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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919.

AMERICAN ISOLATION GONE.

Opposition to the league of nations at the White House conference is founded on the false assumption that the United States is still isolated from nations and can remain isolated. The first breach in our wall of isolation was made when we made war on Spain and annexed the Philippines, another breach was made when our army participated with those of other powers in the expedition to Pekin, and the wall was torn down completely when Germany forced us into war by an attack on our independence and by an attempt to form a league to despoil us of part of our territory.

Those persons who insist on isolais a condition, not a theory, which confronts us. We are no longer iso-lated, and we should attempt a return to a position of isolation at our peril. We cannot avoid alliances, for Germany no sooner dragged us into the war than we found ourselves in alliance with a score of nations. It is now proposed that we join a league of all nations as a means of avoiding future wars and future entangling alliances. The league will not cotangle us in the sense intended by Washington when he gave his historic warning; it would keep us years. free from them, free to pursue our a num ewn aims and to work for realization that t of our national ideals with the world for a field. Alliances which entangle or two other nations to fight for each other's selfish ends as well as for in June. mutual defense. Without a league and the paur isolation gone, we might be driven the lieu sake of our own security. We should need it sadly if we were to relapse into ing showing: our old condition of unpreparedness.

The league would be a society for

mutual insurance of its members against war. We cannot get fire insurance without paying the premium and we cannot get insurance against war without making some sacrifice We and assuming some obligations. get an ample equivalent in the se-curity derived from corresponding sacrifices made and obligations assumed by other members. The pleathat by joining the league and by permitting it to decide the extent of our armaments we should make a dangerous sacrifice of our national inde-pendence is that of an alarmist, Every treaty by which we concede certain points to the other party limits our independence, but is recognized as a mutual advantage. Our armaments are limited by the agreement not to fortify the Canadian boundary, but it not impair our independs ticeably, it saves us much money and it has contributed to increased com- fist secretary of war was thrown merce and friendship with a neighbor, into startling relief when a secret Like sacrifices are well worth making, when all other nations join in the military committee of the senate.

United States would give up and on the duties which it would incur should remember that other nations would do violating military laws, They would have a voice in matters affecting us, but we should have a voice in their affairs. Still, all of law and was an arbitrary exercise activities of the lengue would be re- of official power. The draft law stricted to certain defined laws and grants exemption to real consciention principles and modes of procedure of objectors—members of religious de champion. Other nations are not was passed, a tenet of whose faith forplans which we put forward before order applies to men who are not enpeet that we shall stand by our own

It was the United States, through Wilson, which added the league of nations and the self-determination of the peoples to the aims for which the allies fought. If they had wen without our intervention, the to form a league, to gratify their greatest ambitions, to impose the severest terms on Germany and to par tition Turkey and the German cole among them. When this nation intervened, they gave up this prospect and ours. From their viewpoint, this was small sacrifice, made not only in consideration of our aid in making war, but of our aid in securing peace on us to realize their hopes.

Some express alarm at the possibility that the league may appoint the United States mandatory for Armenia What would or some other country they have? Leave the Armenians—the orden, while it has greatly promoted the prosperity of both Cuba and the United States. Why not do as much for Armenia? We have been for the Armenians for many years, but were unable to save them harsh sentences under an old law, to have the customs of the white man from the Turks. If by sending ad, though Mr. Baker says there is no forced upon him. For example, he ministrators and a small body of authority for his doing so. That attroops, we can not only save them titude of the pacifist secretary brings it, for the weather was never cold but save the world and probably our into contrast his cautious abstinence enough, but the certain missionaries selves from another war, should we from exercising unauthorized power in insisted that he must wear one, and

fluenced by the personality or the law on behalf of the camouflaged between clothes and morality, for elitics of its spensor, or by the ques- slacker.

leader of the party opposed to Mr. soldier. Wilson, says it will, and his opinion The p with their colonies and Japan or no troude over our inthe difference of the state o we could not escape being involved.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The qualities of Mr. Hugh Wallace as a diplomat are considerable. They have been shown by the remarkable way in which he has maintained his status as an absentee resident of Tacoma, and at the same time held on to the democratic membership of the national committee for Washing-His standing with the demoa momentary excursion in 1896 into MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. the ranks of the gold democrats. But about that time, or a little later, Woodrow Wilson was writing a letter which he proposed the cruel and unusual punishment of knocking the

Peerless One into a cocked hat.

