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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1919.

ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT.

Soldiers returning from France land in the United States without money, though many months' pay is due them. If they are sick, no hospitals are ready to receive them. No provision has been made for their civil employment, except that the Government employment offices are open to them as to any civilian. No allowance has been made for their maintenance until they find employment, such as the allies have made. They are no longer needed by the Government since the Marne has been won, the Hindenburg line wiped out, the Argonne forest cleared of machine guns, and the last battalion found; so they are given no more attention by the Government, and they are cast aside like an old, well-worn shoe. Yet they are well-worn in winning the victories for which President Wilson has been receiving the laurels. Care for the returning soldiers should have had the attention of Congress last Summer, but Congress blandly assumed that the war would last another year at least, and it whittled away the time in needless talk. Having caught Congress unprepared for war, Germany caught it unprepared for peace, by unexpectedly making an unexpected surrender. As Congress had to make an Army after war began, so it has to make provision for the soldiers' homecoming after they are at home. The cause of the soldiers' homecoming is a National shame, is not far to seek. The President, from the day of his first inauguration, has taken all initiative into his own hands until he has finally destroyed all power of initiative in his cabinet members in Congress. The only present member of the Cabinet who has shown any of this quality is Secretary Lane. He is the only one who has made any concrete proposal for readjustment to peace conditions, but he has been completely fixed before it will be workable. The other Cabinet members are obedient clerks, especially since Mr. McAdoo stepped out. The Democratic members of Congress have degenerated into rubber stamps, by the President's decisions, the only exceptions being those who have made well-merited criticism of the administration and have received condign punishment, and those few who have had hobbies to ride.

The present session opened, the eleventh hour for demobilization and readjustment legislation had struck. If the President had called upon Congress to give this work preference over all else, it would doubtless have gone down to the bottom all the speed of which it is capable. He said nothing in his address about care of the soldiers during demobilization, left everything to our "quick and resourceful" people, simply commending the laboring soldier to the railroad problem and gave it up, and announced that he was going to Europe to settle the affairs of the world and would run the United States by wireless. Since his departure the Government has been like a family deserted by both parents, or like a flock of sheep milling around without a shepherd. The dollar-a-year men who had injected some business energy and efficiency into the departments have returned to their civilian status, leaving the small-size chiefs to shift for themselves. In the absence of the big chief to tell them what to do, and of the business men to show them how to do it, these tame politicians are at a loss, any initiative or courage they ever had having been drilled out of them. The so-called Democratic leaders in Congress are in as bad a predicament. They are not accustomed to propose anything without the President's O. K., and they have been used to carry their troubles to him. They can scarcely do anything but wait. About the only Democrats who originate an idea are men like Senators Chamberlain, Hitchcock or Reed, and they expose the administration's deficiencies more unsparringly than any Republicans.

Since the President himself has reduced both the heads of departments and Congress to this condition of impotence by taking all initiative into his own hands, his duty is to come home and take the lead in urgently needed legislation, that the soldiers may be paid, fed, healed and put to work and that industry may be speedily readjusted to the new conditions which have suddenly arisen. The zeal of the American people for the salvation of democracy in Europe does not flag, but they do not forget that the President was elected for the primary duty of caring for democracy in the United States. If it should not soon receive more attention than it now has, it may get into bad way and may even be compelled to ask the aid of democracy in Europe for help. Surely the President does not desire such an anti-climax to his efforts to "make the world safe for democracy."

Amateur gardeners will do well to heed the advice of the horticulturist who reminds them that in making their plans for next year's vegetable patches they should disregard the temptations offered by seed catalogues to experiment with new and untried varieties. There is quite enough novelty in the adventure itself, without injecting into it the uncertainties that attend production which does not have local experience as a guide. There is nearly always good

reason for the predominance of the "standards," and the reason is apt to be that they are best fitted to produce under given conditions of soil, climate and cultivation. Experimentation with new strains which does not include enlightening seed selection as sought to be practiced by every farmer, can advantageously be left in times like these to the professionals and the agricultural colleges. Efforts should be concentrated, in 1919 as in previous years, upon obtaining the greatest possible yields of staple food-stuffs.

HARD TO GET DOWN TO FACTS.

