Morning Oregonian

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PUNISHMENT FOR THE KAISER.

According to a report prepared by Secretary Lansing, there is no law under which the ex-kaiser can be tried and punished for his million crimes, but the council of four has decided that he shall be brought to trial. Mr. Lansing's training as a lawyer stands in the way of his being a great statesman.

The declaration of war was a crime, the invasion of Belgium was another, but Japan, which still holds to the theory of divine right, maintains that no sovereign can be tried for his monarchial acts. The allies find nothing in international law which authorizes trial of a sovereign for making war, no matter how wanton, but there are numerous clauses in The Hague treaties on the conduct of war whereon a trial can be founded. Germany was a party to those treaties, and no less than thirty distinct classes of violations have been committed by the kaiser's order. There may be no written law under which the ex-kaiser can be tried, no court which has been given authority to try him but the law of humanity, which underlies all law, should suffice, and the council of nations should assume authority to establish a court and to execute its sentence. Unusual evils require unusual remedies, and this is a case in point.

There is some apprehension lest the allies should make a martyr of William by executing him or by banishing him to some St. Helena, but that should not deter them from stern justice. Charles I of England was proclaimed a martyr and reaction followed, but his ideas of absolutism received their death blow forty years later and his dynasty became exiles. Louis XVI of France furnished a general parallel, but France finally rejected both absolutism and monarchy. The Napoleonic legend was kept alive by his genius as a general and a statesman, which is acknowledged by his worst enemies, rather than by his exile. Further, there were in former times slender means of spreading world-wide knowledge of the crimes of rulers and of killing myths about them. The ex-kaiser's crimes have been so well advertised that he will be heroized by only a minority of his own people, and he pretty effectually destroyed his halo by his cowardly flight into Holland.

One of the first tasks of the league of nations should be to prepare for ratification by the several nations a code of laws providing for the trial and punishment of rulers who are guilty of international crimes. By such laws the fetish of divine right, with its corollary, the utter irresponsibility of sovereigns to any human power, should be finally destroyed. If any despots reject that principle, let them stay outside the league until their people force them into accord with the spirit of the twentieth century.

FIUME AND DANZIG.

Senator Lodge errs in assuming that President Wilson should vote to give Fiume to Italy and Danzig to Poland in order to make his action in the two cases consistent with itself and with his fourteen points. Danzig ought to be given to Poland, and for the same reason Fiume ought to be given to the Jugo-Slavs.

Fiume is a city of half Italian population in a country which is overwhelmingly Slav. It has been attached to Croatia since the fifteenth century. It is the only practicable outlet to the sea for the people on the north. It is not necessary to give Italy an outlet on the Adriatic; Trieste serves that purpose admirably. The fact that it is conquered territory does not affect the case; the main principle for which the American people fought was that settlement should be made on the basis of the rights and wishes of the people, not on the right of conquest; in fact, we fought to abolish the right of conquest.

Danzig was formerly one of the great ports of the Hanseatic league, but in 1455 it threw off the yoke of the Teutonic knights and accepted the rule of Poland. In 1772 Prussia annexed it by an act of barefaced robbery unsurpassed in modern history. It is now an island of Germans in a sea of Poles, there being only from 10 to 25 per cent of Poles in the city and immediate vicinity, but that is a condition produced by German rule. On a racial map of East and West Prussia there are throughout areas marked as Polish numerous circles indicating German communities established by the settlement commission, the duty of which was to crowd out Poles and substitute Germans. The German population has also been swollen by numerous officials and their families and by garrison of German troops, while the Polish conscripts were transferred to other sections. The artificial condition produced by German tyranny was made possible by the original crime, and should not influence the decision of the peace conference.

In his declaration on the subject of Fiume the president said, referring to the principles on which it was agreed that peace with Germany should be made and which, he maintains, should govern peace with the remains of Austria:

> If these principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet of the commerce, not of Italy but of the land to the north and northeast of that port—Hungary, Bohemia, Roumania and the states of the new Jugo-Slav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to creat the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a power of which it did not form an integral part and to whose sovereign they, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign—not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve.

That language exactly describes the situation with regard to Danzig under the proposal to leave it in Germany and merely to give Poland the right to use it and the railroads terminating there. If we substitute Danzig for Fiume, Poland for the Jugo-Slavs, Germany for Italy, the Baltic for the Mediterranean, the parallel is complete, and Poland is not "assured a free and secure access to the sea," as required by the thirteenth of the president's fourteen points. The council of four leaves Danzig "in the hands of a power of which it did not form an integral part" until it was stolen, "and to whose sovereign" the Poles "must inevitably seem foreign."