Time works wonders in politics. Mr. Bryan forgave Mr. Wilson, doubtless on the ground that it was a mere professorial outburst of academic encollege-and President Wilson permitted Mr. Bryan later to knock him-self into a cocked hat, as secretary of state, by mussing up our foreign re-lations. Mr. Wallace, after a brief sojourn at the mourners' bench, was received with full fellowship as a crat by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wallace has had no experience in the government's diplomatic service, but it should be said for him that he is as well qualified as most of our ambassadors, and better qualified than some. He is a keen-minded. alert, presentable and prosperous citi zen, with strong social instincts; and he is not likely to worry the dent or his administration by advancing views of his own as to the league of nations, or anything else that will complicate our friendly relations with

The people of Tacoma may be congratulated on the honor conferred on an eminent citizen. Some of them know him, and some others have seen

QUITE A CHANGE,

The state of Oregon has been witha number of legislators who think that the present political situation calls imperatively for creation of the office. A constitutional amendment are those which are formed with one to meet the emergency has passed both houses and will go on the ballot

The people have twice voted on returns made the following interest-

To the Oregonian these figures have much significance. In a short biennium the total gain in sentiment for the proposal was represented by 1478 votes, while the opposition had sions in the formidable total of \$2,160 votes.

about the lieutenant-governorship-why, they will change their minds. It will be quite a change, quite a change. It will be due, doubtless, to the univeral alarm that something will happen to the gubernatorial succession, in case of a vacancy, which they are prooundly determined shall not happen The signs of agitation and alarm at the present time are visible mainly at the state capitol.

MR. FACING-TWO-WAYS BAKER.

The consequence of having a pacithis order conscientious objectors in who dwell on what the the army were to be segregated and "handled with tact and tion," . . "not to be "not to be treated as "treated with kindly consideration

This order was in direct violation which this nation has long been the nominations existing before the law fight on the pretense that they have onscientious objections, but real reason is disloyalty, cowardice or plain unwillingness to do anything for their country, But such men who are fit subjects for a courtmartial, were handled "with tact and consideration." It is not too much to say that ictorious allies would have been free an official who assumes authority not granted by law invites impeachment.
But that was not all. Several hunnn international commission, on which

dred men of this stripe were, by order ! of Mr. Baker, given honorable charges from the army, civilian clothes and full pay for time they had revised their aims to conform with spent in a prison camp, and were sent oyously on their way. The way of the slacker who camouflages as a con-scientious objector is not hard under Mr. Baker's tender care. That is how of the natives." He objects to "violent

The record of courts-martial during the war, also under Mr. Baker's direction, shows that when the man who is religious propaganda." He would grad-The record of courts-martial during willing to fight commits only a slight unlly abolish offense, his way is not merely hard customs and insanitary usages" and remnant of them—to be massacred by but covered with sharp-pointed rocks. would build the government on "
the Turks and then to cause another Brigadier-General T. Ausell, the acting ognized, established foundations." war, or have Americans guide them in sudge advocate-general, told the sen-establishing an independent state and ale committee that "the sentences im-protect them from the Turks until posed for slight offences have shocked."

That is, in substance, a protect them from the Turks until posed for slight offenses have shocked they are strong enough to stand every sense of justice" and "bear no against the effort to Europeanize the datery for Cuba, and that has been no fense committed." He says the army been the chief agents, but in which "has been cursed with red tape in its British administrators have refused to courfmartial proceedings," and that participate. To that policy, pursued "we need more humanity in our judg- alike in Africa, India and Egypt, the

hang back and say it is no affair of behalf of the fighting soldier who is to please the white man, he rejuctantly cruelly and excessively punished for a donned one-at least many did. This is a matter of too great mo-ment for us to let our decision be in-to violate the plain provision of the Pacific islands found no connection

The man who fights but does not models of modesty. tion whether the particular plan adopted at Paris is of American or British or South African origin. The man who fights but does not models of modesty.

As with shirts, so with other things sentences, but he lands from France which the white man has forced on

[United States and of the world at | ment that never came under the | perate South America, or for the Cau-

with their colonies and Japan or no trouble over our little difference of need variety in mankind as in other an army to fight. Evidently in Mr. Baker's opinion that is a mistake. To him the fighters are "roughnecks" who

should be courtmartialed at every chance, while slackers are good young men who should be treated with distinguished consideration.

