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Portland, Monday, February 3, 1919.

FIRST TEST OF THE LEAGUE.

Decision of the inter-allied conference that the conquered German colonies shall be administered by the conquerors only as mandataries of the League of Nations, and that the United States is an important victory for President Wilson. It holds the allies true to the principle that transfers of territory shall no longer be made without regard to the rights, wishes or welfare of the inhabitants, and it makes the league a positive force with real, continuous work to do in supervising administration of the colonies. The same principle may be applied to territory wrested from the tyrants of the Turks, of which the inhabitants are as yet incapable of establishing and maintaining governments without direction and aid from the great nations. It may be applied to apply to China, which seeks release from the strangling influence of foreign concessions and spheres of influence.

The President called upon the other nations of the world to subscribe to the principles which they professed when they indorsed his fourteen points and they have responded. They have joined him in condemning the practice of autocracy in international politics, and they are called upon to prove their sincerity by abandoning that practice themselves. If they should now divide the spoils of war, and afterwards attempt to divide the Nations which would prevent transfers of territory by armed force, they would be exposed to the charge that they had taken all they wanted for themselves under the other nations' gaze, which they had condemned and had fought to change, and then had changed the rules to prevent any nation in future from making acquisitions in the old way. The difficulty of inducing the victorious nations to adopt the "self-denying ordinance" which fidelity to their principles demanded, and the necessity of introducing the principle of trusteeship in order to make the inevitable transfers of territory accord with those principles explain the President's insistence that the conference agree to establish the league before discussing the terms of peace to be offered the enemy.

The most vigorous protests naturally came from the British colonies adjacent to those of Germany. They say that Germany had used them as military and naval bases, and that they had fought to change, and then had changed the rules to prevent any nation in future from making acquisitions in the old way. The difficulty of inducing the victorious nations to adopt the "self-denying ordinance" which fidelity to their principles demanded, and the necessity of introducing the principle of trusteeship in order to make the inevitable transfers of territory accord with those principles explain the President's insistence that the conference agree to establish the league before discussing the terms of peace to be offered the enemy.

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to rebellion, and exposes itself to the charge of violating a treaty which the other party has faithfully observed. Doubtless it looks to the peace conference to induce the dominions to consent that the pledges be annulled and to persuade Japan to sacrifice whatever material benefit or prestige might be gained by extending over great areas in Africa and Oceania, in confidence that trade and ports will be open to it as to all other nations, and that no obstacle will be offered to extension of a railroad through the whole length of Africa.

After all, the practical way to make the League of Nations a fact, to give it strength and to inspire confidence in its ability to accomplish the benefit work assigned to it is for its founders to show their own confidence by putting their trust in it. Unless they do this they are in no position to ask other nations to trust it. Unless they are willing to sacrifice something, they can expect no sacrifice from others. If the three leading democratic nations become wholehearted members of the league and make all sacrifices to assume all the responsibilities which it implies, they have a good prospect of winning Italy and Japan to their view. Brazil would probably lead into line the Latin-American republics that are represented in Paris, and the smaller world would naturally fall into line. The United States, Great Britain and France are the big three which form the nucleus of the league's strength. Its establishment hangs on their readiness to sacrifice to themselves, even to their own hindrance and at their own risk, and on their ability to persuade other nations to abandon all claims inconsistent with those principles.

A UNIVERSITY NEED.

It is clearly to be inferred from the statement of the University Women's League as to the need at Eugene for a new building that the university is still feeling the effects of the series of referendum attacks upon its appropriations that were instituted a few years ago. At the time of the third successive referendum the state had passed through a period of extremely rapid growth in population, yet not a single building of any description has been erected in six years to provide for the greatly increased demands upon the university. Recitations were being held in basements, and in some classes the students were compelled to stand or sit on the floor.

PUZZLING.

The first—the very first—of the famous Fourteen Articles of Peace was as follows: "Open covenants of peace openly arrived at, in which there shall be no private understandings, secret treaties or alliances, which shall always be frank and in the public eye." So far as the public knows, the First Article, and all the Fourteen Articles, accepted in full by the principal powers, has never been repeated, nor repeated, nor even mentioned. It is, therefore, a little disconcerting to find in the New York World correspondent's account of the Saturday proceedings of the peace conference in Paris, in the Sunday Oregonian, the following paragraph: "There was something of a stir in the executive session this morning when the President announced that the Fourteen Articles printed in the Paris edition of the publication implied a breach of confidence."