Adhering strictly to his principles the president decides against an ally and in favor of another nation, half of which fought against us, in the case of Fiume. In contradiction of the same principles he decides in favor of an enemy and against an ally in the case of Danzig. The only plausible defense of the Danzig decision is that, if it were given to Poland, a predominantly German population in that city and the small surrounding area would be placed under Polish rule. That point should have no effect, in view of the manner in which the Germans came there—by robbery, forced expropriation and forced colonization. The Poles have endured German rule for a century and a half. It is only just that the Germans should endure Polish rule, if they do not care to move.

BY THE U. S. S. OREGON.

Yes, I'm the Oregon and I'm at home. Look good, too, don't I?

I'm getting old, as ships go, but not too old to fight, though I hope there'll not be need of that. Still, I'm ready.

Always was ready! Some of you men who bring your little boys to see me today recall how I looked when you were little boys. Remember what you thought of my big guns? They're just as big and hit the mark now as they did then.

Remember that day twenty-one years ago when I waved "au revoir" going down the coast? Remember how you waited to hear from me at port of call, to know I was all right? Well, I was, wasn't I?

Remember how you hollered when you heard I was at Santiago? I didn't hear you, because I was making some noise myself, but I knew you hollered.

No, Captain Clark is not with me. He got old faster than I did. But his spirit is here, all over the ship as well as aft and it carries a message to Portland.

I hardly need repeat that message, but I will. It begins with V for Victory. That's my trademark that I took on the day I left Bremerton, you recall, in '98.

What do you say to helping nail it higher than ever this week?

Then I'll come back some time for a celebration that will know no bounds.

THE TENTH TIME.

The tenacity and ingenuity of the single-tax promoters of Oregon, if expended upon other and acceptable enterprises, it would seem, ought to accomplish much for the uplift of the masses and the betterment of the whole public. But a single-taxer prefers to expend his energies upon impossibilities. The forces that support the doctrine propose another single-tax measure for the next election—nothing else.

It is the tenth effort to pave the way for or actually put into operation single tax somewhere in Oregon either as a state-wide or county law. Each of the preceding nine efforts has been singularly unsuccessful. The doctrine has been presented in modified form; it has been sugar-coated with other issues thought to be appealing to certain classes; it has been masked as an anti-poll tax provision; it has been offered in homeopathic doses. In none of these forms did it gain encouraging support except in the instance when it was camouflaged, and that law was promptly repealed by vote of a people enlightened as to its true purpose.

In 1908 it was presented in a modified form and defeated.

In 1910 its supporters put over county option by use of a deceptive title.

In 1912 county option was repealed; state-wide single tax was presented and again defeated, and county single-tax laws were defeated in Clackamas, Coos and Multnomah.

In 1914 it appeared in the form of a $1500 exemption and also as a graduated extra tax amendment, both of which failed.

In 1916 it appeared on the ballot as an exaction of the full rental value of land, coupled with a wholly extraneous loan provision designed to appeal to small home owners. In that year it registered the worst defeat.

The largest proportionate vote ever given single tax by the state at large was on the original measure in 1908, unless one includes the temporary success of county option. In 1908, 34 per cent of the voters who voted on the measure favored single tax. In 1912, the year the Fels fund gave the promoters practically unlimited campaign funds, the percentage dropped to 28. In 1914 it went up again to 32 per cent, and in 1916 it dropped to 22 per cent. In the last instance the adverse vote was in the ratio of more than three to one.

The persons who are sponsors for the new measure have not been identified heretofore with the single-tax movement. Their names are unknown in politics, statecraft or local civic betterments. In view of the practical demonstration that "education" in single tax, which was the excuse for some of the repetitions in the past, does not "educate" the way the single-taxers desire, what can be the object of the tenth effort? Who are the promoters this time and what are their peculiar interests in a hopeless cause?

REMARKABLE TWINS.

The death of Darius Cobb, American artist, recalls two careers that possess especial interest to students of genetics. The twin brother of Darius, Cyrus, was almost as famous as a sculptor as Darius was as a painter. They were almost perfect examples of what the scientists would call identical twins. Resemblance extended not only to externals, but to the nature of their genius.