A FEW WORDS TO A NEIGHBOR, Portland is accused by a corre-

spondent of the Vancouver Columbian cratic party is good, notwithstanding a momentary excursion in 1896 into of "jealousy on account of the great big men of Portland cut off their noses and thus spite their faces by advocating the building of elevators at Astoria instead of here, 105 miles in-land but still on the ocean." He asks why Portland does not encourage Vancouver, build docks and elevators on the south side as well as the north, and make Vancouver's water front rolessorial outburst of academic en-inslasm—he was then at Princeton blege—and President Wilson perof Portland and a second Brooklyn out of Vancouver.

There is no jealousy of Vancouver in the mind and actions of Portland. This port is ready to support, and actually supports, every movement for the growth of the thriving city across the Columbia, for it regards the two cities as one community commercially out the fact that they are in differen tates prevents Portland from joining development of Vancouver ugh the two were one port. are the big men of Portland advocating the building of docks and elevators at Astoria; that is the work of a few who have interests in and around Astoria and of some others who have been misled into support of an absurscheme to establish a port of the lumbia extending from Portland to the ocean, with the half-confessed purcose of transferring the commerce of Portland to Astoria. These are big men, and they do not speak or act for Portland.

The people of Portland are devoting heir energies to the development of their own port, and they go about it on sensible, businesslike lines. Those out a lieutenant-governor for sixty lines require that they work from the years. There are some citizens and center outwards, and there is plenty within and immediately contiguous to the city limits to employ our resource for many years without crossing the river to Vancouver. We may, how-ever, look forward to the day when the south bank of the Columbia in and near Portland will be lined with docks, elevators and warehouses, and the lieutenant-governorship, once in we shall then view with pleasure a perforce into such an alliance for the 1913 and again in 1914. The election similar development across the river at Vancouver. Portland also has creat cost dredged the channel of the Columbia river, and has asked no contribution from Vancouver, though that city shares the benefits and need only extend the work from the mouth of the Willamette in order to enjoy

them fully,
Multnomah county's partnership with Clarke county in the building of the interstate bridge is an example of the spirit of co-operation displayed If the people change their minds by Portland toward Vancouver. Portand has been anxious to go farthe in promoting close communication by abolishing tolls on the bridge, but Vancouver objects. On what grounds the objection is based it is not easy to understand. If it was a good thing communication easier by building the bridge, it would surely be still better to make traffic tollfree. The great prosperity which has was opened is certainly due in part to it, and the larger traffic which would follow abolition of tolls may be expected to increase that prosperity The comparative population of the two cities suggests that many iore people would go from Portland Vancouver than would come from Vancouver to Portland. thought on the part of the Columbian's correspondent

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS.

Right of self-determination for the people of Africa is claimed by W. E. B. wide application of which President just plain socialists Wilson's dictum is capable. The edito of the Crisis, organ of the colored people, admits that the principle can risive voice in the matter for the roads bring a similar result. civilized negroes of the United Haiti, Abyssinia and Liberia, the chiefs and intelligent negroes among the people of German Africa and the educated among the negroes of other African colonies. He suggests that the civilized negro as well as the white world should be represented.

The high cost of living in the country at large is not a circumstance to the high cost of drinking in San Francisco; and what will become the Sanny brook farm, near Carlton, is a guest at the Oregon. Her husband is a noted breeder of shorthorn cattle.

Mrs. Sand. M. Haradon, whose home is on the Sunny brook farm, near Carlton, is a guest at the Oregon. Her husband is a noted breeder of shorthorn cattle. the German, Portuguese and Belgian in former years.

cheme, however, is that he would combine with modern culture ough and complete system of modern of "the shade Mrs. Wilson had on" in forming a league. It is obligatory it differs from the way of the ordinary tampering with the curiously efficient African institutions of local self-guv-"obviously deleteriou Ho

renenia? We have been ment of the men's offenses," and he control of the men's offenses, and he dien races. The African claims his dearmentant for many General Ansell has been reviewing right to remain an African and not pronounced the naked native girls

large? Mr. Taft, the foremest cham"broad and generous provision" which casian race, but they do not suit
pion of a league in this country and a the administration made for the tropical Africa or the negro race. It is not necessary that as soon as Wilson, says it will, and his opinion

The peculiarity of a pacifist secreshould carry weight, for he has talked tary of war is that the more inclinations and was at the head of consideration is shown him, and the

"table d'hote" dinner is a relic of the days of prodigal living, when we could afford to select from a too bountiful offering the things which pleased us and reject the rest. The full-course dinner was wasteful for most men. Even the "choice of meat" or vegetable did not redeem it.