Reports that the American delegation has agreed on a working plan for a league of nations and that it will be one of the first things to be laid before the congress have done little to allay the public's doubts as to the wisdom of the course. It is known that as late as President Wilson's departure from Paris he appeared to lay down a working plan and that he preferred to have the delegates offered first—January 12, 1919, and then to depart from Paris, January 13.

The President is sure only that he wants a league of nations, but he is not clear what kind of a league of nations. He is not alone. The American people are in about the same fix. They want permanent peace and they think it may be had if the Nations are agreed to keep it and keep their agreement. But how are they to be made to keep their pledge? Through a league of course. What league? President Wilson will make up his mind after others have made up theirs. It will be easy perhaps to determine what he does not want—easier by much than to declare what he wants. But he knows that he wants a league. So does everybody else want a league.

When the President, or anybody, is asked to descend from the heights of pure generalization to the lower levels of fact, he is at once obvious that the path is strewn with trouble. The Association Opposed to National Prohibition evidently possesses more money than judgment. One can imagine no more futile effort than an advertising campaign in Oregon to prevent the ratification of the National amendment. Yet the association's advertisements—and they cost money—are before us. Tomorrow or in the next succeeding day or two the Legislature will ratify the amendment with but few, if any, negative votes. It is a wild alarm the liquor association sounds. Prohibition is likely to promote Bolshevism, is its theme. Yet the Bolsheviki in Russia hastened to the wine cellars of the wealthy, and they promptly restored the manufacture of vodka.

We shall have a rise of Bolshevism to noticeable proportions only if there shall be lack of common sense in providing a practical readjustment of industry. If rioting in any city, in which liquor is openly sold, one of the first acts of the authorities will be to close the saloons, that the hunger-driven mob may not be enlarged by others crazed by drink. But the front of the liquor characterists to frighten us with a loud cry of "boo!" is relatively unimportant. The significance of the feverish campaign is that John Barleycorn is at the crisis of his life. The flowers have been cut, the harvest prepared, and the prospective market is already pricing drunkard habits.

LEAVE IT TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.
 It is somewhat of a concession for Bainbridge Colby, who is acting chairman of the Shipping Board during the absence of Chairman Hurley in Europe, to advocate private operation of Government-owned ships. It is the fashion for Government officials to desire to hold everything that they have brought under Government operation and to reach out for more. But Mr. Colby proposes "continuation of Government building in order to give stability to the American shipbuilding industry," accompanied by "a limited degree of Government operation, chiefly in pioneering in trades where private capital might not care to venture at first, and in establishing certain lines of steamship service."
 What evidence has the Shipping Board given that indefinite continuance of shipbuilding for the Government would stabilize the industry, or that operation of any ships by the Government would be more successful in trade than would private operation? The board at first pinned its faith to the South and East for wood ship down, and when those sections fell down, it turned to the Pacific Coast, where the material had been used with success to two generations. It blundered again by discarding the designs which experience had proved good and by forcing upon Pacific Coast builders designs made by architects from the East and South. It blundered again by constructing the three great fabricated steel shipyards on the Atlantic Coast, with poverty of results in the shape of finished tonnage, which contrasts sharply with the enormous sums poured into the plant, and the fact that the shipyards American merchant marine with ships built at excessive cost, and has injured the good name which the wood ship had won by forcing its own designs upon builders and then condemning all wood ships as inferior to the steel. Its blunders again by constructing the three great fabricated steel shipyards on the Atlantic Coast, with poverty of results in the shape of finished tonnage, which contrasts sharply with the enormous sums poured into the plant, and the fact that the shipyards American merchant marine with ships built at excessive cost, and has injured the good name which the wood ship had won by forcing its own designs upon builders and then condemning all wood ships as inferior to the steel.

Justice to the shipbuilder as well as the interest of the merchant marine requires that the board finish the vessels for which it has contracted, whether of wood or steel, but it should make no more contracts. When the tonnage now under contract has been completed, the United States will have 18,000,000 deadweight tons, which is about half of the British tonnage in 1914. By that time the industry should have shaken down into a normal running order, with executives and workmen who have acquired skill, and it should be in a position to take private contracts in competition with other nations. It will arrive at that stage far more quickly if set free from Government dictation, to practice economy and inventiveness under the spur of competition. If the Shipping Board had made a good record, it would still be ill-equipped to take on the enormous engineering work of which Mr. Colby speaks. The pioneer in any field is the man who breaks away from a rut and explores new fields with bold, quick initiative. The tendency of any Government board or official is to settle into a rut. The subordinate official lacks initiative because he shirks responsibility and fears to risk censure; and the actual pioneering by the Shipping Board on new trade routes would have to be done by subordinates. The Shipping Board has shown initiative for the emergency drove it on, but it has made a brilliant record of blunders. If any man with such a record were to apply to a good business man for employment, he would promptly be invited to close the door from the outside.