THE OREGONS ARE COMING.

That was cheering news from Camp Dix yesterday of the return of the vanguard of Oregon soldiers. They are glad they went abroad and are glad to be coming home. They are a strain of joy running through all the say. What the officers say of the men is to be expected. They are fighters all. What the men say of their officers has the American ring—patriotism and loyalty. Was it feared these Oregonians would lose their hearts to the maids of France? Not so that it was visible. Heart for them return, and what will be another chapter. And for the women who have been waiting, they will have stories to tell of the girls, of course, for they are gentlemen all, but of war and the incidents of battle thrill, with no lack of listeners.

ROOSEVELT THE WRITER.

The wide variety of the intellectual interests of Theodore Roosevelt is shown no more clearly than by the list of titles of books which he wrote in the last thirty-six years of his life. The first of these, which was the "Hispanic Republics," was published in 1882, which was the year in which he entered the New York Legislature, being then a comparative youngster of 24. His average from that time on was more than a volume a year, allowing for the two volumes of "The Winning of the West," published between 1889 and 1896, and two volumes of "Life Histories of African Game Animals," published in 1914. This, however, would have been a huge task for one who devoted himself exclusively to authorship. It is necessary, in order to appraise his diligence at full value, to bear in mind that these thirty-six years of literary production were not years in which he rose to political eminence.

FARMS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Secretary of the Interior Lane, who is always an enthusiast for any cause he takes up, made a most persuasive plea to the House of Representatives in the open. He said his own son, who had intended to become a writer, though the House has been too busy with private pension bills and other such things to take action. He stated that it would extend to every State in the Union, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and would establish a claim to the votes of a great majority, but it should enlist the support of a majority on its merits as a great piece of National legislation in performance of a National duty to the soldiers.

Mr. Lane has no doubt on one point whereon much doubt has been expressed—that many of the soldiers who have acquired such a taste for life in the open that they would wish to become farmers. He says "they are coming with the idea in their heads that what they want to do is not to work in offices, but to work in the open." He said that his own son, who had intended to become a writer, though the House has been too busy with private pension bills and other such things to take action. He stated that it would extend to every State in the Union, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and would establish a claim to the votes of a great majority, but it should enlist the support of a majority on its merits as a great piece of National legislation in performance of a National duty to the soldiers.

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may select their farm on the tract, the Government is to erect a house and equip it, he is to make the first payment out of his savings, and the tract with interest is to be paid in installments extending over forty years. Mr. Lane asks for \$100,000,000 as a beginning, which would employ 50,000 men in reclamation, but there is enough rich land awaiting reclamation to employ ten times that sum of money and half a million men.

Every war fought by the United States has been followed by a great migration to the West, and as a consequence, by a great era of development. The only West now open is the unreclaimed areas of the states that are already partly settled. Given the opportunity, the soldiers would settle the West of their fathers. This sum asked seems large, but if this country provided for the soldiers as generously as Australia does, it would expend \$4,000,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000. If this Congress fails to provide the new Congress should make good the omission without delay.

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example to the many who think that they could write if only they could find the time. There probably never has been an author so greatly pre-occupied with other affairs. It is evident that he had mastered the secret of utilizing time. His literary career is a fine lesson for the procrastinators. Some of his books were written during the most exciting political years of his life. A good many of them will be current after the works of other men who devoted themselves wholly to literature have been forgotten.

The feat of the French aviator, Vednes, who landed his machine on the roof of a house in Paris, challenges the admiration of those of us who appreciate the daring which is required of those who are first in any field. It is a tribute to the indomitable soul which dares risk all for a conviction that the thing can be done and is unwilling to wait until another has proved it to be safe. Such was the spirit of the first barbarian to set sail in an uncharted sea aboard a catamaran, and such was the motive that impelled the Columbuses of various times. That the achievement often does not warrant the risk reflects only against the performer's lack of skill, and not against the wisdom and valor of the man.

While Congress provides the great Navy proposed by Secretary Daniels, it should at the same time provide for the man to man it. It will not be a Navy. When the United States went to war, the Navy was so short of officers that the battleships had to be manned in order to put destroyers and other vessels into the water. The British fleet held the sea. The Navy now has only 2532 officers, and a navy-hence will need over 8000. They are to be provided for by the officers of the battle fleet were trained while the British fleet held the sea. The Navy now has only 2532 officers, and a navy-hence will need over 8000. They are to be provided for by the officers of the battle fleet were trained while the British fleet held the sea.

