Mt. Scott Herald

Published Every Friday at Portland, Oregon

LAWRENCE DINNEEN, Editor

Entered as second-class mail matter February 14, 1914, at the postoffice at Lents, Or., under act of congress, March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price - -$1.50 a year

Railway Exchange Building
BRoadway 2242

Reporters—Mrs. S. Gray, 3549 Sixty-eighth street, S. E., SUnset 1609; Morrison Handsaker, 5603 Forty-fourth avenue S. E., SUnset 2814.

THE WAGE DECISION

Justice Sutherland in delivering the decision of the supreme court in the District of Columbia minimum wage case said:

"In view of the great—not to say revolutionary—changes which have taken place in the contractual, political, and civic status of women, culminating in the Nineteenth Amendment, it is not unreasonable to say that these differences (i. e., between men and women) have now come almost, if not quite, to the vanishing point."

But the same court had said (Muller vs. Oregon) that "woman is properly placed in a class by herself and legislation destined for her protection may be sustained even when like legislation is not necessary for men and could not be sustained." The court in this earlier case was referring not to the political or civic status of women but to her special relations to the life of the race. These, it may be said, have not been disturbed by the nineteenth amendment or other recent changes "in the contractual, political and civic status of women."

PLACE NAMES

Eugene, Or.—(To the Editor.)—For many years I have been preparing a work on place names of the United States, their origin and significance. It is in the form of a card index and contains nearly 40,000 names, carefully classified. Credit is given to every contributor, for every name submitted with information as to its origin or significance. It covers every part of every state in the Union, and probably there is not a county but that is in some way represented. Except that of the United States government, it is the only work of the sort in existence, covering the entire country, and has many thousands more names than the government possesses. My entire time is being devoted to extending it, in the hope that before my passing the government will possess it, in which case the greatest good will be accomplished.

I want names of cities, counties, townships, settlements, villages, hamlets, streams, lakes, ponds, mountains, hills, springs, valleys, hollows, sections and any other names of places, together with when, by whom and why they were so named. If possible, every name should be located within a county, so that it may be exactly located.

I want every locality in the country as fully represented as possible, and must depend on the residents therein to help me. Will you do so by sending me a few names of which you have knowledge?

WILLIAM GLADSTONE STEEL
15 United States Bank Bldg.

PORTLAND'S GRAND OPERA

Portland's own grand opera season is near at hand. On Friday and Saturday nights, April 27 and 28, at the municipal auditorium, the Portland Opera association, Mrs. E. L. Thompson, president, with Robert Corruccini as musical director, will present Verdi's tuneful and intensely interesting opera "Ernani." A splendid cast of principles, a chorus of 75, an orchestra of 30, and a large ballet will make up the ensemble. It will be the most magnificent grand opera staged here since the visit of the Chicago company, headed by Mary Garden.

This is the tenth season of the local organization's activities, each being more successful than the preceding in every way. A remarkable thing in connection with the association is that it exists entirely on its merits, without subsidies of any kind. This would not be possible were not the productions of exceptionally high standard. Musical Director Corruccini was for years connected with the largest touring grand opera companies of the world, including that headed by the famous Melba. He made his first visit to Portland as member of the Lombardi Opera Company and it was on one of its visits he concluded to make this city his home. Since that time, he has devoted the best of his talent and the vast store of experience to build up the organization which has attracted nation wide attention because of its remarkable success both artistically and financially. The Chicago and New York grand opera ventures result in deficits every year that run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars that are cheerfully met by the public spirited citizens there, but the Portland organization manages to meet not only its artistic demands but also all its financial obligations without calling upon the public for anything but patronage for its performances. And the prices are popular. The opera will be sung in English.

HAVE YOU NOTICED?

That the Portland baseball team returned home with a standing of .500?

That this is better than they usually do?

That they lost the opener here last Tuesday?

That the game was witnessed by over 22,000 fans?

That the sound of the lawnmower is heard in the land?

That the doctors have warned marathon dancers against weakening their hearts by such continuous exertion?

That their advice sounds like good sense?