At fourteen both were painting views of the Mississippi river. At sixteen they were leading orchestras, having simultaneously acquired the notion that music was necessary to a rounding out of the mind. At about this age they also wrote poems for a paper published by their father, the Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, himself a clergyman of note. At nineteen they started painting professionally, Cyrus painting the portrait of their father and Darius that of their mother. At twenty they added lithographing to their accomplishments. Conceiving that universal culture required co-operation of memory with imagination, they painstakingly cultivated the former faculty. They memorized whole plays of Shakespeare and practiced arithmetic until they could multiply mentally five digits by five digits. In the Civil war, they enlisted side by side. Not until after Appomattox did their paths divide. Then Cyrus devoted himself to sculpture, designing a number of soldiers' monuments and historic figures. Darius became a historical painter. His head of Christ, upon which he labored for thirty-four years, which was not completed until the late '90's, was regarded as his masterpiece.

The twins were not brilliant geniuses, but they did a vast amount of creditable work. They were moreover remarkable as twins. Few other conspicuous Americans have presented so amazing a parallel.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

The war has given us our first opportunity to make a satisfying comparison of the work of men and women in industry, with results which give sufficient encouragement to moderate feminists, without supporting the extreme claims of those who contend that if women only had a chance they would prove themselves superior in everything they undertake. Reports from employers show that they are at least willing to go further with the experiment, even though this may involve certain readjustments of working conditions.

The New York department of labor has published the result of the first extended inquiry into the question made since the armistice was signed. Its study covered twenty-six communities, in which there were 117 plants in operation, employing 13,643 women in seventeen different industries. Supposition that most of these women would return to their former status after the war is shown to be erroneous. More than half will continue in their new fields as long as they can find jobs. Fifty-two per cent of the plants will retain all the women now working for them, and 82 per cent will keep all or part of the women. A remarkable phase of the report is its disclosure that only 6½ per cent of the women employed were rejected because the work was too heavy for them; 2.3 per cent proved unsteady, which is a smaller proportion than would have been noted among an equal number of men engaged in work for which they required training, and 1.1 per cent were wholly lacking in mechanical ability. But a good many men lack mechanical ability, too, and boast of the fact.

It will be observed of the study in question that it embraces the factories in which women actually took over "men's jobs." It is all the more remarkable on that account. It has nothing to do with the large number of industries for women are admitted to be especially adapted. The plants include a large number of machine shops. Still, some employment managers exhibited more tact than others and obtained correspondingly better results. Those who assigned women to the more refined operations were duly rewarded by increased production. In making delicate optical instruments, for example, women made good without qualification. No one had the right to expect heavy mechanical labor. Where the material used was heavy, and it was necessary to employ men to lift it to the work bench and carry it away again, there were obvious disadvantages. Again, the charge of lack of mechanical ability, laid against only a small proportion, may have been due to a considerable extent to inferior superintendence, or lack of training.

The future of women in the mechanical trades is still problematical. The New York investigators think that even with special training women as a whole will not become "all-around machinists." Their skill seems to stop at a certain point. But it cannot be said that there has been opportunity for a conclusive test. The process of selection has not been long continued. It has taken man a good many years, since the first stone hammer was fashioned to acquire talent for adjusting machinery and reading blue prints. A good many meanwhile have fallen by the wayside. We know men who are not much help to their wives when the tension of a sewing machine needs correction. The commission thinks that "women have less natural mechanical ability than men." It may be true, but the data furnished do not seem to be general enough to be conclusive.

An interesting feature of the report is the disclosure that so many women desire to continue at work which they understand as an emergency measure. They apparently are in no haste to return to the joys of domesticity. The effect of this will be far-reaching; as to what it will do to the social order, he would be a daring prophet who would risk his reputation on a prediction.

BIBLE STUDY IN ADVANCED SCHOOLS.

When Columbia university announced that it would accept knowledge of the Bible as one unit for admission, it gave recognition to growing demand for more systematic popular instruction in the cultural phases of the Bible than is possible in most Sunday schools, and at the same time expressed faith in the possibility of furnishing this instruction without giving offense to the established American principle of separation of church and state. Columbia, however, was not a pioneer in this respect. The plan had been inaugurated some years previously at Greeley, Colo., where the state teachers' college introduced it as part of the education of teachers in community service. It was extended in North Dakota, where the purpose of encouraging study by high school students was somewhat facilitated by standardizing a course of Bible study and giving credits for admission to schools of higher education. Justification of Bible study in advanced schools is found in the great value of scriptural history and literature as broadly cultural subjects. Moral and ethical values will not be lost upon the student who has been wisely taught, but it has been demonstrated by actual practice that it is possible to teach the Bible without partisanship, to avoid disputed theories of authorship and chronology, and greatly to improve the chances of the student for future pleasure without doing violence to our traditions.