A nation of diners-out has acquired the habit of choosing its own food. From soup to dessert, people want the privilege of making their own selection. It is not quite the same at home where the menu presumably has been constructed with affectionate thought teria style of living have militated against the old way.

Any observant habitual diner in American restaurants will have noticed a recent increase in the number of people possessing odd notions of dietary proprieties. A man who regularly makes his luncheon of head lettuce and whipped cream, and another who insists on pumpkin pie thres times a day, are only types of a wide variety. We demand the right to be cranks at mealtime if we want to be. It is true that the table d'hote dinner had its possibilities in the way of scientific construction, but it infringed upon an elementary right.

It has been plain ever since the latter institution was installed by the railways that the public was not pleased over it. While the war was pleased over it. While the war was on people were willing to endure it. Restoration of the former system is one of the first hopeful signs that the railways of the country are returning to the country are returning resumed the position which he left last to a peace basis

Statistics compiled for January by the federal bureau of foreign and domestic commerce are more than usually interesting reading, showing that our export balance is being mainained despite the armistice, and that excess of imports over imports for this month alone was nearly as great as the entire excess for the entire year 1914, the last normal year. We exported in January, 1919, goods valued at \$623,000,000, as against a total of \$566,000,000 for the preceding month, and \$505,000,000 for the corresponding month of 1918. Exports for the seven months of the fiscal year ended with January represented total of \$3,798,000,000, as compared with \$3,450,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports meanwhile showed a slight gain, but undoubtedly were restricted by the demands made upon tonnage

by the necessities of transport service It is significant of the agricultural ent of the people of Canada that of approximately 209,000 men in the verseas forces who have been polled, perience or more. Almost 11 per cent had had twenty years' experience or more. Only about 40,000, however, were actively engaged in farming at the time of enlistment, so that the fig. association. ures reveal a distinct gain for the ck-to-the-land movement under stimulus of government aid. Nearly one-half of them said that they were willing to work for wages to get ex-perience. More than 20,000 expressed preference for the western province re grain-growing is the chief agri-

Activity against the pro-Huns should not stop with inquiry by Senator Overman's committee, but needs the energies of the new attorney-general though they have now assumed the Dubols in such terms as indicate the disguise of I. W. W., bolsheviki or

cultural industry.

Before the interstate bridge was a fourth of the number not be wholly applied to semi-civilized crossed the river that did last year peoples, but he says that it can be which demonstrates that anything that partially applied, and claims a de- facilitates traffic increases it. Good

> The time may be near when the fa orite amusement at every allied seaport will be to go down in one of the surrendered German submarines, that we used to go down in the diving bell

The first woman to wear a turbar Boston will be envied by her less fortunate sisters. Pity the poor milliners! Good work, Chief Johnson, go

vicious loafers you can, and when the weather settles start that rockpile. The bolshevik proposal to exchange prisoners shows that there is no doubt

their minds that they are at war with the United States. It is barely possible these rains are a provision of nature to keep people from making garden too early.

The open season on bills has bee good and the killing soon will stop. As a slayer a solon is a success,

Modesty is not a flower that bloom in Kansas, which explains Campbell in the race for speaker. If you believe you do not want

this year, go to the auto show and change your mind. The troubles of the officials only egin when they have put a suf-

fragette in jail.

Just as it is every year in Oregon April weather comes ahead of the calendar date.

Chicago runs true to form, sole question is: Will it help to se. with his pay months in arrears to find the negro. They may be all very well strong at that, in renominating Mayor cure the peace and freedom of the bis wife still waiting for the allot- for Europe, North America or tom. Thompson. Those Who Come and Go.

The incidental perils of stock-breedour government for four years, and therefore knows world politics. The plan is not perfect, but it is the best possible at this time, and the alternative is a league of European nations.

In trying to Oregon. Actors in the drama, which make a white man of him, the Mss. Jellabys have done what the kaiser lie, were Hans Leifler and a blooded nlous movement to produce for the more respects an African? In trying to Oregon. Actors in the drama, which make a white man of him, the Mss. Jellabys have done what the kaiser lie, were Hans Leifler and a blooded nlous movement to produce for the more of the world a future giving them so much unnecessary his kultur on an unwilling world. We a model stock ranch owned by W. B. Oregon. Actors in the drams, which came near to costing one of them his life, were Hans Leifler and a blooded Guernsey bull, both of Foothill farm, a model stock ranch owned by W. B. Ayer of this city. Hans was leading the Guernsey down the road a morning or so ago, when the hitherto placid animal rushed him and knocked him down. There were no witnesses to that assume has not so much as made his assume, has not so much as made his need variety in mankind as in other things, and an African may be educated, cultured and do useful work in the world, even without a shirt.

TABLE D'HOTE AND A IA CARTE. Resporation of dining-car service "a la carte" by the director-general of the railway administration reminds us of one American institution which has failed to stand the test of time. The

dane affairs.

R. G. Fowler, manager of the Foothill farm, came down the road a half-hour later, to find the Guernsey snorting at the end of his tether, with the unconscious form of Hans just beyond reach. "He wasn't hurt a great deal," said Mr. Vall. "considering the maul-said Mr. Vall." (considering the maul-said Mr. Vall." (conside

orces, is at the Portland for a day or to—as reticent as usual. It is gathived, however, that General Pershing, a thorough American and an ardent tepublican, would not be averse to conidering nomination for the presidency, providing there is a wide and forceful tempt to thrust this reward upon time. During Mr. Pershing's visit yesorday he was entertained by Grant the cigarette, their one great solace through the days of Hun, hell and herror. republican, would not be averse to considering nomination for the presidency, providing there is a wide and forceful attempt to thrust this reward upon him. During Mr. Pershing's visit yesterday he was entertained by Grant Phegley, of the firm of Phegley & Cavender. "A big man in every way," is Mr. Phegley's appraisal, "One of the ender. "A big man in ..."One of the Mr. Phegley's appraisal, "One of the most lovable fellows you'd meet anywhere." Mr. Pershing is representa-

When Phil J. Sinnott went to war ho joined a machine-gun battalion in the hope of getting overseas quickly. After looking toward France from Hoboken pier he had a chance to ruminate on the dilatory tactics of the war department at Camp Dix, Camp Lee and other eastern resorts of men in uniform, but finally was discharged at the presidle of San Francisco. Mrs. Sinnott was employed in the office of Sinnott was employed in the office of ear as business representative of the United Press on the Pacific coast and left for San Francisco, where he will have headquarters.

H. D. Pillabury, vice-president of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph com-pany, is here from San Francisco, watching the merger of two distinct phone systems into one, as the Home company undergoes the process of absorption. Mr. Pillsbury says that the new system, under the merger, will be emi-automatic-that is, subscribers o he present Home system may automatic equipment for calls their upon the same system, and may secure numbers on the manual system by call-ng central.

Mark Woodruff, gladiator of many a stern assignment in the days when he was a star reporter of Oregon newswas a star reporter of Oregon news-paperdom, has resigned his position as publicity director of the Multnomah hotel after a year's service in that capacity. In the opinion of the hotel fraternity Mark's famous smile and indefatigable west for his job added not a little to the popularity of the big hostelry. It is understood that he may engage independently in the advertising business.

J. B. Kerr, of Carey & Kerr, is back 105,000, or 35 per cent, have ex-pressed desire to take up farming. Of crail days in conference with officials these, 78,000, or 78 per cent, have had of the emergency fleet corporation as some experience, and 61,000, or 58 a representative of the wooden ship these, 78,000, or 78 per cent, have had a representative of the wooden ship some experience, and 61,000, or 58 builders of Portland and Oregon, rela tive to the adjustment of contract canceled by the government at the stroke of the armistice. Mr. Kerr will present his report tonight at a meeting of the Oregon Wood Ship Bullders'

O. M. Plummer is in Spokane, whithe was drawn by the seductive offer of he was drawn by the seductive offer of \$18,000 in subscriptions to the proposed \$250,000 Portland home of the Pacific International Livestock association. "Will they make good?" was Mr. Piummer's parting shot, as he left for the inland empire. "Watch me!"

"We like the town." With this cryptic answer a party of Seattle and eastern business men dispose of their visit to Portland. They are registered at the Multnemah as W. F. Carey, J. H. Kane and W. R. Walters of Scattle, H. S. Kerbaugh of New York and Allan Seims of St. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Edson of Carlton are at the Cornelius while attending the auto show. Their visit to Port-land will be shortened by the necessity of Mr. Edson's return to Carlton to conclude a \$4000 deal for a choice Beigian horse, which will go to a Walla Walla ranch.

George Cecil, who fosters the Oregon timber as district forester, returned yesterday from Seattle, where he was in conference with other officials of the service on the matter of trail extensions and improvements.

yood is a well-known timberman.

Lieutenant Charles Despain, accom-

panied by Mrs. Despain, is spending few days at the Multnomah, register ing from Pendleton. W. J. Dill, who sells pickles and other

Keep it up! Run in all the merchandise at Salem, and is one of the city's leading business men, is stopping at the Perkins

R. E. Davis, who is in the lumberir industry at Camas, Wash., is stoppin at the Perkins for a few days. stopping W. E. Walther and family of The

Dalles are registered at the Benson while attending the auto show. J. W. McCormick, auto dealer of Pen Sleton, is at the Multnomah, accompanied by his daughter.

A. W. Hudson and H. W. Prestor timbermen of North Bend, are spend-ing a few days at the Benson. Mr. and Mrs. Hary Page, well-known Salem folks, are new arrivals at the

Portland. F. L. Stewart, former state senator rom Kelso, Wash., is registered at the

Frank A. Moore, successful business man of Walla Walls, is at the Benson. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Roman of Astoria are registered at the Imperial. Sherman M. Miles, the St. Helens

banker, is stopping at the Bens C. L. Crocker of El Paso is a recent arrival at the Perkins.

V. E. Daniel of Baker is at the Im-

IS THE SOUL ONLY TO BE SERVED? Writer Alarmed by Tendency to Ignor

Natural Physical Cravings. PORTLAND, Feb. 27 .- (To the Ed-The incidental periss of section ing feature in a one-reel thriller itor.)—The Rev. Clarence area ing feature in a one-reel thriller itor.)—The Rev. Clarence area in the brought to Portland by C. W. Vail, real letter to the ministers of Portland, published in The Oregonian, is the last in the

reach. "He wasn't hurt a great deal," said Mr. Vall, "considering the mauling he got. Two or three busted ribs. a hundred bruises, and nearly every stitch of clothing were the tell that the bull took."

James F, Pershing, brother of General "Black Jack" Pershing, victorious commander of the American overseas commander of the Portland for a day or the tribute the process of an analysis of the portland for a day or the tribute the process of an analysis of the portland for a day or the tribute the process of the portland for a day or the process of orces, is at the Portland for a day or | tact with the unventilated fumes of an

horror.

Before an undertaking so absurd, the imagination faiters; the mind pauses in astonishment before a speciacle so rare that its counterpart could perhaps not be found outside the pages of religious history. If a certain pious, over zealons minority, lacking in ordinary huous minority, lacking in ordinary hu-nan emotions, will find support in this attempt to plunder the human race of one of its few remaining privileges, then I want to go away from here—far away to the whited sepulchers of Egypt, to a sarcophagus covered with the dust of dead ages; and I want to whisper into the withered ear of the mummified form of Ptolemy's reign: you are a lucky stiff; you have been dead these 4000 years, but as dead as you are and as musty as you seem, you look good to me." H. H. BOND,

Oh, for a friend that is tender and true

With a kindly word when our hearts Life would take on a brighter hue If we could love each other more,

ere are many aching hearts today Would welcome a smile and a word of cheer. It costs so little a word to say,

To help them carry their burden of care. Would that we all would try to say

A word of comfort now and then.

To the weary wanderer on his way,

For we shall not pass this way again

—M. L. P.

MY PATHWAY. No more my soul, those mountains high Shall lift and hold unto the sky. Nor vision's unquenched thirst shall

stake From mirrored calm of beauteous lake; Nor wild birds call, Thifling through all, An hour of rapture make.