That track athletes are digging their spikes in again?

That we are having a musical treat in the form of the opera the "Gondoliers" at Franklin High School Friday and Saturday nights

That hay fever is getting in its best licks now?

That victtems are numerous?

That the grass is freckled again?

That the political parties are looking over prospective material?

That the Herald's front page is full of news?

That it is time for the May periodicals?

That sugar is going up?

CHILDREN'S MOVIE PARTY APRIL 21

The second big children's movie party under the joint auspices of the Oregon council of the National Motion Picture league and the Portland Parent-Teachers' council will be held at the Liberty Theatre, Saturday morning, April 21. In order to make sure that every child will have an opportunity to see the pictures, two performances will be given, one at 9:30 and one at 11. The feature film will be "Timothy's Quest," from the famous story of child life by Kate Douglas Wiggins. An "Our Gang" comedy, an animated cartoon and a community sing will complete the program. The admission will be 15 cents for children and 35 cents for adults. Grown-ups will be admitted only when accompanied by children. The party is being arranged by Mrs. D. B. Catton, representing the Motion Picture league and Mrs. J. Paul Jones, representing the Parent-Teachers' council. The National Motion Picture league is a co-operative organization which is working for better motion pictures through a policy of constructive criticism. It maintains a national reviewing board in New York City which views all films before they are released to the theatres. Each week a list is sent out giving the name and a short synopsis of each film which has been deemed suitable for family entertainment purposes. The general public is asked to give preference to these films thereby creating a demand for the better type of pictures. No public mention is made of films not endorsed. The producer is notified and told why the film is not deemed suitable.

Miscellany

By Autolycus

I suppose there were scaremongers wearing the cloaks of prophets as far back as the days of ancient Rome. Perhaps ever in ancient Egypt there were people who deplored the vanity of the burial of King Tutankhamen on the ground that the world would be burned up in five hundred years. On the other hand, perhaps there were no fictitious prophets in those days, for there were no newspapers to give publicity to the false prophets, and newspaper publicity is the inspiration of our modern prophets. In the past few weeks we have had one prophet declaring that Europe is to disappear in a terrific terrestrial upheaval, and that a new continent will appear in the Pacific; another soothsayer who says that the colored races will soon dominate the earth; and a seer who sees that the last sane man will disappear from the earth in 2,123, after which everyone will be insance. City editors are still in the market, for speculations of this sort. Contributors are reminded that they should write on one side of the paper only.

GRAINS OF GOLD

Dear Lord that I might bring to Thee
My weary soul for rest.
For fain would I safe sheltered be,
At home among the blest.

When Thou wouldst have me give Thee smiles,
I gave Thee nought but tears.
To all affection's gentle wiles
I bring Thee nought but fears.

Give me the strength the cross to take
With smiling lips this day,
That I may bear it for Thy sake,
Nor faint beside the way.

Abide with me then, gentle Friend,
Upon life's weary shore.
That when this pilgrimage shall end,
I stray from Thee no more.

—Brother Reginald, C.SS.R.

Notes and News

Just before the adjournment of congress the senate committee on immigration was told that "immigrant radicalism and immigrant ignorance had been greatly exaggerated." Detailed statistics were presented, covering every state in the union, purporting to show that "the leading states in foreign-born showed a low socialist vote." The material was presented by the Railway Business association and other large industrial organizations which are seeking to suspend the 3 per cent limitation of the immigration law. The industrial prosperity of this country, they declared, depends upon foreign-born labor both for unskilled work and as material for skilled labor.

Hilaire Belloc, who is at present lecturing in this country, sizes up the modern newspaper press in one of his talks. A great evil has grown up in his own country, England, and generally in Europe owing to the fact that newspaper publishing has become a great commercial enterprise. The owners hire writers to make opinions to order; the independence of editors has disappeared in the process. The condition which Belloc deplores as to Europe also has made its way in America. His notion is that the remedy lies with the small, independent papers, chiefly weeklies.