It will be noted by the most casual observer that knowledge of the Bible, such as ought to be the possession of the average well-rounded man, is passing out of the life of the new generation. Secretary Baker some months ago delivered an address in New York in which he was made by the stenographer to say that "the stars in their courses fought against Cicero." It is not without significance that so palpable an error should be widely published without exciting much criticism. This probably would not have been possible a hundred or even fifty years ago. The average printer or proofreader in the time of Franklin would have been likely to discover the mistake and correct it. A minister away from home not long ago sought to test the accuracy of a bureau of information by asking the man in charge in which of the testaments he could find Paul's epistle to the Romans. His question remained unanswered by the man in charge and his assistants. The latter does not represent an extreme case. Test examinations held in several colleges and high schools have revealed a similar regrettable deficiency. In a class of sophomores a few years ago no one was found who could identify twenty biblical allusions in a poem by Tennyson.

The epic narrative of the Old Testament, some knowledge of the chief characters and incidents presented in the same book, at least an outline of Hebrew history from the Egyptian period to the destruction of the Jewish commonwealth, early Christian biography, the life of Jesus, the parables and the life of Paul, it will be agreed by most persons, are a necessary equipment for the individual who desires no more than to be moderately "well informed." It would be interesting to know how many average men today could "name and classify twenty books each in the Old and New Testaments," a question which proved a poser in one of the test examinations to which reference has been made. It is not possible to read Milton appreciatively without greater familiarity with the Bible than most men and women now possess. Tennyson, too, is rich in biblical allusions. There are, to give only a few examples:

> I held it better men should perish one by one
> Than that earth should stand at gaze like Joshua's sun at Ajalon.
>
> The airy hand confusion wrought,
> Wrote "Mene, mene," and divided quite
> The kingdom of her thought.
>
> Lazarus left his charnel cave
> And home to Mary's house returned.

"Name and describe five important events in the life of David." How many can, and how many are a little ashamed of their inability to do so? There is, as a matter of fact, a good deal of regret felt by those of us whose education in this respect has been neglected and who realize in later life the deprivations which this implies. The stories of the book of Job and the book of Jonah, the account of Elijah's contest with the prophets of Baal, the compelling lives of Esther and Ruth, one will think, ought to be taught for other reasons than that they were part of the religious instruction of nearly everyone a century or so ago.

Certain rather definite and well established opinions as to the propriety of employing public funds in religious instruction have been met by avoidance of the use of public funds or state buildings for instruction, which is given by volunteers and outside of school hours. The course is elective, and the practice of giving credits has stimulated study without exercising untoward influence. The ground upon which the Colorado plan is championed is particularly interesting because it recognizes the widening sphere of influence of the teacher in the community life. This explanation seems to hit the nail squarely on the head:

> No teacher performs her whole duty to the community in which she works by merely teaching classics in the various branches of the course of study five days in the week. Individuals in the school district may suppose that this is the teacher's whole duty. But all thoughtful persons realize that the teacher must take up a portion of the work of community organization. Indeed, in many cases the teacher must not only co-operate in community activities, but must actually assume leadership in them. These community interests vary. They include boys' farming clubs, girls' housework clubs, boy scout troops, campfire girls' clubs, the various branches of church and Sunday school work and a number of other activities.

Assumption that "any moral person with a tendency to piety is well prepared to teach children in a Sunday school" is vigorously combated. The purpose here is to increase the equipment of the teacher to make herself influential in community life. This is not, however, a wide departure from the idea that the Bible ought to be more extensively taught—an idea which forms the basis of other efforts to introduce this instruction upon a non-denominational basis. The higher institutions, which are not dependent upon public funds for existence, will have great latitude, and by giving entrance credits upon a standardized form, and in emphasizing the historical and the cultural in Bible study, they promise to give healthy stimulus to a branch of education that is now too much neglected.

Under civil service the wages and salaries of city employes always will be a vexing problem. Under a minimum scale they will be as bad, while under that, with a bonus system, they will be worse. There is no way to solve it, and perhaps the only thing to do is fight it out with an occasional "'ist" just often enough to keep the animals stirred.

General McAlexander's opinion about the bolshevists will be called imperialist, militarist, capitalist or chauvinist, but it is the kind of opinion which will become increasingly popular. The general disposition will be to let the men who led the fighting lead in the thinking.

One of the national canners says canned stuff will be higher next winter. Winter a long way off and he doesn't know any more about it than others; yet it might be well to look up the empty jars.

