

Morning Oregonian

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TEACHERS' PAY. On May 10 Portland school district will vote on a proposal to increase the salaries of school teachers 30 per cent.

The forty-fifth annual report of the Portland school district for the term which closed June 30, 1918, 185 men and 185 women were employed at an average salary of \$125.24, and that 967 women teachers were employed at an average salary of \$125.95.

Nearly two-thirds of the teachers instruct elementary grades and are the lowest paid. The salaries for these grades then ran from \$600 to \$1200. The highest were paid in accordance with years of experience and partly upon the length of the school day. The 740 women teaching elementary grades received an average of \$120.06, and the 117 men teaching elementary grades received an average of \$127.50.

Since this report was issued some slight increases in pay have been granted, but they affect only a small percentage of the teachers. On September 30, 1918, the minimum salary of elementary teachers was raised from \$600 to \$800, and two months ago the minimum of those who must stay in the classroom until they have had five years of experience was raised to \$600. In all about forty teachers were affected thereby.

There also has just been put into effect an increase in the minimum pay of high school teachers. Seventeen teachers of high schools and their salaries were raised from \$1000 to \$1200. On the last pay day, however, a special bonus went into effect. This bonus is an extra \$12 a month for each teacher for May and June and for four months in July and August.

The 30 per cent increase, if approved, will begin next September and will be in addition to the bonus to be paid for four months next fall. At the present time, therefore, there is not much inducement to the young man or young woman to contemplate teaching in the Portland schools as a life work. The entrance salary of \$800 in the elementary grades may seem a good head start, but the experience of \$1200 or \$1300. The high school teacher who begins at \$1200 may attain \$1600 by remaining for ten years, or \$1800 if he is so fortunate as to become head of a department.

There is some prospect of becoming a principal in the elementary schools at from \$1600 to \$2400, or in the high schools at from \$2500 to \$3500. Some of these are fairly attractive salaries, but there are only fifty-two principals out of the teaching personnel of 1152.

Teaching is a trained profession. It requires a general education as a beginning and a special education to fit one for particular branches of the work. It is a profession for which one can never complete one's training. Those who embrace it must ever be looking forward for better ideas and better methods. No teacher can settle down to a mediocre, unexciting existence and be efficient. In this respect it ranks with the highly paid professions. In pay it ranks in instances down to unskilled, hard labor.

Highly qualified teachers are leaving the work in other communities as well as in this, until the shortage has brought emphatic words of counsel to the employing public from the federal commissioner of education. This is not cause for wonder, when other professions in which preliminary qualifications are no more severe offer practically unlimited rewards for sincere application. The lawyer or physician who, after two years' experience makes only \$1300, is considered by his fellows a failure, yet that remuneration is the pinnacle of expectation of those who qualify as instructors in elementary school grades.

There is no doubt that the best teacher in the Portland schools: The position gives the present promise of life tenure. Probably if one were to analyze the resignations, particularly among the men, it would be found that it is the best quality of the staff who are leaving, and that the present salaries is not inducement to permanent employment in such work to the man who would establish a home of his own and rear a family. Yet they are the ones who are hardest to keep. Instead it has fastened upon it, indefinitely those, both male and female, whom it should replace.

How much of the opposition expressed here and there to the proposed increase in pay is influenced by observation of the occasional inefficient teacher no inquiry has yet disclosed. But the average person estimates the quality of the entire teaching staff by that which he knows, comparing the few teachers who come under his direct observation. One cannot but suspect that there would be a higher appreciation of the schools and a greater willingness to pay adequately to competent teachers, whether it be the tenure of office law were in prospect.

The committee of one hundred now about to make a survey of the schools will perform a service if it will investigate and report on the effect of tenure has upon popular conception of the schools and popular ideas as to the value of teachers' services. A report by the committee upon the salary question, one, before election day, would also contribute vastly to public enlightenment.

Doubtless there will be wars after the league of nations is formed, as Senator Cummins predicts; only pacifists and other people of defective intellect believe otherwise. The question for us to consider is whether there will be fewer wars, whether they will be smaller and of less duration and whether the right will be sure to win.

If so, the league is well worth while. As to the league's making a man a citizen of the world instead of the United States, such remarks are just a sign that the senator is growing old. He was one of the willful twelve and was therefore, wrong when the war began; he is just as wrong when it closes. It is a terrible wrench when a man who has won political fights on railroad and tariff issues all his life is called upon in his old age to form opinions on world politics.

FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR. Bonds of the victory loan now being offered by the government possess special attractions for the small investor which should not be overlooked. These attractions are in addition to considerations of patriotic duty which it is hoped will impel every citizen to buy to the full extent of his ability to do so. The bonds may be paid for in six installments, the first of which, 10 per cent, is due on May 10. Thereafter, in thoughtful consideration of the fact that our insurance companies are in a due in June, no June installment of the bond price is required, and only 10 per cent is called for in July. The remaining 80 per cent is payable in four installments of 20 per cent each, on September, October and November.

So adjusted to the purse and the paydays of the citizen of moderate means, the victory bond becomes a high incentive to thrift. The rate of interest is attractive, the purchase is absolute. It is as if the citizen seeking a means of improving his fortunes had had the opportunity placed in his hands. The family budget which is so tight and which is so difficult to build for as great a proportion as possible of government bonds of the latest issue, which properly may be entered in the column devoted to savings and investments. The government needs the money, for reasons which have been explained in detail, and with which every American is familiar. But almost as much the average man and woman need incentive and opportunity such as the purchase of the victory bond means a jug-handled contract. From the point of view of the investor, the bonds are gilt-edged.

THE TRUTH ABOUT DEBS. Eugene V. Debs is described by the socialist call as "America's greatest man today" and the other "class war priest" of the present time. He is the champion in moral fiber to the present heads of the government; "as the Nazarene was to the scribes and Pharisees who crucified him." Debs is said to have "been a great Christian leader" and the working class is reproached for not having united to set itself free.

The whole article states and repeats an arrant falsehood for the purpose of arousing class passion to the aid of the man who is in prison for obstructing efforts of the government to raise an army to fight the imperial government of Germany, and the German people, led by Debs' socialist allies, overthrew that government. Enmity to socialism had nothing to do with Debs' imprisonment; in fact Debs himself acted as the enemy of socialism by opposing a war which caused its triumph in Germany.

Let any person who is inclined to be influenced by statements that Debs is a great Christian leader, or the champion of the working class and is therefore martyr to his devotion to his class, keep this in mind—Debs is not in prison because he is a socialist, or a labor agitator, or a labor agitator. He is in prison for obstructing efforts of the government which was the foe of socialism and which the socialists overthrew. If the government had either the power or the desire to imprison him for being a socialist, it would have done so long ago. It did not because it had neither the power nor the desire.

A DOG-IN-THE-MANGER POLICY. The action of the shipping board in rejecting the proposal of the Northwest Steel company, by which it would have been kept continuously at work and the government would have saved several million dollars, is the best illustration of the dog-in-the-manger policy which President Wilson has forced upon the board. Charles Piez, whose name was signed to the letter rejecting the offer, did not believe in that policy, for he expressed his personal opinion to the commissioner of education. This is not cause for wonder, when other professions in which preliminary qualifications are no more severe offer practically unlimited rewards for sincere application.

The board's mouthpiece is Chairman Hurley, who has been in constant communication with President Wilson during his stay in Paris. That policy is simply dictated to the board by the president. Cancellation of steel ship contracts was at first defended by the necessity of reducing cost from war price to work not already done, but shipbuilders should have been left free to use the capacity thus released in filling new contracts. Such contracts were offered to the shipbuilders, but they were forbidden to accept them. There may have been good cause to desire ships of larger tonnage than contracts provided or than the ways would accommodate, but there was no reason to slacken activity in building. Mr. Hurley had set a goal of 25,000,000 tons deadweight for the American merchant marine, and the total is still far from that figure.

All these considerations seem to have actuated the Northwest Steel company's offer. The board had canceled contracts for six ships, leaving twelve on which work was started or to be started after November 1, 1918. It was offered to accept the new contract for the twelve provided the contract for the six was reinstated at peace figures. Since the board desires larger ships, the company offered to change its ways to construct 12,000-ton ships at its own expense. By this arrangement the board would have saved \$4,000,000 in reduced cost of the vessels and in release from various claims and would have started six more ships at a far earlier date than the present policy. The company would have gained materially in the shape of additional work and would have kept its plant in operation and its organization together until a date when new contracts would surely be obtainable.

From a purely business viewpoint it was a good bargain for both parties, but it was rejected. The only reason is that it did not accord with the policy which Mr. Wilson is working out in Paris; how and why, the president has never revealed. The life of the shipping industry hangs on his nod.

