



Published every Thursday by
The Northman Publishing Co.
 Offices and Publishing House
 Labbe Building Phone, Main 796
 227½ Washington Street, Portland Oregon

Subscription Rates:
 In the United States.....per year \$3.00
 To Foreign Countries.....per year \$4.00
 Single Copies 10 Cents

Advertising Rates on Application
 Remittances may be made by U. S. Postal Money
 order or Bank drafts.

H. J. LANGOE, Managing Editor
 H. S. SWENSON, Editor

Portland, Oregon, Thursday, May 13, 1920

I. W. W. OUTDONE.

I NEVER supported Americanism while I was in Congress and I have no apology to make, and I take no stock in this latter-day Americanism.

The Irish people will compel Congress to recognize the political independence of Ireland, and if the President should oppose such a resolution, we will compel the government to pass it over his veto.

This country belongs to the Irish by right of discovery. They are the backbone of the nation and will yet rule it. After we shall have secured the freedom of Ireland we will take care of England.—William Flynn, in a speech at a meeting of The Friends of Irish Freedom, New York City,—quoted by the Citizen Sentinel, Denver.

When the Honorable William Flynn comes to the fore and speaks, the I. W. W., patriotically loyal in comparison, meekly seeks a seat far in the rear. No I. W. W. dare utter in public the words of this ex-congressman. Well he knows that he would be hauled up and sentenced to penal servitude for years, if not for the remainder of his natural life. So he sits back and sees this bold champion carry the red flag up on the ramparts and hurl un-American, of not downright treasonable utterance into the very teeth of law and the upholders of the principles of democracy.

Flynn and his like do not represent the Irish, but carry forward the banner of I. W. W.-ism with seeming impunity.

Justice is indeed blind and her scales sadly out of balance when she sends lumberjacks to prison for seditious utterances and is deaf to the violent oratory of ex-congressmen—even the Honorable William Flynn.

Mrs. Guernsey, retiring president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was right when she declared that the hearts of many men in this country of Irish birth were too full of love for "ould Ireland", and hatred for England to have any room left for sentiment for Uncle Sam.

NORWAY NOT GOING SOVIET.

HAL O'FLAHERTY, European correspondent for an American news service, in a long letter published by the daily press makes it appear that Norway is about to adopt the soviet system. He quotes Martin Tranmæl to the extent of several hundred words as authority for the assertion, and Tranmæl bases his expectations on the union movement between the Socialist political party and the trades unions.

If the daily press of this country was posted in the premises it would give little space to the raving Tranmæl. He is a visionary and agitator tolerated in Norway, but not taken over-seriously. Norway is among the most progressive

democracies of the world, and the people are of a conservative nature, not much given to rapid revolutions. Being a small country progressive ideas may be worked out more rapidly than in this country, but the complete overturning of the present system with the soviet in the saddle and Martin Tranmæl at the head is not likely to take place next June, or in a month of Junes.

POLITICAL AND PRACTICAL CONSERVATION.

WHILE politicians wrangle regarding who is the true and who is the false conservationist of the natural resources of the country, the forests have burned, and timber valued at many millions of dollars destroyed. Following the fires come charges and counter-charges regarding the responsibility, but as a matter of fact the policy of removing settlers and creating forest reserves is responsible in about the same degree as the skimp appropriation for forest rangers, either of which may answer as political causes, but dwindle into insignificance in the face of facts. Sections occupied by settlers burned quite as rapidly as sections paroled by forest rangers, and more rangers and more settlers, or less rangers and less settlers, would probably not have made much difference under the existing conditions.

A number of years ago an Indian agent attempted to secure permission from the Interior Department to dispose of the largest standing and all down timber on the reservation for the benefit of the Indians, who had little or nothing on which to subsist. He showed that this would enable him to clear up the ground and greatly diminish the danger of forest fires. The Interior Department was "conserving" or "preserving" the timber for the Indians, many of whom have since died, and the timber has, at one time or another, been all destroyed by fire.

The problem in the Northwest is to prevent destruction rather than conservation in the accepted meaning of that term. Efforts must be directed toward creating conditions unfavorable to the sweep of fires, which may be supplemented by patrol during the season of greatest danger. Regulations must be enforced on private holdings as well as on the public reserves for the latter constitute but an insignificant part of the forest wealth of the West. The greater part of the timber is in the hands of the big milling companies, who are well aware of the practical steps necessary. This is nothing more or less than to keep the dead and down timber and underbrush cleared up, adequate patrol during the danger season, and adopt stringent regulations with heavy penalties for their violation, and liability for damages incurred.

The first and foremost problem, as before stated, is that of preservation of the forests, and this is surely not a political question.

AMERICAN FOR FOUNDATION.

A FEW YEARS AGO Governor Eberhardt, of Minnesota, delivered an address before a conference of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana Synod, and again at an assembly of legislators in St. Paul, in which he urged churchmen, laymen and legislators to lay the foundation and bulwark of their schools and churches upon the American language. He said he be-

lieved that the church should break away from the mother tongue and give the coming generation more instruction in American.

The policy has too long been to hold to old customs, forms and language, and ignoring the American so far as possible, particularly in what may be called a church education. To arrive at an understanding that progress is not made by flocking unto themselves is far on the road toward the wide vision of tolerance. More instruction in American does not mean less in the mother tongue. In this country education in the American language should come first. After this may come the demand, justly and properly for the lore and the culture of the lands of our fathers, and then the world in general. American first shows the proper spirit of patriotism toward the country which prospers us and a seemly regard and courtesy to neighbor and fellow citizen. The learning of the Fatherlands must come through the land in which we live in order to command the deference and respect which is its due. The true course of scholarship relating to any foreign country first runs through creditable attainments in the educational institutions of our own. So obtained, the greater the attainments the greater the favor with which it is looked upon. Not so obtained, a little instruction is regarded with contempt.

To those who are engaged in giving spiritual instruction to a class who understand American but indifferently, all honor, aid and encouragement, but to build up and maintain foreign language speaking religious denominations or any other institutions for the youth of today, and tomorrow, and the generations to come, is not only un-American but misguided zeal, which must give way before the light of reason and a higher conception of American citizenship.

THE OBJECTORS.

The objectors to the better citizenship movement are many but they give no reasons. They object to methods, but they offer nothing better. They assume things not intended on which to base argument, but always evade the issue.

LIFE'S GREAT BLUNDERS.

Boys and girls will be interested in a few of the "blunders" written down by five hundred men, as contributing to failure:

- "Reading worthless books."
- "Did not stick to my trade."
- "Did not stick to anything."
- "Did not take care of my money."
- "Beating someone out of money."
- "Careless about my religious duties."
- "When I left my church and mother."
- "Not saving money when I was young."
- "Refused a steady position with a good firm."
- "The greatest blunder of my life was gambling."
- "Was to fool away my time when I was at school."
- "Thinking that my boss could not do without me."
- "Would not harken to the advice of older people."
- "Not keeping my position, but grew slack with my work."
- "When I left school before I was past the fourth grade."