It is to be hoped that the street signs in Genoa are movable. Having changed Wilson avenue to Fiume street within a few months, the city may need to change again before the year ends.

Prune contracts are offering at a fraction over last year's price, which was around 12 cents. The boarders must again be fed on something just as good.

The thing about the Wilson manifesto which stunned the people of Europe was its undiplomatic way of telling what the president thinks.

When the spaghetti ceases sputtering, Wilson will be found standing as a rock and Italy will find its best friend in America, now as always.

The shipping board has at last discovered that it must save money, after having dumped tens of millions in Hog Island.

The men who conspired to leave General Wood at home seem unwittingly to have conspired to start his boom.

Wilson avenue in Genoa has been renamed Fiume street, and it may not smell so sweet.

Seven cents for a ride in Vancouver will make walking a healthful sport.

Portland must take something to "ginger up" this week.

As a maker of enemies Burleson is a brilliant success.

Those Who Come and Go.

Dr. Craig Patterson, financier, leading citizen, angler and baseball fan of Baker, brightened the Benson with his ready and infectious smile yesterday. The doctor is as trig and trim as ever, and his nicely-barbered goatee is a tonsorial masterpiece. During a recent visit to Portland, Dr. Patterson celebrated his birthday, giving an impromptu luncheon to friends and exalting the praises of fishing in the lakes round about Baker. Blaine Hallock, who recently deserted Portland and his post as assistant counsel for the O.-W. R. & N. to become a leading barrister of eastern Oregon, is gathering clients and comrades in profusion, according to Dr. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hirschberg of Racine, Wis., are recent arrivals at the Benson. "Racine," mused Dean Collins, as he studied the register, "why, that's where all the canoes come from—the fleet that made the Eugene millrace famous. It's a cinch that Racine canoes, and the moonlight canoeing excursion to which they are addicted, caused more fair co-eds to yield their youthful hearts than any other article of cupid in the annals of the U. of O." Mr. Hirschberg, who is touring the Pacific northwest on both business and pleasure bent, admitted that Racine canoes had been known to have that effect.

Jesse Roth of New York spends his days jumping from city to city, as a commercial salesman. Yesterday he registered at the Hotel Benson and bought a current copy of the Saturday Evening Post. Whereupon he plunged into the opening article by George Pattullo, and resumed his own identity as Sergeant Jesse Roth with the overseas forces. For the story that Pattullo tells has to do with the heroism of Corporal Alvin C. York of company G, 328 infantry, who killed 20 Germans in a single day's work and captured 132 prisoners. "I was his sergeant," commented Jesse Roth, who recently came back from France to take the road again.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McDonald, who have a big ranch at McDonald, Sherman county, Or., are at the Imperial hotel for a few days. The McDonalds went for an auto ride Saturday night round the heights overlooking the city. "What a beautiful sight," said Mrs. McDonald, "just like a blaze of diamonds." "Looks like an orchard with trees planted in rows and every tree blossoming light," said Mr. McDonald. The McDonalds have farm, orchard and stock. They are in town to visit their son, who is attending Hill Military academy.

Henry B. Dewey of Barton is among recent arrivals at the Multnomah, and Barton, as every local fisherman knows, is but a ten-minute walk from the riffles of the Clackamas. Mr. Dewey informed the hotel folk that Barton trout are rising to the fly, the salmon egg and the lowly garden worm, with impartial avidity, but that Portland anglers, unlearned in the hidden haunts of the cut-throat and rainbow, most frequently go home with light creels.

Comes now the season of the schoolbook salesmen—when the district orders are courted by the salesmen of many houses, all of which have the textbooks that are indispensable to the proper inculcation of knowledge in the mind of young America. "There are a dozen of them registered with us now," said Clerk Hermann, of the Portland, "and several more have made reservations for tomorrow."

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wyatt of Salina, Kan., are spending a day or two at the Benson. It was the corn and wheat fields of his state that prompted the inspiration of Mr. Wyatt's inventive genius some years ago, bringing forth certain celebrated agricultural devices that Kansas of today wouldn't know how to do without. Mr. Wyatt spends his winters wheresoever he listeth.

George H. L. Sharp of Boston is registered at the Portland, among other buyers for eastern firms, who are attracted to the city by the sale today of 3,500,000 pounds of wool at the wool warehouse, Twelfth and Davis streets. The mammoth stock represents the clip from multitudes of sheep that drift over the ranges of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Governor Olcott came down from Salem yesterday morning to greet the battleship Oregon for the state which gave it the name it bears. He registered at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Walther, prominent residents of The Dalles, spent Sunday in the city at the conclusion of a pleasant motoring trip. They were guests at the Benson.