The fact is worthy of note by those persons who advocate a Department of the Air that such a department was established by the British government early in 1918, but is now to be abolished and combined with the War Department. In fact, the airman must work under the direction of either the Army or Navy and in such close cooperation with them as to make separate command impracticable.

One of the improvements on civilization adopted by the Bolsheviks in Russia is compulsory marriage of all unmarried men and women. The children resulting from such marriages are not to remain with the parents, but will be educated under the control of the government. What a splendid foster-father a Soviet will be!

The web pressmen of Seattle, like their brethren elsewhere and all the unionists of the Allied Trade Council, believe in abiding by a contract and working for the industrial body rather than join a general strike. That is the spirit that keeps trade-unionism in the ranks of real and respectable labor.

The affair on the vacant lot this year will be a "Victory Garden," and under the stimulus of free water, not to overlook the daylight saving that begins next month, it will be a source of pride for the industrial body rather than join a general strike. That is the spirit that keeps trade-unionism in the ranks of real and respectable labor.

The estimate that Germany's entire national wealth amounts to only \$32,000,000,000, while the total of claims against her is \$114,000,000,000, suggests the thought that nations ought to be prohibited from doing more damage than they can pay for.

It is well that the Pan-African Congress has been postponed. The Peace Congress, the United States Congress and the Oregon Legislature are about all that most men can watch at one time.

Those militant troublemakers, including one from Portland, Or., will not be allowed abroad. This is a case in which the United States would welcome an error in geography.

The French showed great self-restraint until the boches crossed the frontier. Then the pillus made them sorry they came—those of them who still lived.

One reason why the price of eggs falls in Seattle may be that the striking shipyard workers are not holding so high as when they were at work.

Those Who Come and Go.

When Mark Woodruff, of the Multnomah, took his cousin, Frank Flowers, of Wray, N. D., a Saturday arrival at the Multnomah, out to dinner, he had the ill-taste to order a dish in which rabbit was the predominance feature. Ill-advised as it was, so far as any resident of Wray is concerned. For, be it known, residents of Wray demand health certificates with the bunnies they eat, for they are afraid of rabies from tuberculosis. Mark and Flowers used to trap cottontails in Missouri and the local market thought that the dish would be a pleasant reminder of "aud lang syne." It was altogether too much of a reminder for Mr. Flowers, who decided to "pass up" the rabbit course.

They thought he would order a Levi, but he didn't. No sir. Chief Levi Bird demanded one of the best suits of the Multnomah Hotel had. While Mr. Bird's suit, ranged 1000 bills, now it is Chief Bird's castle front do the ranging around Glacier National Park. The Indian is a millionaire in his own right. He pays income tax with the comfortable assurance that the wolf is not stalking around his back door. Chief Bird does not work the chief business very much nowadays; rather would he prefer to be known as "resident business man" of Browning, Mont.

Domesticity reigned among members of the Legislature in Portland yesterday. Mrs. Pat Gallagher, wife of the representative, arrived Saturday at the Portland Hotel, and Mrs. Colonel Oberhard paid a surprise visit to the Imperial and was there when the La Grande bridge was dedicated. Mrs. Oberhard, dished up to Salem, picking up "Kap" and traveling on to Eugene to meet their Delta Gamma daughter.

A night school for Americans will be opened this week by Mrs. Margaret White, of the Multnomah Hotel, but the students will be somewhat unusual in that they will study Chinese. Mrs. White is a native of the Orient, and her efforts, does not speak pidgin; rather is her enunciation and accent delightful. She is American-born, college graduate, expert stenographer, and has a grasp of five or six languages in addition to Chinese.

Two magnificent models of wooden ships, exact representations of the types being built at the Grant Smith yard, were yesterday presented to Eric V. Hauser by their makers, and they are on display in the Multnomah lobby, where they will be open to the public for inspection. The models are four feet long, are nested one above the other, and are constructed of alternate strips of light and dark woods.

Paul R. Whitney, of St. Paul, is not the hazyard wretch which, by all accounts, he should be. Promptly at 2 o'clock daily, while at the Benson, Mr. Whitney stands in a row of boxes of cigarettes for personal consumption. They awaited him at the desk yesterday. Mr. Whitney looks as healthy as if he had never read an anti-cigarette advertisement.

While Senator Orton visited the Imperial Hotel lobby yesterday, he was prone to hide himself behind posts. For Senator Orton does not know whether he is a senator or a student, and the Legislature may really result in the bench warrant with which ex-Mayor Lachmann, of Salem, threatened him.

Sheriff, et. no.—Warden "Bob" Stevens heard one of the "big" men in the jail yesterday, and he was able to leave when he desires.

Representative A. E. Judd, of Clatsop, and E. E. Sinclair, of Wasco, Wash., were hobnobbing with Oregon legislators yesterday. Both were regulars at the Portland Club, and in a granberry socialist and banker from the North Beach peninsula.

Dr. Chester C. Moore was introduced yesterday by Mrs. Moore to the one-day-old baby which arrived Saturday at the Moore home. Dr. Moore is a Multnomah County Representative.

Miss Phyllis J. Metchan is recovering from the influenza. For a long time the Metchan family feared that Miss Metchan would not recover.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Umbarger, of Gates, interested quite largely in the stock business, were at the Perkins yesterday.

George W. Stambuch and Joe Foster, of Marshfield, loggers and lumbermen, were at the Perkins yesterday.

NEWSPAPERS REED HIS PASSING.

Brief Extracts From Northwest Comment on Mr. Pittock's Career. The Nation loses one of its outstanding newspaper publishers.—Salem Statesman. His hand and eye and mind were always on The Oregonian; that offspring of his genius had the best that was in him.—Portland Spectator.

There passes from the Oregon scene, one of the great builders of the Northwest.—Catholic Sentinel. His imprint has been left indelibly upon the state, of which he was one of the early pioneers.—Eugene Register. Pacific Coast Journalism has lost one of the greatest founders.—Baker Democrat.

The newspaper must be regarded as a monument to his life's work.—Hillsboro Independent. This leading newspaper of the Northwest represents the life-work of these two men (Mr. Scott and Mr. Pittock). It is a monument to their indefatigable industry.—Salem Tribune. His success as the publisher of The Oregonian, which is one of the best newspapers published in the country, is generally recognized.—Newberg Graphic.

As the Nation feels the loss of Colonel Roosevelt at this time, so the state of Oregon mourns the death of Mr. Pittock.—La Grande Observer. Mr. Pittock was not what the world calls a brilliant man, but in his quiet unassuming way he was a genius.—Eugene Guard.

A morning paper that has few equals in American journalism will stand as a monument to his untiring efforts.—Roseburg News. He was a man of energy, enterprise and power, a worker and builder in the development of the great West.—Vancouver Sun.

He was a man who helped in the up-building and progress of Oregon and Portland in particular.—Woodburn Independent. His distinguished characteristics, even after his place was assured, were his modesty, his kind-heartedness, his attachment to his old friends of his humbler days, his deep interest in young men wherever he found them, and, perhaps, his amazing knowledge of the little things and the unknown people of his state and even of the whole Northwest.—Yakima Republic.

True to his friends, his work and his duty to a growing and struggling commonwealth; true to his country at all times, his name and fame will be cherished as long as he had never read an anti-cigarette advertisement.

With the passing of Henry L. Pittock Oregon loses its foremost publisher, even as his great associate—the late Harvey W. Scott—was the greatest editor.—Weston Leader. He helped to make The Oregonian great, and The Oregonian, in turn, played its part in making Oregon great.—St. Helens Mail.

No man for 50 years has so forcibly impressed the state of Oregon with ideas, with policies, with politics as has this whose life now ceases.—Pendleton Tribune. He was always for a greater Oregon, and in his fidelity to his journal he endeavored to bring the great Northwest that has no equals in its history.—Hillsboro Argus.

There is satisfaction in the fact that Mr. Pittock did not die until he had lived a long, full life.—Pendleton East Oregonian. The career of this rugged, upright and able publisher is a realistic romance.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

He was a life of labor, and the business built up by his thought and energy will stand through time as a monument to the industrial genius of his builder.—Lebanon Critic. He was a work well and faithfully done.—Forest Grove News-Times.

Oregon loses one of its best citizens and brilliant business men.—Oregon City Courier. Release of Navy Man. Can an enlisted man in the Navy obtain a honorable discharge at the end of the first two years of his regular four-year enlistment? I have gained the impression that he could do so on application at the end of two years' service. M. E. W.

An honorable discharge from the United States Navy cannot be obtained until the expiration of the four-year period. However, there are three major classes of discharges, namely, honorable, ordinary and dishonorable. An ordinary discharge can be obtained at the end of two years of a regular four-year enlistment. It is the desire and the convenience of the applicant.

