, state senator.

Charles B. Memminger, '14 arts-sc., of Atoka, state senator. (Mr. Memminger was a page in the Senate and succeeds to the senatorship formerly held by his father).

Charles H. Jennings, '16 law, of Sapulpa, state senator.

J. Woody Dixon, ex '23, of Marietta, state senator.
Paul A. Walker, ‘12 law, at the immediate right, was elected a member of the state corporation commission, succeeding Fred Capshaw, ‘13 arts-sc., ‘14 law, who was not a candidate for re-election. At his right is Orel Busby, ‘14 law, re-elected district judge. Below Judge Busby is the photograph of John S. Vaughan, ‘24 arts-sc., M.A. ‘27, re-elected state superintendent of schools.


Dave M. Logan, ‘16 arts-sc., of Okmulgee, state representative. (Mr. Logan has been mentioned frequently as possible speaker of the state house of representatives. He is one of the oldest members of the house in point of service).

Ernest R. Brown, ‘22 law, of Pryor, Mayes county, state representative.


I. S. Botson, ex ‘21, of Marietta, Love county, state representative.

Carlton Weaver, ex ‘07, of Wilburton, Latimer county, state representative. (Mr. Weaver is mentioned as possible speaker of the house of representatives).

Martin C. Fraley, ex ‘21 of Hominy, Osage county, state representative.

County officers who will be Sooners reported as of November 6 are (Democrat unless otherwise indicated):

Lewis R. Morris, ‘15 arts-sc., M. A. ‘15, ‘17 law, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county attorney. (Mr Morris is a past president of the Sooner club of Oklahoma City).

Person E. Woodall, ‘27 law, of Norman, Cleveland county attorney. (Mr Woodall is president of the Sooner club of Norman).


Dennis Bushyhead, ‘29 law, of Claremore, Rogers county attorney.

C. E. Mitchell, ‘24 law, of Pawnee, Republican, Pawnee county attorney.

Truman Harrison, ‘29 law, of Ada, Pontotoc county attorney.

Paul W. Cress, ‘29 law, of Perry, Republican, Noble county attorney.


Clifford Huff, ‘28 law, of Hobart, Kiowa county attorney.

John Embry, 27 law, of Chandler, Republican, Lincoln county attorney.

Homer L. Hurt, ‘22 law, of Pauls Valley, Garvin county attorney.

R. Rutherford, ‘23 law, of Altus, Jackson county attorney.


H. C. Ivester, ‘27 law, of Sayre, Beckham county attorney.

Dwight Malcom, ‘28 law, of Lawton, Comanche county attorney.

Seree Christian, ‘25 law, of Drumright, Creek county attorney.

Raymond Sroaf, ‘25 arts-sc., ‘29 law, Custer county attorney.

Donald Wilbanks, ‘22 law, of Holdenville, Hughes county judge.

Mitchell Harrison, ‘16 law, of Stigler, Haskell county judge.


R. C. Garland, ex ‘26, of Wilburton, Latimer county judge.

Dale Sutton, ‘27 law, Republican, Lincoln county judge.

Emory Smith, ex ‘27, of Guthrie, Republican, Logan county judge.

(Turn to page 89, please)
poorly paid are in the most important sense afflictions of the soul, as well as of the body.

An impatient foreign opinion, harking back to the days of the war, will look upon this picture as a logical, if not a just, payment for the privilege of embroiling the world in four years of conflict. I do not propose here to settle the question of world war guilt, but I do wish to assert that it should be clear to all who lost the war. Germany has suffered two catastrophes in her long history; one was the Thirty Years war, and the other was the peace of Versailles. Figures seldom make an appeal to the imagination, but when it is said that the reparations payments required of Germany totaled 170,000,000,000 gold marks, five billion dollars more than it cost us to fight the war and provide ten billions to needy allies; that Germany has the stupendous sum of 113,905,000,000 marks to pay within the next thirty-seven years under the Young plan; that reparation payments alone take from her national resources each year a sum in excess of $450,000,000, some idea of the magnitude of Germany's task should make itself apparent to secure Americans.