It is a dog-in-the-manger policy. It has already robbed America of contracts for hundreds of thousands of tons of ships for France and Scandinavian countries and it bids fair to rob them of many more. It puts a veto on contracts for American owners, for they fear to move till they know what the government's policy will be. It scatters the army of skilled men which has been trained and organized during the last two years. It puts a veto on the British yards, for they have got back to work with full force and when they plan to build 3,000,000 gross tons this year, or 50 per cent more than in 1913. It may blight Mr. Hurley's hope that American shipbuilders will be able to work for continuous operation and a well maintained organization are important factors in fixing cost.

Mr. Wilson's inability to see the merits of a business proposition causes him to veto a shipbuilding contract. While force can successfully combat the violent efforts of socialists to overthrow the government, it cannot combat their doctrines. Reason and free discussion alone can do this. Theodore H. Price, editor of Commerce and Finance, has a useful suggestion in this line. Seeing the Call in the hands of many readers and learning that a regular Sunday school is maintained in New York to instruct the young in socialism, he republished its editorial page as a supplement to his own paper, thus showing what sort of stuff socialism is. He proposes the organization of a "working class" school, "whose purpose shall be the inculcation of economic truth and to which all those who work either with their hands or with their heads shall be eligible," which shall extend to every city in the United States.

It will not much longer be necessary for a man in Portland to ask a man in Philadelphia, who must ask another in New York, who must ask a third in Paris, while the answer of the man in Paris may hang on the question whether Italy shall have Fiume, or Japan shall have Kiau-Chau or the United States shall have the Philippines. Shipbuilders are not deeply interested in these questions, they will be glad to cut connection between their business and the remote places in dispute.

THE ONE COUNTRY WITH MONEY. The substance of an address before the national foreign trade council by Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust company and president of that in order to export the United States must both import and must lend to foreign countries the money with which to pay for their imports. Some countries are so impoverished that they cannot import and must borrow or pay with exports. When interest due from the allies, interest on American securities held abroad and balance between imports and exports of merchandise are considered, there will be a balance in favor of the United States of about \$1,000,000,000 a year, which can best be paid by investment abroad, since payment otherwise would seriously disturb exchange and hinder foreign trade.

The word "barrage," use of which has been greatly extended by intimate association growing out of the war, finds a further application in the development of wireless telephony. One of the epochal improvements of the wireless system recently announced is the "barrage receiver," which eliminates interference from other wireless telephony possible apparently without limitation. Technical difficulties are explained by the inventor in a manner somewhat intelligible to the layman. The "barrage receiver" is an equivalent would be to have an ear which could be so adjusted that a person could stand close to a steam whistle without hearing it and yet hear a person speaking from a distance of a few miles. The "barrage receiver" has found a solution of this problem, which ought greatly to increase our respect for science. It also promises big things for the perfection of ordinary telephones now in use.

In a world in which peoples who have been impoverished and whose lands have been devastated by war have seemed to predominate, it is refreshing to read of the gains made by the Arabs of Mesopotamia as the direct result of Anglo-Saxon enterprise. The old Turkish system of exploitation and taxation had encouraged handiwork rather than thrift, but the immense scheme of agricultural development which is being carried out under the new dispensation has already brought more than half a million acres of fertile land under cultivation and has made it possible not only to grow surplus grain for home consumption but also to export surplus to Europe. The spectacle of the conversion of a nomadic people into an exporting population while a world war was yet raging deserves to be rated among the marvels of the world.

By the time general prohibition comes in, ingenuity will have reached its end in devising ways to beat the law. Some of the means now employed are childish in their simplicity and indicate the end of resource. Ferdinand of Roumania has the right idea, though he is late in practicing it. He will ride into the Hungarian capital as a conqueror. A few others might have done that in Berlin with great moral effect.

Many more parlors in farmhouses can be opened to good use, as is done by the country woman who has sixteen incubators running. The room on the farm generally is a dead asset. Sudden riches were too much for a San Francisco newsboy of 54 and they are too much for a man who has been blamed. They would force many apparently level-headed people.

That right of the correspondents to send news at will seems to be a mere fancy view of the fact that the cables were occupied in sending 40,000 words of the peace treaty. American "royalty" does not mind the cost of separation. New York papers have been given \$4,500,000 and \$100,000 a year, with privilege of re-marrying. A lost dog formerly was the most sorrowful spectacle, but no more. The abandoned trunk full of liquor has first place.

It is Burleson resigns the electrical workers may not strike. The proposal is as cool as it is impossible. Burleson resign? It's a husky school board that can slash half a million from a building programme. With thousands of fishing boats out, salmon seems to cost as much as ever. Now's your time to get a bargain in a wooden ship, all made at home.