The program of what is called the Moderate party has been published in England. The Moderates want the Irish question referred to the league of nations; with that problem out of the way they propose to pay the national debt by "a surrender to the state of war period profits in excess of 10,000 pounds sterling in indivdual hands" and by "a surrender to the state of all property in individual hands in excess of 100,000 pounds sterling." Two reasons are given to support these proposals: they are needed in order to pay the nation's debts and it is only by some such surrender that the capitalist system can be saved from the socialist attack.

The Oregon Voter is so generally sound in its views that it grieves us to see our neighbor dealing with the minimum wage decision in the spirit of early nineteenth individualism. "In the long run," says the Voter, "women will be paid for their labor just what that labor is worth to the employer." What the Voter means is that women will not be paid more than what their labor is worth to the employer; in the absence of labor unions or a legal minimum or some other compulsion it is not at all certain that women will be paid what their labor is "worth" and experience shows that over wide industrial areas and long periods of time they have not been paid what their labor was reasonably "worth."

"Regardless of the dicta of legislatures and courts, economic law continues to operate with pitiless precision," says the Voter. There was a time when economic law sent rum from Boston to the western coast of Africa to pay for negro slaves who were brought to the West Indies and traded for molasses with which to make more New England rum. Legislation, however, suspended this particular economic law. Economic law once sent little children of six years into the English coal mines but that law has been repealed. As a matter of fact many so-called inexorable economic laws are merely more or less valid generalizations based on what is often an insufficient study of the facts and are susceptible of revision in the light of more careful investigation.

His Black Hair Turns Red.

Belleville, Ia.—City Health Officer and Fumigator Adam Herr was a dark brunette when he became a city official. Now he is a strawberry blond. His jet black hair has turned a brilliant red. Officer Herr blames the transition on the fumes from a new brand of exceptionally strong formaldehyde he has been using in fumigating houses.

UNION PACIFIC CHIEF PROTESTS

Does Not Favor Grouping of Western Railroads Proposed By Hale Holden.

JUDGE LOVETT'S STATEMENT

Declares a Re-Merger of Harriman System to Be the Only Fair Basis of Competition With Northern Lines

San Francisco, April 2, 1923

"Consolidating all railways west of Chicago and the Mississippi River into four systems as proposed recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, would create many unnatural alliances and would greatly strengthen the so-called Hill group of railroads and greatly weaken the so-called Harriman group," said Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific System, at today's hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Henry C. Hall.

The commission's tentative plan comprising seven instead of four systems was characterized as affording the basis and ground work which should be departed from only with great caution. The Holden plan grouping the Union Pacific with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was strongly condemned, the witness explaining that the commission's plan of placing the Chicago & Northwestern with the Union Pacific was the only logical grouping, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul being a competitor and the Chicago & Northwestern a connection and natural ally.

"Should the Hill lines merger be approved," Judge Lovett said, "a re-merger of the Harriman lines, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, should be authorized to meet the strong combination which would be effected by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington. The retention of the Central Pacific by the Southern Pacific with the same conditions imposed by the commission in the recent hearing, is satisfactory to the Union Pacific, as they protect with reasonable adequacy the rights of the Union Pacific," he said. Continuing he added: "Another striking effect of the way the Holden plan treats the old Harriman system appears when after assigning to the Southern Pacific the Rock Island, it also puts with the Southern Pacific the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems, with which the Southern Pacific does but little business, and with which it would have occasion to do even less after acquiring the Rock Island and also the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient—which the press dispatches report is about to be abandoned—the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf and a half interest in the Denver & Rio Grande Western and the Denver and Salt Lake. The latter feature is especially significant because it would indeed effectually 'bottle up' or as Professor Ripley expressed it, 'short circuit' the Union Pacific, since it would give the Southern Pacific a line of its own through from San Francisco to Chicago by way of Ogden and Denver paralleling the Union Pacific from Ogden both to Omaha and Kansas City and paralleling also the lines allocated to the Union Pacific from Omaha to Chicago and elsewhere east of the Missouri river.