Judge A. S. Bennett, supreme justice of Oregon, was among the arrivals at the Imperial yesterday. He is accompanied by his family.

R. L. Good, assistant cashier of the First National bank of The Dalles, registered at the Imperial yesterday.

R. J. Seal and Mrs. Seal of Union are at the Multnomah for a few days' visit to Portland.

Julius Roesch of La Grande was among new arrivals at the Multnomah last night.

William Raleigh of Sheridan is at the Imperial.

Wages of Women in Oregon.

PORTLAND, April 26.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly state the minimum wage of factory workers. A SUBSCRIBER.

The following laws have been put into effect by the industrial welfare commission of the state of Oregon:

1. No person shall employ any woman in the state of Oregon in any manufacturing establishment, except in a woolen mill, for more than nine hours in any one day. No person shall employ any woman in any manufacturing establishment in the state of Oregon for more than 54 hours in any one week.

2. No person shall employ any experienced woman in the state of Oregon in any manufacturing establishment at time rates of payment, at a weekly wage rate of less than $11.61.

3. The length of the apprenticeship term for women workers paid by time rates of payment in manufacturing establishments shall be one year, and such apprenticeship term shall be divided into three equal periods of four months each. No person shall employ any woman in any manufacturing establishment for the first period at a weekly wage of less than $7.20; nor for the second period at a weekly wage of less than $8.40; nor for the third period at a weekly wage of less than $9.50.

4. The average weekly wage rate for all women employed at piece rates in any manufacturing establishment in the state of Oregon shall be not less than $11.61, and at least seventy-five per cent (75%) of such employes shall be paid at not less than said minimum wage rate and not more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of such employes shall be paid at a weekly wage rate of not less than $11.61, provided, moreover, that after any woman or girl has been employed at prevailing piece rates for three weeks she shall then be paid not less than $7.20 per week, even if the amount earned at piece rates be less than that sum. In determining such average wage, a period of not less than 60 days shall be taken as a basis.

MY SON JOHN.

Deedle, deedle, dumplings,
For my son, John,
Who went and joined the army
When the war came on—
And pudding, cake and pastry,
Now he's back, you may believe!
I'm mighty proud of my son, John,
With chevrons on each sleeve!

MARY AGNES KELLY.

For Life Is Sweet.

By Grace E. Hall.

The ailing plant dies down—but life is sweet!
A tiny shoot creeps up the light to greet;
Another and then many others come,
And stretch their pleading fingers toward the sun.
The dead leaves fall, and clothed in green it stands,
With flaming crimson blossoms in its hands;
A thing made new from just a little spark
That struggled bravely upward through the dark.

Thus do we often cower in deep despair,
And cease to think of life as sweet and fair,
Until from out the pall of pain and gloom
A tiny spark develops into bloom.
We put aside as best we can the cross,
And strive to count our gain as well as loss,
Til in fresh strength again we firmly stand,
With blossoms of new purpose in our hand.

HARD TO CHANGE MOUNTAIN NAME

One Who Has Tried It Says It Is an Unsolvable Problem.

TACOMA, April 26.—(To the Editor.)—I was much interested in The Oregonian's editorial, in which you discussed your own earlier proposal to have the official name of Mount Rainier changed to Mount Roosevelt, in which you say, "Mount Rainier acquired its name through a custom of early-day explorers," under which custom "the major landmarks were called upon to perpetuate the names of friends whose only distinction may have been that they were agreeable companions," while you go on to say, "Mount Tacoma got its name from the Indians." I cannot remember having seen the whole case so nicely stated elsewhere—and in so few words.

"As Mount Roosevelt," you assert, "the second highest peak in the United States would not be prostituted to the advertisement of a city, nor perpetuate the name of a comparatively unknown Englishman"—under whose name, you might have added, it was for years prostituted to the advertisement of a beer (concerning the quality of which opinion has always been divided), and it is now being prostituted to the advertisement of a near-beer.

As Mount Roosevelt, you might have further added, it would be honoring one who, while in life, was a most outspoken and persistent champion of the Indian name of the mountain—Tacoma. That would be something.

But it is the concluding paragraph of your editorial that holds my attention. "By the way," you inquire, "how do you go about it to change the name of a mountain?"

As one who has had experience—one who has tried—I would answer, "Blessed if I know." The chief geographer of the United States, Robert B. Marshall, told me that he believed the geographic board would be glad to change the name of this one, since the name Rainier "was an insult to our patriotism and intelligence"—both—and that "the board favored aboriginal names."