My pathway o'er the plain must go, But imaged spot I cherished so,
Shall be a mirage in my plain
And make the crossing not in vain.
'Twill beckon me,
Till shadows flee

And haven I shall gai -JANETTE MARTIN.

Government Now Tophenyy. PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—(To the Ed-itor.)—The suggestion of Myron T. Herrick that our government is becom-ing too paternalistic is one deserving consideration. The war has aturally left us with a topheavy gov criment. It has been necessary to em-ploy large numbers of people for vari-ous kinds of work who would not be needed in government employ in ordi-nary peace times. It has been said of government workers "that few die an ione resign." The government canno none resign. The government cannot change over night from a war to peace basis, but it should not delay longer than is absolutely necessary in so doing. Nor should the government be encouraged to take up new projects of various kinds until it has proved that it can handle the ones already in land to advantage.

that it can handle the ones already in hand to advantage.

Unless our people are ready for government ownership, which I sincerely hope they are not, we should not have a paternalistic government. America's foremost place among the nations of the world has been on on individualistic basis and here's hoping it will not soon basis and here's hoping it will not soo be changed. J. R. ELLISON. be changed.

Gasoline Shortage Forescen PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—(To the Editor.)—In an article on automobiles. The Oregonian failed to note an important factor in their use, that of gas-

Taking your estimate of the number of autos now as correct, the daily con-sumption of gasoline is probably 20.-000,000 gallons per day, 600,000,000 per month, 7,200,000,000 per year. How long will the present supply hold out? Is it not about time to begin easting about or some other motive power?
W. H. BRACKETT.

Cashing War Saving Stamps PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—(To the Editor.).—Will you kindly tell me if there is any place where I can cash my war saving stamps and get full value for them before the five years after date of purchase has expired? M. L. M. The cash surrender value of war say

ings stamps is printed on the certif'-

cates to which they should be attached

At this value they will be redeemed at the local postoffice on giving 10 days Display of Flag on Memorial Day. PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—(To the Editor.)—A says it is correct to fly the American flag on Memorial day from

fly it from noon until sunset at full mast. B says it is correct to fly it at half mast all day. Which is right? SUBSCRIBER. It is regarded as preferable to fly the flag at half staff from sunrise until noon, at the peak from noon until

8:30 A. M. until noon at half mast; ther

Address of Adjustment Board, PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—(To the Editor.)—Please give me the address of the adjustment board of wages for railroad employes.

JOE MAY. railroad employes.

sunset.

Railroad wage commission, Interior Department building, Washington, D. C. Quite a Mental Puzzle.

London Tit-Bits, Daisy (carnestly)—No, she isn't ectly pretty, but she has that indefina-Harold (impatiently)—Yes, I know. My girl's old man has piles of it, too.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian of February 28, 1894. San Salvador-Sixty prisoners, prin-cipally military, were shot today. Nic-aragua's demand from Honduras was the indemnity for all expense incurred

by her troops with Bonilla-probably

over \$2,000,000.

London.-The Edinburgh News announces on what it calls reliable au-thority that Gladstone has resigned as

Berlin.—Caprivi defended the Ger-man-Russian commercial treaty in the reichstag today, reading a portion of the speech delivered in 1879 by Bis-

During the next six weeks it will be unlawful to fish for salmon in the Columbia river and its tributaries or for one to have salmon in his

ENDOWED COLLEGES ARE LOYAL

Writer Says Trouble-Makers Were From Tax-Supported Institutions.

PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—(To the Editor.)—I read with approval your leading article in Sunday's Oregonian, wherin you called attention to the large number of pro-German and other pernicious propagandists that have had a place in our higher institutions of learning. I think your use of terms, in one respect, was somewhat misleading. You speak of these propagandists as having places on the faculties of our colleges and universities. We have in having places on the faculties of our colleges and universities. We have in the United States a large number of institutions denominated colleges. For the most part they are not supported by public funds, but depend upon tuition fees and endowments. So far as I have seen, these institutions have not been infested with the trouble makers. Not only that but their faculties and tree only that, but their faculties and str lent bodies were most loyal to the government in its recent calls for mone;