As it was said in the beginning, the wonder of 1930 is not that representative government in Germany is working with difficulty, but that it is working at all. Few new governments have been faced with such fiscal problems as indicated above. Each new government, furthermore, has had the task of sustaining an unemployed population of two and a half million. The question which presents itself to the student of modern democracies is, How does this nation, suffering no less than others from world depression, bear up under the burdens placed upon it? The facts of the situation make the suggestion of the Manchester Guardian, "Whether Germany has learnt the bitter lesson that representative government can only work if the elector is prepared to take the rough with the smooth and in times of economic crisis to put his hand deeply into his own pocket in order to save the national finances," a trifle impertinent. The habit of living from hand to mouth progresses well enough until the mouth fails to get its proper share.

A people which surveys its economic maladies thus, and sees no prospects of immediate remedy from a political party warfare, the main characteristic of which is two ends pitted against the middle, is apt to turn to extraordinary means of self help. There have been opinions which favored the repudiation of the Young plan; others looked to the finding of a "strong man," who might, constitutionally or otherwise, present the case of a united Germany to a world which for twelve years has been too busy or too selfish to hear still others have favored such alliances as would bring strength for urging the case of Germany. With regard to the latter, it may be said that the antipathies which have revealed themselves in the past year in Europe make it seems apparent that realignments of power, of tremendous importance to the next five years, are taking place. What will be the place of Germany in these?

It might be gathered from what has been said before that republicanism is inadequate to the tasks set before it. In answer to this, it should be said that in addition to fiscal problems difficult enough for even the best governments to solve, and a tradition of radically different political control, republicanism in Germany is suffering from disintegrating forces of the type which more than once threatened the free institutions of France. Public opinion in Germany refuses to divide itself between two political parties as in the United States, where they have been likened to two empty whisky bottles, each bearing a different label. Political strength is dispersed over the wide area now shared by some thirty parties; and for the liberty of indulging himself in the fine distinction between one and another, the voter pays the price of coalition, i.e. unstable government. Furthermore, local party organizations do not merge nicely into the national party fabric. There is a fine, but seemingly real, distinction between the Bayerische Volkspartei and the Centrum to which it nominally adheres. There is a vast difference between a National Socialist and a Social Democrat. And so men vote, and in voting delicate preferences add one more to the multitudinous problems of the most sorely put democracy in Europe. But if the difficulties of German democracy bulk large, there are also some achievements on the positive side during the past twelve years which merit attention. Germany passed through a disastrous inflation in 1922, the practical effect of which was to reduce millionaires to paupers in a day. The country bore its misfortune with a dignity which may well excite the admiration of all nations. It has not recovered from this disaster, but it has weathered it and has stabilized its finances—that ranks the event on the positive side. The country successfully resisted the Kapp Putsch engineered by Herr Hitler and General Ludendorf in 1923, and republicanism has since on many occasions resisted subversive propaganda. Germany has met its obligations (not without the advice and help of such experts as Dawes and Young, it is to be admitted) with a surprising degree of success. To have retained 56,000,000,000 marks worth of reparations payments by 1930 is a creditable achievement indeed. The people have learned steadily and well in the democratic school of experience during the past twelve years. In spite of its regrettable tendency to dispersion, the vote is being used. The total votes registered for the election in September were 34,942,854, nearly as great as the number cast in the United States presidential election of 1928, by a nation half as large. The franchise here has brought what Lord Bryce complained is too often absent: the desire to use it.

From this brief survey of Germany at a critical period in her republican history, it may be concluded that the elements most necessary to her success are the favoring winds of world economic recovery, a greater cohesion in the political party structure, and forbearance on the part of those who have for twelve years strictly defined the course of the young Republic's progress. Given these, Germany has within her the power to go steadily in the direction which leads away from the disasters of 1914 to 1922.

ELECTED

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 83)

JAMES J. GOINS, '28 law, of Marietta, Love county judge.

JAMES A. LEDBETTER, '27 law, of Perry, Noble county judge.

CLAUD V. THOMPSON, '25 arts-sc., of Ada, Pontotoc county judge.

WILLETT HAIGHT, ex '21, of Shawnee, Pottawatomie county judge.

LOCKWOOD JONES, '12 law, Cordell, was elected on the Republican ticket as county attorney of Washita county. Mr Jones is the youngest county attorney that county has ever had in office; he is twenty-two years old.

Three of the four district judges of the Tulsa-Pawnee judicial district are Sooners, and two of the common pleas judges of Tulsa county's four are Sooners. Nineteen of the seventy-seven county attorneys of Oklahoma are Sooners, and ten are county judges.

U. S. Stone, ex '01, Republican, congressman from the fifth district, was defeated for re-election by F. B. Swank, Democrat. This reduces the Sooner delegation of three in congress to two.