All the German plenipotentiaries can do is sign on the dotted line. The redness of Russia gradually fades to pale pink. Some surprises both ways in the list of victory buyers! All aboard for "Champcock" where Oregon began! Bargain day for victory bonds.

Those Who Come and Go.

"Denio is just spreading out in the road," outside Edwin E. Smith, as accompanied by B. A. Hamilton—wearing a mild cerebra necktie—and Cam Tremble, he registered at the Hotel Grand. They had come from the prohibition, but now it is nothing." The three tall, tanned young men are in the sheep pen at the long arm of Uncle Sam reached out to the edge of Malheur county, where it touches up against the Idaho line, and he witnesses in a case being investigated by the federal grand jury wherein a couple of Baucuses are supposed to have buried part of the loot. At the former sitting of the grand jury an attempt was made to serve Smith, Hamilton and Tremble, but the road was so bad that a deputy United States marshal had to turn back after going as far as Burns. This time they were subpoenaed by wire.

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An ancient and a fishlike smell pervaded the Imperial lobby yesterday morning. The odor was traced to a package addressed to Harry Hamilton, which was promptly thrown out. Wednesday Mr. Hamilton received a letter from a friend at Brightwood, which was a note from the fish. The fish was delivered 38 hours after the receipt of the letter, and yet Brightwood is only 100 miles from Portland. Mr. Hamilton has now added his voice to the demand that Postmaster-General Burleson resign.

Traphooters, guests of H. Everding, are S. H. Sharman and Bert Dally, of Lakeview, and E. L. Ford, of Astoria. They passed through Portland yesterday on their way to attend the Pendleton shoot to be held May 21-24. Both Ford and Sharman have been smashing clay pigeons in contests held here for several years.

Anyone knowing of a good, dependable cook will confer a favor on L. B. Markham, who wants to open a restaurant in the Wind River country, up the Columbia. A road costing \$40,000 has been built to the place, but a cook is needed. Mr. Markham has been scouting for one for the past several days.

Tanned like an old seal, Lynn Caton of Willow Bar ranch, down the Columbia river, was in the city yesterday. He is the owner of the 21-24 cruiser Sea Otter, and since this 12-knot boat came into his possession he is putting all his time riding on it. Mr. Caton is an expert swimmer and a first-class diver.

Frank Kelley of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the Portland. The town was immortalized in "The Belle of New York" through the song of Lechard Bronson, president of General College, now our commissioner to the Caucasus, states that the world appears to be unconscious of the overwhelming human tragedy that is being enacted in the Caucasus. The Turk and his confederates are carrying forward with growing efficiency the policy of extermination by starvation. Starvation is aided by typhus and already, as if in anticipation of the hot season, cholera is developing.

In the particular district to which Dr. Main is assigned there is a death rate of one-seventh of the entire population each month. Among the many things in your editorial which are gratifying to me is the description of the Armenians as a people so little worth saving, to which you link the services rendered by the Armenians to the cause of freedom. State director American committee for relief in the near east.

Lesser Evil Preferred. "Why didn't you stop when I signaled?" inquired the officer. "Well," replied Mr. Chuggins, "it had taken me two hours to get down to your starting point, and it seemed a shame to stop her merely to avoid a little thing like being arrested."

A. A. Bonney, a ranch owner from the valley district in Wasco county, is at the Perkins. Fred Morgus, one of the victory loan drivers of St. Helens, was at the Hotel Oregon yesterday. Mrs. R. E. Clanton, wife of the state fish warden, is at the Perkins with Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stewart, tourists from Thermopsis, Wyo., are at the Multnomah. E. E. Muecke, recent arrival from the Philippines, is at the Benson.

D. G. Wilson of Shanghai is among the Benson arrivals. GENEROSITY OMTS EDUCATION. Parents Balk at School Taxes Yet Give Money Freely to Children. PORTLAND, May 2.—(To the Editor.)—It will be up to us to show whether we stand for education for all or for the word or for a poor substitute. We have been willing to accept the former without fair compensation until now, but the teaching profession seems to have stood the justice to the limit of its tolerance. For, owing to inadequate salaries, the shortage of good teachers all over the country is bringing education to a standstill. In this situation, it seems, then it is time for us to wake up. It must be the word "taxes" that is largely responsible for our horror of that, and yet we give generously to our children, usually more than we can afford, but how do we get on down to it? Let us see how the taxes for their education, their most vital need and where we should really be the most generous. The taxpayers who are interested in the question, for they have a duty towards this country and its future, should be more than willing to contribute un begrudgingly to the education of its coming citizens. I find that the cost of education in western states stands fourth lowest in percentage of city expenditures for schools, while our millage is third lowest at about 20 cents of Oregon. Yet the fact that Portland schools are well equipped. What, then, must there be left with which to pay our 1200 teachers, the most important factor in our education? Let us consider long and well before we vote "No," May 10. More than that, let us see to it that we all turn out and show our vote that we mean to be fair to the best interests of our children and education. CITY TAXPAYER.