The trouble makers, so far is I have een, have come from those institu-ions that class themselves as universi-ies, and the surprising thing is that o large a proportion come from those iniversities supported directly by tax-

ation. I want to make two suggestion 1. Is there any good reason why every petty officer, whose pay runs into hundreds of doltars only, should be compelled to take an eath to support the constitution and laws of the land and other employes of the state, whose salaries can into the these salaries run into the thousands and who are paid from the same public funds, should be left free to damn the gov-ernment that pays them, and to young people at the impressionable period of their lives?

neir lives?
2. Is not the lecturing habit that has 2. Is not the lecturing labit that has become a feature of university teaching largely responsible for this questionable propaganda? If the stuff some of these men teach were put in print, they could not retain their places as they do. If there was a text-book that had passed public criticism, that was the real basis of the teaching of a subject, the student at least would have some-thing to point him to surenyed grounds. hing to point him to approved gre As it is, the position of these propa-gandists is about like that of the horse whose "habitual gait was running away." S. D. ALLEN,

Release of Drafted Men.

CAMP LEWIS, Wash, Feb, 26,—(To the Editor.)—I notice by reading The Oregonian that you answer all sorts of military questions. I would like very much to know how long a soldier can be held in the service with the United States army after peace is signed. Was the armistice an official signed. Was the armistice peace?

OREGONIAN READER. The selective service law placed men in the army for the "period of the ex-isting emergency." Recruiting offi-cers have been authority for the statenent that men who enlisted for the duration of the war may be held from three to six months after a peace treaty is signed and proclaimed by the presi-This clastic interpretation of the law would probably stand unchal-lenged. The armistics is not an official peace. The official peace will be pro nulgated by the delegates at the Paris

conference. Sanguinary Civil War Battle. FOREST GROVE, Or., Feb. 76,-(Te the Editor.)-General Isaac R. Sherin a 40-minute talk pointed out that there were more ma-jor-generals wounded and killed in a five-hour fight at Franklin November 30, 1864, than all the allies lost in four years war, when 17,000,000 soldiers were engaged. Please tell ine the netual number killed and wounded. was through the battle, but it's been so long that I have forgotten the number, CAPTAIN G. W. PETERS.

Horace Greeley's "The Amreican onflict" states that on the union side Major-General D. S. Stanley was wounded severely. On the confederate ide Major-General P. R. Cleburne Brigadier-Generala Gist, John Strahl and Granbury were killed; Maor-General Brown and Brigadier-Generals Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockrell and Scott were wounded and Briga

dier-General Gordon was captured. Departure of Regiment Stayed. ROSEBURG, Or., Feb. 26 — (To the Editor.)—In The Sunday Oregonian "Anxious Sister," Reseburg, inquired for information of the 54th regiment, coast artillery. I received a letter from my son, an officer of the regiment, tomy son, an officer of the regiment, to-day. He writes: "We were scheduled to leave for home on December 13, our baggage was on the train and we were ready to move, when orders came to return to camp, on account of the con-ditions at Brest, and we are here yet, January 28. It has rained, rained, rained, the mud is ten inches deep.

This morning attended reveille in a snow storm."

Will you give me the address of "Anxious Sister"? I can give her further information. W. S. HUDSON,

The Oregonian is unable to supply ddresses of those who inquire about oldiers, as no record is kept of them

Too Rough for Corporal Woods. DALLAS, Or., Feb. 24.—(To the Editor.)—In justice to the people of Daltas, Or., and especially Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Woods, parents of Corporal Laire Woods, so prominently mentioned in The Sunday Oregonian, I wish to cor-rect a statement made by your cor-respondent in his report as to his meeting Corporal Woods in New York. Mr. Woods is 24 years old, was born and raised here in Dallas and has always been conspicuous on account of his retiring and modest disposition. Three of his comrades of company L. who arrived here last week from France, scout the assertion that young Woods ever boasted in such a rough manner as to his fighting qualities. Your reporter was evidently thinking of someone other than Mr. Woods when writing. B. O. ABBOTT.

Molokai for Kalser Wilhelm

Molokai for Kaiser Wilhelm.
PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—(To the Editor.)—Many plans have been evolved for the disposition of punishment of the ex-kaiser. I venture to suggestanother. Germany has been called the leper among nations. Why not render its deposed ruler a physical as well as mental leper? Let him be banished to the leper colony on the island of Molokai. This may not be classed as a humanitarian suggestion, but it has bumanitarian suggestion, but it has sehind it the idea of meting out jus-