Like yourself, we did not know the procedure called for, and we sent a letter to Washington making inquiry. Charles S. Sloane, secretary to the board, replied that if the legislature of the state would pass an act indicating its desire in the matter, it would serve with the board. You might guess what a job that put up to us—to overcome the prejudice of 25 years of ugly friction, with the great city of Seattle in opposition. But we tackled it. Before the legislature sat again we had brought Seattle around completely, every newspaper in that city, save one, was for the change, and while the session was in progress the Post-Intelligencer, in a leading editorial, advocated the adoption of the memorial we had presented. All the Seattle newspapers, save the one, had long previously come out strong for it. Every newspaper in the state, so far as I know, was lined up for it—wanted to see the old controversy brought to an end. During the session, too, the Federated Indians of the northwest held a council and urged the substitution of the Indian name. All the churches of the northwest, meeting by representatives in Seattle, and previous to that all the Congregational churches of the state—also meeting in Seattle, passed resolutions in favor, as did just about every other organization in the state, from the Y. W. C. A. to the Central Labor Council.

Now, since we had been told that the action of the legislature would be enough, wouldn't you have been certain of the result when that action was so reinforced? And more than that, scores of eminent men all over the country joined in the plea by letter and by telegram. This is what Theodore Roosevelt said, as one of those letter-writers: "I heartily wish you success in your effort to have Mount Tacoma taken as the official and proper name of the mountain. It has always struck me as a piece of childishness to follow any other course."

Now, wouldn't you suppose that that was the way to go about changing the name of a mountain? But it didn't succeed. After going through the form of giving a thorough hearing to the question, the board held another and secret session. What took place there it was almost impossible to learn. But this I did learn, that Robert B. Marshall, chief geographer, told the board that their action in denying the plea of an entire state would not settle the matter; that it would never be settled until it was settled right. And that is true. And, by the way, is Mr. Roosevelt's place in history so uncertain that his name must be thrust aside, and take the place of the beautiful name the aborigines gave this mountain? I do not think so.

You say your suggestion for this (feeble and inglorious) compromise was "directed chiefly at Tacoma" (which "received it in cold silence") while "the possible magnanimity of Seattle" (where it is eagerly accepted) "was wholly overlooked." I may say that Soloman, when the two women were before him both claiming motherhood of the one child, had the better psychology, as the saying is. For in proposing to give half the child to each he relied absolutely on the "possible magnanimity" of the woman who, through jealousy of the real mother, had made a false claim. She eagerly accepted the compromise, but the other woman got the baby. S. W. WALL.

Public Use of Water.

HOOD RIVER, Or., April 26.—(To the Editor.)—I dug a well on my own property in 1904; found a vein of water. I piped it 600 feet to my rooming house for my own use, and have used it continually from June, 1904. Can the city of Hood River take over said water, or debar me from its use, without just compensation? Is it a necessity? Is my title good? M. F. JACOB.

Private property cannot be taken for public use without compensating the owner. The sufficiency of your title can be determined only by a painstaking examination of the county records or abstract thereof by one skilled in such work.

Noah Greatest Financier.

London Tit-Bits.

Smithson—Do you know that Noah was the greatest financier that ever lived?

Dibbs—How do you make that out?

Smithson—Well, he was able to float a company when the whole world was in liquidation.

In Other Days.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of April 28, 1869.

Chicago.—The Illinois and Michigan canal has been opened and 50 boats laden with corn have left La Salle for Chicago.

Mr. Gore of Jackson county has invented a new gang plow which is said to be superior to anything of that kind used in the state. It can be operated with all the movements of the walking plow.

A letter from Cove, Or., says that the farmers are all through sowing grain.

Hop raising is increasing in the Santiam valley and the product per acre is said to average about 2500 pounds, worth at the market price $750.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of April 28, 1894.

Tacoma.—Every train on the Northern Pacific leaving Tacoma or Seattle is accompanied by United States deputy marshals, armed with revolvers and Winchesters, ready for the Coxeyites, who have declared they will ride over this road. The Coxey army broke camp and marced from Seattle toward Kent today.

Berkeley.—President Jones, of the California State university, has resigned. Dr. J. E. Stubbs, of the University of Ohio, has been elected to succeed him.

School teachers were assured by members of the city school board at its meeting yesterday that there need be no uneasiness about the financial status of the district. Teachers will receive their pay within a week or ten days after it is due this month, it was declared.