THE MURDER OF A YEAR.
 It is true, as Frederick L. Hoffman suggests in a review of the homicide record for 1917 in the Spectator, that it becomes more and more apparent that the statistics of this kind as the year under review approaches the end of the infernal period, but the outstanding fact that the total shows an increase for the year by comparison with the five-year period 1912-16, is worthy of attention. There is no reason to appear, in appreciation of the sanctity of human life. The homicide rate for the year in question increased in seventeen cities and decreased in fourteen. The net result is an increase of 8.4 per cent of the population, or 4.7 per cent. Yet, as Mark Twain said of the weather, "Everybody talks of the subject, but no one ever does anything about it." Law enactment is apparently inadequate. Murder is against the law everywhere. Law enforcement agencies according to localities, but the percentage of convictions by juries is notoriously small. That the tendency toward homicide is relatively constant in this country is indicated by the fact that it was not much influenced by the war, into which we entered early in the year for which statistics are given. There was no sudden stimulus of the murderous spirit on that account. The influenza epidemic, it has been recently noted, has actually caused more homicidal tragedies than the war, but this is a special subject for study by the alienists. The slayers in these instances undoubtedly had become mentally unbalanced. But all that a negligible few of the 178 homicides in 1917 in this country is to be set into a rut. The subordinate official lacks initiative because he shirks responsibility and fears to risk censure; and the actual pioneering by the Shipping Board on new trade routes would have to be done by subordinates. The Shipping Board has shown initiative for the emergency drove it on, but it has made a brilliant record of blunders. If any man with such a record were to apply to a good business

man for employment, he would promptly be invited to close the door from the outside. The best prospect for development and permanent maintenance of an American merchant marine lies in the free play of private enterprise, under laws modeled after those of the most successful shipping Nation in the world, and with such aid from the Government as would compensate for regular mail lines and for employment of American officers and seamen who would be enrolled in the Naval Reserve. If the excess cost of ships were written off as a war charge, so that they might be sold at prices equivalent to the value of foreign tonnage, American merchants and shipping men would open trade routes as they did in the clipper ship days, provided they were released from our Strait-jacket navigation laws.

WITH FIFTY AIR PASSENGERS.

A new seaplane, called the N. C-1, has made a flight near New York carrying 50 persons. It has three Liberty motors of 400-horsepower each, 1200 horsepower in all, and is capable of a speed of 80 miles an hour. The seaplane, unloaded, weighs six and a half tons and has a gross lifting power of 11 tons. The mind finds it hard to imagine a great mass of 22,000 pounds speeding through the air. But here it is with heavier loads. The N. C-1 is an accomplished fact. Accidents are rare when stunts are not attempted, and when a competent pilot is in charge. It requires no gift of prophecy to foretell that the day of universal aviation is near. The fruits of war in the sky are to be gathered by the enterprise of commercial industry. The talk of a long flight across the Atlantic does not now seem a mere dream. There will be no great surprise when the record is made. An aviator has flown from Sacramento to Seattle and return. It is difficult because of the height of the Sielkvi mountains. But the time is doubtless coming when a journey by air from Portland to San Francisco will be mere commonplace of travel. Once the English channel seemed an almost insuperable obstacle to air navigation. Now thousands have gone over and back. Why should mere mountains stop the certain progress of aviation?

MILITARY QUESTIONS ANSWERED.
 The following named correspondents will be glad to answer questions concerning disposition of particular military organizations among the answers to other inquirers printed on page 5, Section 5, of the Sunday Oregonian, January 12:
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 Anxious Mother, South Bend, Wash.
 A Reader, The Dalles, Or.
 A Reader, Portland.
 A Subscriber, Hillsboro, Or.

THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION.
 Romantic interest attaches to the news from the Society Islanders that the older generation of natives has been practically wiped out by the epidemic of influenza, which now threatens the remainder of the population with extinction. The Society Islanders, to the superficial observer, are a Polynesian race, possessed of elements of ethnological superiority which are not easy to explain. They had the rudiments of a culture when the islands were discovered more than three centuries ago by a Spanish explorer. The accounts of Cook and other voyagers two centuries afterward, show that they had developed a feudal system of Government for which one must examine the Middle Ages in Europe to find an approximate parallel. Unlike the tribes of other groups in Oceania, they had built comfortable dwellings and knew something of ironmongery. Their early ruling classes included men of high intellectual capacity and a strong character. The famous society of the Arocs, which had for its aim the cultivation of literary, dramatic and religious mysticism in which all Polynesians reached their highest development at Tahiti, flourished among them. The researches of scientists and the works of romancers. The traditions of the mysterious "South Seas" were crystallized in the life of this most advanced of Polynesian peoples. Because they were kindly by nature, they were slow to adopt the ways of Western civilization. Society Islanders won a place for themselves in history and literature quite disproportionate to their numbers. The people are now victims of the preoccupation of the world with other problems. Their comparative isolation was heightened by the war, which diverted shipping to other routes. Like other primitive peoples, they were highly susceptible to maladies of civilization. The influenza epidemic, taking tragic toll from them was introduced, it is said, by passengers on a steamship from Australia which touched at Paapea. Before help could be reached there, even if it had been hastened, a seventh of the population had died. The proportion of deaths may be immensely larger. Hospitality of a simple people to the strange race which has gone among them may be the cause of their disappearance, a consummation which would be regarded as a real tragedy by all who are concerned for the welfare of their fellow men.

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A man has to go down sick before he realizes his wife is the best nurse in the world.

The board re-elected Mr. Lea, thereby establishing the status of the next State Fair.

The good men are leaving the Cabinet to make a living elsewhere.

be found elsewhere than in a highly educated, sensitive and aroused public opinion, which shall take account of the enormity of the offense of murder from the social viewpoint and demand protective measures. Only this can check the will to do murder. But examination of the statistics of the manner in which murders were committed in the period 1912-16 seems to warrant the conclusion that something might be done to curb their frequency while we are waiting for the millennial dawn. Something, for example, like a check upon the implements of destruction.

In the five years in question, the total number of murders in the registration area was, for the cities, 10,785, and for the rural sections, 7645. Of those in the cities, 6135, or 56.8 per cent, were committed by use of firearms; 1648, or 15.3 per cent, with cutting or piercing instruments, and the remainder by "all other means." In the rural regions, 6238, or 69 per cent, were committed with firearms, and 831, or 13.5 per cent, with cutting instruments. The high preponderance of use of firearms suggests that very considerable protection might be given to human life by more effective restrictions upon the sale of these weapons. It is well known that under present ordinances, practically any adult can buy firearms at will, and he desires. This remedy, suggested by the writer in the Spectator, is not offered as a complete cure, but as a palliative measure probably worth while. Laxity of laws governing sale of firearms reflects in some degree the lamentable public indifference toward homicide already noted.

There is no doubt that our high murder rate does "reflect most seriously upon the attained degree of our civilization, methods of thought and methods of life." It is a subject with which educators and clergymen, among others, might profitably concern themselves more generally. But if restrictions upon sale of firearms are to be considered, they will reduce the number of murders by only a fraction, they are worth analyzing. It is the conclusion of the homicide figures that they would accomplish much good.

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Those Who Come and Go.

J. B. Williams, Pacific Coast director of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, was at the Hotel Portland yesterday en route to San Francisco from Camp Lewis, where he recently inspected the various enterprises of his department. "I found Camp Lewis the best conducted of any camp on the Pacific Coast," testified Mr. Williams, "and believe that it cannot be equaled by any in the country. There is a tremendous sympathy manifested here for our work on the part of the officers generally and the company commanders. I believe that the Government, through the vocational department, will be exceedingly prepared to work with the civilian authorities and agencies in the important matter of replacement of men discharged from the service." Mr. Williams is accompanied by Lieutenant Robert Newbegin, also of the commission.