In Other Days.

Chicago papers and civic organizations are waging battle against the heartless treatment of children in city schools. Flouting is still in vogue. The Willamette River runs three feet yesterday between morning and the middle of the afternoon.

Washington, D. C.—According to Congress reports, Garfield presented a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which had despite the wishes of General Grant. Memphis—The rebel refugees from Crittenden County, Ark., telegraphed General Grant a request to interfere against the militia in that county and he replied it was not in his power.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian of Feb. 3, 1894. London.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in commenting upon the death of Admiral Benham at Rio Janeiro, says: "As long as Admiral Benham contented himself to protect American ships he was within his rights, and the American Government has prepared a paper declaring that in addition, Admiral Benham ought to end the monstrous machinations of the Monroe doctrine, which is not yet codified within the law of the nations."

Dr. Calvin S. White, captain of the University of Oregon eleven, which is to play here this afternoon against the Willamette University, says the benefit of Portland hospitals, expects an easy victory. Dublin—Leaders of the Irish Parliamentary section have issued a manifesto declaring the Liberal government's rule in Ireland to be a "disgrace" and that home rule has been pushed aside.

Berlin—Emperor William, in conversing about the United States and Admiral Benham, said he was interested in the United States and that he hopes to visit there in the near future. HARM IS DONE PROSPEROUS TOWN. Writer Disputes Statements Concerning Shutdown of Pacific & Eastern.

ASHLAND, Or., Jan. 31.—(To the Editor)—Referring to the letter signed "Democrat" in The Oregonian, January 29, disapproving your editorial on the Pacific & Eastern Railroad, you were right, and his letter, wherein he says he is in a position to testify against you as to the great harm done to the people of Ashland by the railroad, is very misleading.

He says these are the same people who lived there years before the road was ever thought of, but does not mention the prosperous village of Bluff Falls, the present terminus of the road, a village which has grown up with a water system, hotel, state fish hatchery, sawmill, lumber camp with large payroll, with prosperity, enough to draw labor from Medford, Ashland, and other valley towns. It will be news to the many prosperous ranchers and stockmen of this locality to hear that it is very seldom they have money enough to pay their fares to Medford.

Jim Mill well knew what he was doing when he planned his future system of railroads in Oregon. As soon as this line is completed the traffic will be heavy, as it passes through a great section of the country. Your editorial stated the case correctly. REPUBLICAN.

Accredited Military Colleges. PORTLAND, Jan. 21.—(To the Editor)—Please give me a list of military colleges that are recognized by the United States Government, and which give high school diploma, can enter and study electrical chemistry. I prefer one in Oregon or California. I. L. JACOB.

The following is a list of institutions having the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and it is suggested that the applicant communicate with the institution he may select as to the entrance requirement and desired course: Oregon—University of Oregon, Eugene; Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Washington—Washington University, Seattle; Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.; California—Stanford University, Los Angeles; Stanford University; Los Angeles State Normal, Los Angeles; Oakland Technical High School, Oakland; Harvard School, Los Angeles; Occidental College, Los Angeles; Pomona College, Claremont; San Diego Junior College, San Diego; Santa Clara University, Santa Clara; University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Throop College of Technology, Pasadena.

Where Are the Men? PORTLAND, Jan. 21.—(To the Editor)—Your editorial entitled "Let Them Face the Women," suggests a title for another one, namely, "Where Are the Men?" Allow me to suggest that if the men of Multnomah County would look this matter squarely in the face and shoulder their share of the responsibility of the Huston bill, perhaps better known as the grade teachers' bill, for the Domestic Relations Court, now being held up in the State Legislature, would be "put over" at once.

What are our men doing? How about the Commercial Club, the Rotary Club, the Portland Club, the Progressive Business Men's Club, the Ministerial Association and the Y. M. C. A.? How about the Mayor's committee to investigate alleged delinquency and so on down the line? It appears that we should at least bring the child up to the level of the good road in the matter of time spent on legislation. The men to the front with the women. SOCIAL WORKER. One International Tongue Advocated. ECHO, Or., Jan. 31.—(To the Editor)—Referring to a bill recently before the Legislature to prohibit teaching German in the public schools, let me say that such a measure is good as far as it goes, but should include all foreign languages, Latin and Greek not excepted. There is need of an international language. This language should be taught good roads in the world, as well as the local language. Congress should call an international conference to meet at the end of the peace congress. The place of