An anti-work army is encamped near Troutdale. No attempts have been made by the police to disturb it.

ODESSA, PARIS OF THE UKRAINE

Pre-war Night Life Hectic; City's Origin Analogous to Washington's.

"Before the war no city of the near east, save Bucharest, so nearly resembled Paris and Vienna in its hectic night life as did Odessa," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society concerning the city reported to be occupied by Ukrainian soviet troops.

"Odessa had hundreds of sidewalk cafes, its municipal opera, its palaces of chance, and its gilded halls of the half-world. It had more than half a million population, yet is one of the newest cities in Europe. Moscow's history extends over a thousand years, that of Odessa only a little beyond a century.

"There is a unique analogy between Odessa and the capital city of the United States. Both were started at about the same time—during the last decade of the eighteenth century—and both were begun because of the farseeing wisdom of the chief executives of the two nations.

* * *

"Perhaps the oddest coincidence is the fact that they both were planned by foreign civil engineers of the same nation. While Major L'Enfant was devising the 'city of magnificent distances' to be erected on the banks of the Potomac, Voland, also a Frenchman, laid out Odessa on the shore of the Black sea. While President Washington was dreaming into being the beautiful city which bears his name, Czarina Catherine the Great was sponsoring the upbuilding of a municipal stepping stone toward the chief object of the Russian Bear's stealthy tread—Constantinople.

"Like Washington, Odessa was laid out in the midst of a virtual wilderness and swamp. An isolated Turkish fort, Khaji-Bey, stood on the site of the present city at the time, 1789, when it passed to Russia. In early years of the Christian era Greek colonists had taken advantage of the Bay of Odessa.

"Until five years ago the railway distance between Odessa and Moscow was more than 1000 miles, but a new line, via Bakhmatch, reduced that distance to 814 miles. The steamship distance between Odessa and Constantinople is 360 miles.

* * *

"From its history it is evident why Odessa was far from a typical Russian city. Mark Twain found the only Russian things about it to be the shape of the droshkis and the dress of the drivers. He might have mentioned the gilded domes of a few churches. There the Russian likeness ends.

"A few miles to the north and also to the southwest are three 'limans,' or lagoons, famous for mudbaths, believed to benefit persons with rheumatism, gout and skin diseases. The most popular of these is 20 miles long, a mile wide, 10 feet deep and lies 16 feet below the level of the Black sea."

"ALL TO THE MUSTERED."

Mustard on our bully-beef,
Mustard on our ham,
(Whenever we could get it)
When we fought for Uncle Sam.
Turn about's the square deal,
There isn't any doubt—
We were mustered in the army,
Now we're glad we're mustered out!

—MARY AGNES KELLY.

BLUE BUCKET IN TYGH VALLEY

Location of Lost Diggings, as Remembered by Pioneer John Herren.

DAYTON, Wash., April 26.—(To the Editor.)—Seeing frequent mention in The Oregonian of late of the old "Blue Bucket" mine, I want to add a little information upon the subject, information that came down to me of early Oregon history from my father, John Herren, who was an old Oregon pioneer, having crossed the plains by the old, slow-going ox team in 1845. I remember quite well hearing my father tell of the finding of those yellow lumps, as his nephew was the man who found them. He always contended it was somewhere in the Tygh valley. The emigrants were too tired and worn-out to be interested, as winter was near and provisions nearly gone, and no one knew the value of the "shiny pieces," anyway.

This metal was found in some tracks made by the cattle in going to water—some muddy tracks. This was in the late fall of 1845. How this came to be called "Blue Bucket" I can't tell, as my father never called it that.

Very few of that old company are left. I do not know any. My father and mother and all my brothers and sisters have long since passed over, so I, alone of a big family, am left.

Perhaps some one living who knew about this finding, and were in that old lost train, as that was the train lost on the "Meek's Cutoff," and nearly starved to death. I have always wanted to see a complete account of that famous "Meek's Cutoff" tragedy, but have never found it in any history, in full. My native state is Oregon, and I would like to see her history made correct.

MRS. RUTH HERREN LEONARD.

Application for Passport.

PORTLAND, April 26.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Being born in Denmark and having taken out my first naturalization papers in 1906, where should I apply for passport for going to Europe?

(2) Can I get my final papers on these I have or will I have to take out first papers again?

(3) My wife being American born, where should her passport be applied for? SUBSCRIBER.

(1) Apply to Immigration Inspector Bonham, custom-house building.

(2) You will require new papers.

(3) Same answer as No. 1.