"The plan is more kind to the Santa Fe system, for it takes away from the Union Pacific group, where the commission's tentative plans places it, the Chicago & Northwestern, which in connection with the Union Pacific is the door and gateway for most of the competition out of Chicago with the Santa Fe for Pacific coast traffic, and turns it over to the Santa Fe together with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, which is the principal connection and almost the sole reliance of the Union Pacific for traffic coming to its line at Omaha from St. Paul, Minneapolis and that territory. It gives to the Santa Fe the Canadian Pacific controlled lines, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Saint Marie and the Spokane International, thereby taking away another valuable connection of the Union Pacific at Spokane.

"Thus the plan sends the Santa Fe as far into the northwest as Spokane, Washington. By going through Canada and stopping short of Puget Sound, however, its capacity for harm to the business of other lines of the northwest would not be great, for while almost in sight of the promised land Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Portland, it is given no entrance therein, but is held safely on the east side of the Cascade mountains at Spokane. The Santa Fe is also given the St. Louis Southwestern, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, the Western Pacific and a half interest in the Denver & Rio Grande Western the Denver and Salt Lake. It takes away from the Santa Fe, however, the Colorado and Southern and the Ft. Worth and Denver City, which the tentative plan of the commission put with the Santa Fe consolidation, and transfers them to the group embracing the Burlington and other strong Hill lines."

LITTLE NOW GOES TO WASTE

Science Has Discovered Innumerable Methods for Turning Rubbish to Profitable Uses.

One of the most remarkable features of modern life is that nothing need be wasted.

Science has discovered ways of turning every kind of rubbish into something useful. Refuse is burned in specially constructed furnaces, and the heat produced is turned into steam which is used for driving the dynamos that produce electric light. Even the ashes are used to make cement.

Soapsuds, which formerly polluted our rivers, are now strained, mixed with lime, and pressed into bricks, which, when burned, give three times the amount of heat that a similar quantity of coal gas would produce.

A dead horse can be put to almost endless uses. The hair is turned into hair-cloth and stuffing for mattresses; the hide forms leather table coverings; the tendons are made into glue and gelatine; the flesh is used as food for cats and dogs, and the blood is manufactured into prusslate of potash and manure. The bones reappear as knifehandles.

Jelly has been made from old boots and whisky from old shirts. Sawdust can be made into quite eatable cakes, and fish-scales into artificial pearls.

ANTI-KLAN VICTORY WON IN LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge.—Judge H. F. Brunot of Baton Rouge, anti-Ku Klux Klan candidate for associate justiceship of the Louisiana Supreme Court is the recipient of many congratulatory telegrams as a result of his victory over two Ku Klux candidates in the recent election. Judges Robert S. Ellis and Columbus Reid of Amite, who opposed Judge Brunot and who were supported by the Klan are planning to contest the election, it has been rumored.

One of the telegrams congratulating the anti-Klan candidate on his victory was signed by Mayor R. L. Dade, and nineteen other citizens of Mer Rouge, La., the scene of outrages and murders which were the subject of an open hearing instigated by the State authorities last January.

Champoeg Meeting May 5

Under the joint auspices of the Oregon Pioneer Association and the Oregon Historical Society the 23d annual observance of founders' day will take place at Champoeg Saturday May 5. Judge P. H. D'Arcy, pioneer of 1857, and past president of the association, will be president of the day. The steamer Madeline has been chartered for the excursion and will leave the foot of Alder street at 7:30 A. M. on that day and will stop at Wilsonville to accommodate passengers on the Oregon electric.

THE SHORTEST WAY HOME

"Let's take a short cut home from school this afternoon," said Dave to his younger brother, Joe. "It's most a mile and a half around by the road and takes us half an hour, but I'm sure we could get there in fifteen minutes if we went straight across the lots."

"All right, let's," said Joe. "Are you sure mother won't care?"

"I asked her this morning," replied Dave, "and she told me she didn't think it was a very good plan, but we could try it if we wanted to. And then she said that sometimes the longest way round was the shortest way home. I don't see what she meant by that. The longest way couldn't be the shortest."

"Maybe when mother sees how much sooner we get home this way, she'll think it's a good plan, after all," said Joe, as the boys started off.

They left the road and crossed the fields in the direction of their home. It was easy walking at first; across a smooth meadow, then over a plowed field. It was April, but spring was late and the ground still frozen.

Over the fence from the field was a stretch of woods. The underbrush was thick, and the boys were forced to go slowly.

"Ouch!" exclaimed Dave, as a climbing green-brier scraped across his face. "I'll be glad when we get out of here."

"So will I," said Joe. "My legs are scratched most to pieces, and I've torn a big hole in one stocking."

The woods soon thinned out into a scattered growth of trees, but here the boys found themselves in new trouble. The ground had been sloping down for some time, and now might fairly be called a swamp. Here for the first time the boys found ground that was not frozen. Pick their way as carefully as they could, still they made a misstep now and then. In a few minutes, both had feet that were wet and muddy to the shoe-tops. To make matters worse, they soon came out on the banks of a small stream.

"How're we going to get across here, I'd like to know?" demanded Joe. "It's too wide to jump."

"If it was warm weather we could wade; it isn't deep," said Dave. "But I don't want to get my feet any wetter. They're most frozen now. We'll go along the bank a ways and maybe we'll find a log we can cross on."

"Wonder what time it is," said Joe. "Seems to me our short cut isn't so very short. I'm getting tired. We'd have been home long ago if we'd gone around by the road."

"You're right, Joe," agreed his brother. "I begin to understand now what mother meant about the longest way round being the shortest. But cheer up, I see an old tree trunk across the stream ahead, and I guess we can get over on that. Then it can't be much farther."

The tree-trunk proved to be rather small, and did not look very strong, but Joe managed to get safely across. Not so with Dave, however. Though only a year older he was much heavier than his brother. He was halfway across the stream when there came a sharp crack and the next instant Dave found himself up to his knees in icy water.

It was only a few steps to shore, and he soon scrambled out, but in his excitement he dropped the spelling-book and arithmetic which he had been carrying. Before he could get them out they were soaked through and through.

"Well!" exclaimed Dave, putting the dripping books in his lunch-box. "Let's hurry up and get home before anything else happens."

They hurried through a short stretch of woods and came out on the edge of a large cleared field. "Oh, I know where we are now," cried Dave. "That yellow barn is Mr. Ryder's. The road is just beyond it. But say," he continued, "I guess we haven't come very straight. We're most half a mile past our house."

"Oh, dear," sighed Joe, "I thought we were most home. Well, come on." He climbed over the fence and Dave followed.

They were hardly ten yards from the fence, however, when Dave stopped short; then, seizing his brother by the arm, he whirled him about. "Run!" he shouted. "Run! Back over the fence! Quick!" The boys threw themselves over the fence with not a second to spare. Mr. Ryder's big white bulldog was scarcely a yard behind.

"I forgot all about him," panted Dave. "He won't let anybody go across the Ryder farm. We've got to go way around it."

And go around it they did, over sticks, stones and briers. They were both tired now, and they stumbled and fell often, but at length two cold, wet, scratched boys tumbled over the last fence and into the road.

"Most home now," said Dave, "and I guess we won't try that short cut again very soon."

"I know I won't," said Joe, "and maybe next time you'll believe mother knows best, even though you don't understand."

"I certainly will," agreed Dave.—S. S. Times.

Not So Fast

"Oh, Mamma," cried Blanche, "I heard such a tale about Edith! I did not think she could be so naughty. One—"

"My dear," said her mother, "before you tell it we will see if your story will pass through three sieves."

"What does that mean, Mamma?"

"I will explain. In the first place, let me ask you about your story. Is it true?"

"I suppose so. I heard it from Grace White, and she is a great friend of Edith's."

"And does she show her friendship by telling tales of her? In the next place, though you can prove it to be true, is it kind?"

"I did not mean to be unkind, but I am afraid it was."

"And is it necessary?"

"No, of course not, Mamma. There was no need for mentioning it at all."

"Always ask these three questions first when you are temnted to tell something about others."—Citizen.