The Present Pace.

Oh, they grow up so very fast, our precious little girls! Today they wear the curled hair where yesterday hung curly. They realize soon that many things which she is shocked to hear. They excuse her ignorance because she's such a dear. They realize soon that they have no chance to learn, and so they try to make up for her slow advance as days are passing by. They change to French heels in a day, they wear the beauty spot. They add a carmine touch to lips. They tell the latest story that is fit for mother's ear. But keep the ruse ones for the chum whose nerves they do not fear. They order alken hostility with an air that's most blasé. They gripe at any task that mars their polished nails each day. They are informed on theater, on matinee and ball. They know the latest opera—in fact they know it all. Perhaps (?) the times demand that they shall keep a faster pace. Than did the young ones when ma was fairly in the race. But off I pause and wonder just how old these girls will be when they are in the rest of their babies' babes upon their paled knees.

NEWSPAPER IS SPREADING OUT Eugene Guard Undergoes Order of Moving Into New Quarters. The Eugene Guard went through an experience successfully the first of the week. It moved and now has double its former floor space. Yet it will not have enough room for the staff, more than elbow room and many times not that. The move was necessary for the Guard, however, which is coming to Eugene to live in the Eugene Guard, by the way, has a new press coming west.

W. C. Conner is editor of the North-west Poultry Journal of Salem. He also is editor of the Harrisburg Bulletin, which means much traveling back and forth, but that is nothing to a love man like Conner. Calvin Goss has suspended the Dove Sentinel, which he started in 1912. Six months ago he leased the North Poudre News and has been running both journals since. The Dove Sentinel, which was nearly 40 years, beginning in Indiana, covering towns in the middle west and the North Pacific and British Columbia.

EXTERMINATION STILL GOES ON One-Seventh of Armenians in One District Die Each Month. PORTLAND, May 2.—(To the Editor.)—I have read and read with much interest the editorial in The Oregonian, "A Mandate for Armenia," and I want to thank you for the services you have rendered our committee in giving such a forth-while season for our campaign. I am just in receipt of a cablegram pleading for immediacy of intervention, as the writer, Dr. G. H. T. Main, president of General College, now our commissioner to the Caucasus, states that the world appears to be unconscious of the overwhelming human tragedy that is being enacted in the Caucasus. The Turk and his confederates are carrying forward with growing efficiency the policy of extermination by starvation. Starvation is aided by typhus and already, as if in anticipation of the hot season, cholera is developing.

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In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian of May 3, 1894. Washington—Coxey and his leaders are under arrest and will appear Friday in police court for trial for unlawfully displaying banners. Cleveland—The riots which began May day were continued today, culminating in open riots. The Ohio guard and galling gun battery were assembled at the army.

The case of Frank C. Bradley, accused of having embezzled \$25,000 from the Sunnyside Land & Improvement company, set for yesterday, was continued indefinitely. William Suscewsky, an insane man, terrorized residents at Siltuck's station yesterday, stalking about flourishing a large revolver.

Fifty Years Ago. From The Oregonian of May 3, 1869. New York—A consolidation of the Hudson River and Central railroads is contemplated on the basis of \$1,000,000. Washington—General Robert E. Lee, accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Tappan of Baltimore, called on the president today. No bids for the construction of the Oddfellows' hall were received, but arrangements have been made for the start of the excavation of the basement of the hall.

Mrs. F. Miller had her skull fractured in a runaway accident which occurred yesterday during the funeral services in tribute to Mrs. Watson. COMMITTEEMAN INDORSSES WOOD Republicans Party Official in Hood River Sees Presidential Qualities. HOOD RIVER, Ore., May 1.—(To the Editor.)—I have the honor to request to write an open letter to the republicans of Oregon calling their attention to the unique fitness and popular strength of General Wood as a presidential possibility in the next general election.