"He can hoist a 100-pound pack on his back and tramp for 20 miles without turning a hair or slacking step." That is the tribute which State Game Warden Thomas, district warden for Curry and Coos counties, and the warden of Douglas and Lane, Warden Thomas was in Portland the other day as a witness in a moonshining case, relative to the still discovered in the vicinity of Lane County. "The principal trouble in my district," said Jim Thomas, "is the hunting of deer with dogs. I recommend that a law be enacted which shall prohibit the use of dogs in hunting. Among woodsmen, Warden Thomas is known far and near for his ability as a hunter and his cool and never-failing sense of direction in the mapless tall timber.

A. E. Reames, popular resident and well-known attorney of Southern Oregon, is at the Hotel Portland for a few days, registering from his home town of Medford. "The 'flu' is all but the rage of the past in Medford," said Mr. Reames, referring to the severity of the epidemic which has been so common in the past. "The 'flu' is all but the rage of the past in Medford," said Mr. Reames, referring to the severity of the epidemic which has been so common in the past. "The 'flu' is all but the rage of the past in Medford," said Mr. Reames, referring to the severity of the epidemic which has been so common in the past. "The 'flu' is all but the rage of the past in Medford," said Mr. Reames, referring to the severity of the epidemic which has been so common in the past.

Tracing of Convalescent.
 NASEL, Wash., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—My brother went to France with Company B, 181st Infantry. He was transferred to Company K, 18th Infantry, and is now in England. I have heard from him since that time. I understand that the 18th Infantry is in the hospital at Weir. I would like to take a course in hotel clerkship. I inquired the reporter, toying artfully with a box of hostelry matches, "Where could we write for that?" "I know it!" replied the senior Gillespie, as he twirled the register and dipped the pen for another guest.

Do not overstuff. Eat an apple before retiring and sleep the regular number of hours. Then you may not need a doctor, who is busy elsewhere.

The Cabinet as well as the Army is demobilizing and when the President comes he may need a new one. Some men dislike being a row of dittos.

Do you note the lack of news of distress and disorder from Tacoma? For a quiet and genteel place in which to live, commend us to Tacoma.

It was not to be expected that Berger would like the espionage act. It was passed in order to win the condemnation of such men as he is.

There is popular belief one will not catch influenza while attending church, and more than one will be hit by lightning at the same place.

The only kings and queens who hold their crowns are those who led their people to victory, or who kept out of the war.

WHAT "IRISH FREEDOM" MEANS

That Depends on Which Party Uses the Expression.
 OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—What does the term "freedom for Ireland" mean? Wherein does the administration of government differ in Ireland from the laws as administered in other British possessions, to-wit: Scotland, Canada, etc?
 READER.

The meaning of "Irish Freedom" depends on whether the term is used by the Nationalists or Sinn Feiners. For many years the people of the north and west demanded home rule, that is, establishment of a separate Irish Parliament and executive to control such of the British laws as applied to the British crown. That is what the Nationalists called Irish freedom. That demand was granted by the law enacted in 1914, but suspended for the duration of the war. The Sinn Fein party, which has just elected two-thirds of the Irish members to the British Parliament, demands complete separation from and independence of Great Britain, and that is the meaning of "Irish Freedom" as employed by that party.

Canada is a self-governing dominion under the British crown. It has complete independence as to internal affairs except that the executive is a governor-general appointed by the British government and that laws of the Canadian and provincial Parliaments are subject to veto by the imperial Parliament when they are contrary to British foreign policy. Also Canadian foreign relations are controlled by British diplomacy. The Irish army, which has been trained against foreign aggression, and any contribution made by Canada is purely voluntary.

Ireland, like England, Scotland and Wales, has representation in the British Parliament. That body enacts laws for each of the four countries to meet their peculiar needs, but the liberties of the citizen are now the same in all. Some of the special laws for Ireland are aimed at insurrection and are called coercion laws. They are put in operation in disturbed districts when occasion requires, and are suspended when peace returns. Other special laws have been passed to buy the land from the landlords and sell it to the farmers. This expenditure was borne by all the British people. Free public universities have also been established at the general expense.

Rules of 500.
 KELSQ, Wash., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please tell me how to use the Joker in a nullo hand of 500? Also how the four of hearts and spades are played in no trumps. Do they have to be played only as a heart or spade or can they be played as a diamond and club, too?
 In nullo the Joker, as in other bids, is the highest card in the deck. It may be played only when the holder cannot follow suit. When in the hand of the bidder it of course precludes possibility of making the bid and should be discarded into the widow before the play begins. Only two fours are retained in a 500 deck and usually both red fours are selected for the purpose and are played according to suit. There is no reason why, if the players desire, one red four and one black four should not be retained instead, but to make them interchangeable as to suits in no trump would be a freak rule and would not be permissible unless agreed upon beforehand by all players.

Tracing of Convalescent.
 NASEL, Wash., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—My brother went to France with Company B, 181st Infantry. He was transferred to Company K, 18th Infantry, and is now in England. I have heard from him since that time. I understand that the 18th Infantry is in the hospital at Weir. I would like to take a course in hotel clerkship. I inquired the reporter, toying artfully with a box of hostelry matches, "Where could we write for that?" "I know it!" replied the senior Gillespie, as he twirled the register and dipped the pen for another guest.

Co. E, 117th Engineers.
 BUXTON, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me the present location of Company E, 117th Engineers, A. P. O. 121, Hillsboro, Wash. I am listed for early return or will they go with the Army of occupation? Also will Company F, 162d Infantry, return soon?
 SOLDIER'S SISTER.

Co. A, 25th Engineers.
 WASCO, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Can you tell me where Company A, 25th Engineers, is located, or where they will land in the United States, or if it is a part of the Army of Occupation?
 SUBSCRIBER.

Wilbur Wright Detachment.
 EAGLE CREEK, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me if the Wilbur Wright Second Aerial Overseas Detachment is billed to come home.
 FRANK T. FUCHS.

450th Motor Truck Company.
 CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—To what division does the 450th Motor Truck Company belong and is it slated for return?
 GRACE SMITH.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.
 From The Oregonian of January 14, 1894. Lillooekalani has entirely abandoned all hope of ever regaining the throne of Hawaii and is now preparing arrangements for a bridging war against the United States for a large sum of money.

Fifty Years Ago.
 From The Oregonian of January 14, 1869. A consignment of four tons of salt, manufactured at the works at St. Helms, was yesterday received by the principal opponent of the Emperor has surrendered and there is a prospect of the restoration of order and a revival of trade.

Prisoner of War Escort Units.
 PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—My son was transferred from the 18th Infantry to the 181st Infantry. He was disabled and placed in P. W. E. Company 55. Will he be placed back in his original regiment or be brought back to the United States with the 181st? I have not seen prisoner-of-war escort units mentioned. Are they only temporary units to serve as such until prisoners are turned over to the home country?
 PROUD FATHER.

Beaver-ton.
 BEAVER-TON, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me the duty of a prisoner-of-war escort company, also whether P. W. E. Company 51, A. P. O. 717, is listed for return soon.
 ANXIOUS SISTER.

7th Artillery, C. A. C.
 VALE, Or., Jan. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly advise, if possible, where the 7th Artillery, C. A. C. is stationed, or any other information concerning its location.
 V. M.

Sinking German Schooners.
 Yes, I serve the German people well. I serve a cruel fate. But there's one thing that has tendency to modify my hate—That is, when returning soldiers tell, without a hitch or jar, How they sank the German schooners as they came across the bar.

Sinking German Schooners.
 We all know the Yankee soldier has been faithful to his trust. He's despoiled the old atrocities and laid them in the dust. But what sets my heart to throbbing in the stories of the sea? Is his sinking German schooners as they came across the bar.

Sinking German Schooners.
 When these brave boys in their khaki I go back to days so golden when I touched his sweetest reed; It won't harm to tell you frankly, in those days I sold at reed. For I sank the German schooners as they came across the bar.

Sinking German Schooners.
 I was just a plain copperwrench, in that old-time golden age. And I rode a baldface cayuse through the royal purple sage. There he held the reputation which my comrade thought to mar. For sinking German schooners as they came across the bar.

Ships.
 The ships that sail from England Are wondrous golden things. Flowers with sunset petals—Birds with moonlight wings. And oh the precious cargo! Each ship from England brings! The ships that sailed from Jersey Were lone some ones and grey. Phantoms come at dead of night. To steal our sleep away. But the ships that sail from England Are white dreams come to stay!
 GERTRUDE ROBISON, Dallas, Or.