The man who requested me to write this article is a republican of the highest order of purity. He attended the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln at Chicago in 1860, and he has voted for every republican nominee from Lincoln to Charles E. Hughes. This loyal republican who is so much interested in the success of the republican party of Abraham Lincoln is known to his many friends of Hood River as the grand old man of our town and county, Hon. E. L. Bronson, who has passed his 81st milestone, is still young and mentally alert. There is not a man in the state of Oregon who is more interested in the republican party than General Wood. General Wood is Mr. Smith's first choice for president, and is no doubt the first choice of millions of republican voters throughout this great republic. From the pine-clad hills of New England to the balmy waters of the Golden Gate.

General Wood belongs to no political faction; he is a clean, clear-cut, 100 per cent American. His official army register for 1915 shows that General Wood was born in New Hampshire, October 9, 1834. He was assistant surgeon in 1858, was discharged from Haverd College, Williams college and from the University of Pennsylvania. Though he was not graduated from the military academy at West Point, the high place which he reached is greatly to his credit, for it is an open secret among all men who are familiar with the military academy at West Point to a high rank is easier for the West Pointer. General Wood rose steadily to the first rank in the army. He was known in army life as an indefatigable worker.

General Wood has always been an active supporter of republican ideas. He was a man of strong convictions. He invited his life-long friend, Colonel Roosevelt, to make a speech at the camp at Flathead, Montana. Then and there this illustrious soldier sounded his own death-knell, so far as the present administration was concerned. This was a shining against the holy ghost, for the pacifist administration thenceforth put the respected and condensed name of General Wood. Thus, by doing his duty as he saw it, he forfeited every chance he ever had of being sent to France.

It is my belief that the republicans of the United States should administer a stinging rebuke to an administration that for purely political purposes would debar the American people from the services of their most distinguished soldier, General Leonard Wood. They should redress this gross injustice to the republicans to elect General Wood next president of the United States, and forever place in the hands of the republicans in the highest office in the land. ROY D. SMITH, Republican State Committeeman for Hood River County.

Will Germany, Russia and Japan Unite in New Alliance?

Tumbled thrones and fallen dynasties, followed by the red ruin of revolution, and coupled with a distrust of the allies, may cause the peoples of Russia and Germany to turn toward Japan for friendship and the building of the new structures of the statehood, declared General Count Adam Ezevski, for 50 years in the service of the late czar, in an article appearing in The Sunday Oregonian. However greatly one may disagree with him, his views are more than worthy of consideration, and the close student of international politics will follow them with keen interest.

MODERN FIUME, FOR WHICH ITALY STRIVES—What about Fiume, the city and district for the possession of which the Italian peace delegates grew wrathly at Paris, and left the conference in dudgeon? In the Sunday issue, with photographs, Paul J. Closset, a Portland man, who recently returned from the Adriatic, tells of Fiume in the intimate manner of one who has been there and gained his knowledge at first-hand.

"THE HOTEL BAR"—Passing with the dodo and the dinosaur is the bar of the old hotel—that gilded precinct where hail-fellows-walk-met-lit the genial glass, and where the moody misanthrope takes his solitary "Dick Smith." But, as it passes, W. E. Hill, artist of folks, catches a few typical sketches in crayon and presents them in the Sunday issue, on his own page, "Among Us Mortals."

TOM SAWYER AND HUCK FINN—If you want to place a winning wager, make the bet that one grows never too old to forget his vanished boyhood, and that delight always follows that which brings it vividly back to mind. And the Tom Sawyer page of comics, taken and portrayed from Mark Twain's own book, brings just such results. Tom, and Tom's auntie, and the ragged, irrepressible Huck, are there tomorrow—in the magazine section of the big Sunday paper.

WITH THE HELP OF GOD AND A FEW MARINES—Being a continuation of the personal story of Brigadier-General A. W. Catlin, who commanded the 6th regiment of sea-soldiers at Chateau-Thierry. In tomorrow's issue General Catlin tells of the fierce fight in Belleau Wood, when the enemy learned that American troops were their betters, and when Hindenburg lost Paris before the charging, valorous line of forest-green. "YELLOW TO THE CORE"—Here is a yarn from the front, of an American soldier whose flesh shrank from battle, so that he cast away his rifle and fled the field, but whose spirit rallied and sent him back again, a fighting fury, to save his regiment, cheat the firing squad, and win glory. There is a petite French maiden tangled up in the skein of the story—which is one of the real romances of the war.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL—A page to each in every Sunday issue, so that Portland people may keep pace with these twin paladins of progress. The well-informed follow these pages. ALL THE NEWS OF ALL THE WORLD THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN