

Y. M. C. A. in New Quarters, Enters Increased Field of Usefulness

"Red Thread of Service,"
Marks YMCA Objective

Dr. Carl Gregg Doney, President of Willamette University, Delivers Principal Address at Formal Dedication of New Building on May 16

(Following is the dedication address, as delivered in full.) Almost 300 years ago Robert Cushman said to his New England congregation of Pilgrims, "You came to this country to give preeminence to religion and right and not to exalt property or popularity." This is a significant judgment, an epigrammatic statement reflecting a transcendent phase of human progress, for it was a clear reversal of the general and age-old order.

In the beginning God commanded man to subdue the earth and to have dominion over it. Through the ages since then man has been subduing the earth and claiming it for himself. Each person has fought for his little portion, fought to defend it from the claim of others, fenced it about and formulated laws to assure his undisputed possession of his field or factory or mine or home. Naturally in the course of this struggle, the instinct of self-preservation and self-promotion would be deepened. Selfishness to a degree is necessary; there must be rewards for effort and there must be the accumulation of possessions for the maintenance and the further promotion of business. No one can endure to toil and to suffer without reward; it is necessary that there should be the inner and the outer motive. So too there must be the gathering together of goods against the time of non-production and to maintain progress. But this type of schooling alone leads to an exaggerated selfishness which respects not the rights, neither knows the rights, of others.

In the fullness of time, therefore, the break came in this program of self-preference when Christ introduced the red thread of service. The world has experienced no greater revolutionary social decree. "To love God" was a command which men easily understood and easily interpreted in the light of their own desires. But "to love your neighbor as yourself" brought in that fundamentally disturbing element intended to work a reversal of the ancient order.

The momentum of the centuries of self-devotion was not stopped; self-interest still controlled, but running parallel with it was the red thread of sacrifice for the good of other people. Since that decree was pronounced and lived by the Saviour of men, the contest has been between the excessive emphasis upon property and the rightful appreciation of people. Christ caused the race to ask "Which is worth more, things or men?" The answer comes easily to one's lips; anyone knows that men are worth more. But it brings a crisis in a man's life when he in actual fact does decide that his neighbors are to be esteemed and cared for as he esteems and cares for himself.

The most glorious pages of history are those which speak of the struggle of man to claim his right to be as against the rights of material things. The record of the abolition of legalized slavery is no more than the story of the rise of a full appreciation of fellow man. In like manner, the advancement of woman to a uniform place with man, the protection of childhood, the endeavor to secure a living wage, the prohibition amendment itself, are all milestones on this journey from uncontradicted selfishness toward a finer altruism. These achievements give great encouragement and create a vast hope. There are fine instincts in

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Lenine's Widow Retaining
Faith in Early Theories

Nadieshda ("Hope") Krupskaya, constant Companion and Promoter of Mate, Raised to Forefront of Power, Popularity and Prestige

MOSCOW.—(By Associated Press.)—Madam Nadieshda ("Hope") Krupskaya, widow of Nicholas Lenin, is considered by all communists as "the keeper of Lenin's faith."

In all Lenin's bold revolutionary activities, Madam Krupskaya, (her maiden name) was the constant companion and promoter of her husband. The obscurity of the rest of Russian women has raised her to the forefront of power, popularity and prestige.

Followers of the founder of Bolshevism see in his widow the living symbol of Leninism. Many of her friends say she was the inspiration and real motive force behind Lenin's enterprises. Although she is not a member of the Central executive committee nor of the powerful Political bureau of the Communist party, her influence in all party affairs is apparent.

Madam Lenin is a member of the Central controlling commission of the party, which makes rules and regulations for the admission of new members and the conduct and political education of old members. In the now historic controversy with the Communist party which resulted in the virtual dismissal and exile of Leon Trotsky, who was Lenin's lifelong friend, Madam Lenin was primarily responsible for effecting a reconciliation among the party dictators and restoring Trotsky to good standing.

Outside of Communist party affairs, her most important work is in the domain of education. She is a member of the Collegium of the Commissariat of Education, in charge of the department which deals with the removal of illiteracy among adults and the so-called political education of the masses. She is also a member of the All-Russian Central executive committee, the so-called Parliament of the Russian Republic, and a member of the Moscow Soviet. Under her supervision thousands of books and pamphlets are issued furthering the knowledge of science among the masses and the political aims of the Soviet.

The most striking characteristic of Madam Lenin is her modesty and simplicity of manner and of life. Like her husband, she lives and dresses most simply and without pretension. Her small two-room apartment in the Kremlin would serve as little more than a storeroom for the average American woman. Although she speaks in a calm, sincere, unaffected manner, she is a woman of strong convictions and of distinct force of character.

Madam Lenin came of a noble but poor family. She was born in 1869. Her father, who was a man of advanced liberal

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Two Sections of Famous Train Crash; Escapes Miraculous



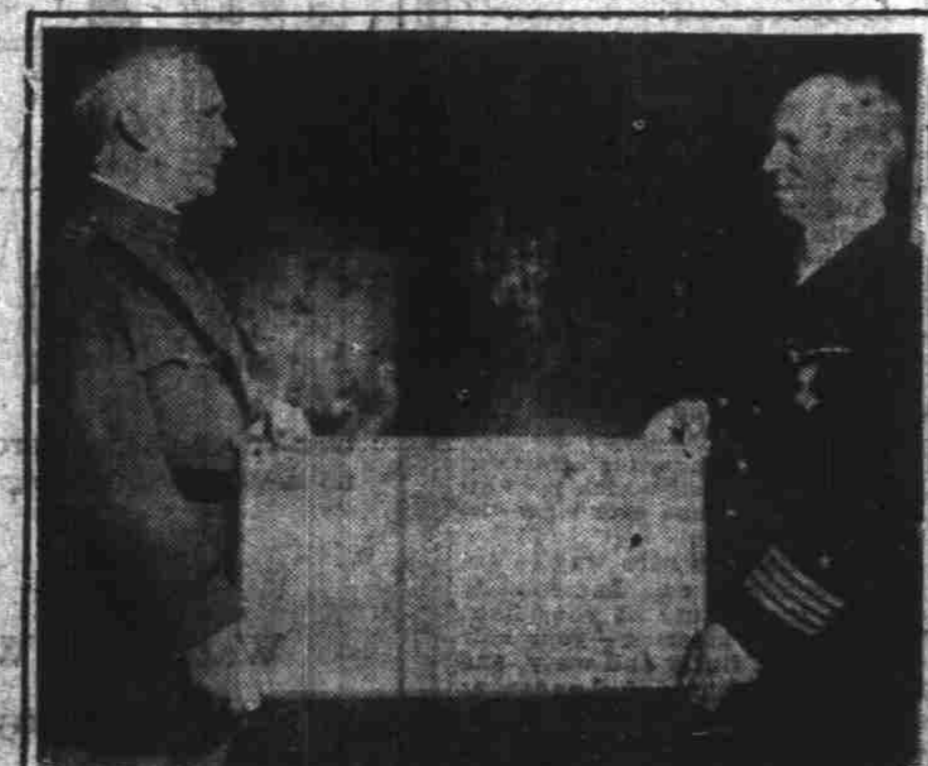
When two sections of the famous Seminole Limited train met at Jasper, Ala., north of Birmingham with the results shown above, members of the crew and the first passengers who crawled from the coaches expected a wholesale loss of life. A check-up revealed but one man seriously injured, a negro. One baggage car plowed through and came to rest on top of a similar car in the other section and the baggage man escaped unhurt.

Queen of Missouri



Miss Dorothy Dyer, above, has just been chosen queen of the May by students at the University of Missouri, which she attends. She is one of the most popular girls at that university.

More Honors for "Roosevelt" Hero



Following up decorations from Britain, New York City and various other honors, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall presented Capt. Fried of U. S. liner Roosevelt with a bronze tablet commemorative of the heroic rescue of crew of British ship Anthony. The award was conferred in the name of "the American people."

Young Vanderbilt
Loses Family Aid
for His Tabloids



The journalistic affairs of Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. have reached a crisis as the result of the action of his father, Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in refusing to finance his son's newspaper activities further. The refusal comes as young Vanderbilt states frankly that he must have \$300,000 to carry his papers over the next six months or face their retirement. Cornelius Vanderbilt, above, and his father.

Motion Picture Actors
Climb From Humble Life

Intimate Glimpses of Early Struggles Revealed in Story of Well Known Figures on Silver Screen, Many Dropped by Wayside

HOLLYWOOD, Cal. — (By Associated Press.)—Shiny serge suits have been supplanted by arrays of English-tailored garments. Flossy fur imitations have given way to sables. Instead of hall bedrooms, there are fine homes. Trips to Europe, once confined to dreams, now receive no more thought than visits to Florida.

Such has been life to many of the movie stars who began in the age of one-reel thrillers, when \$5 a day was considered a fat salary.

To the millions that throng the picture houses, this might seem as if a fairy had waved her wand. But to the players the change has been written in weeks, months and years of toil, repaid by rapid progress of a new industry.

After a career on the stage, which began at the age of five and led to Belasco productions, Mary Pickford entered motion pictures as an extra under David Wark Griffith. From \$5 a day, she advanced until in 1916, the Mary Pickford Film corporation was organized. The star had a drawing account of \$10,000 a week, with 50 per cent of the profits—a remuneration representing the highest amount ever paid a woman in pictures or any other profession at the time.

Today, she is one of the leading figures in the United Artists Corporation and is receiving a much larger income. The other member of the family, Douglas Fairbanks, however, has never known a poor salary in the movies. He came in at a time when producers were offering high pay to induce stage stars to appear on the screen. This little era was marked by the fact that Fairbanks and William S. Hart were among the very few to remain with pictures.

Shortly after Miss Pickford went with Griffith, the Gish girls, Dorothy and Lillian, joined the director as extras. Lillian's fame came in "The Birth of a Nation." Her latest vehicle was "La Boheme." Dorothy also starred in several of Griffith's special productions and her last appearance was in "Nell Gwyn," an English film.

Wallace Beery was an animal trainer and the a baritone singer with a stock company. His first salary with the movies was little more than the \$20 he had received as a warbler. Now he owns a home in Hollywood, two mountain cabins, a stable of horses and is a member of 26 clubs and lodges.

The Marquise de la Falaise de la Coudray, better known as Gloria Swanson, came along a little later as a bathing beauty in short comedies. Soon she may have a company of her own in the United Artists group.

Norma and Constance Talmadge and Dolores Costello were little more than kids when they played bits in the one-reelers which brought John Bunny and Flora Finch to the height of their fame.

Charlie Chaplin made his screen debut in 1914 and three years later signed a contract to make eight two-reel comedies at a salary of \$1,000,000. Today, he is one of the United Artists clan.

Fifteen years ago, Ricardo Cortez was making \$22 a week in the movies. A hard climb brought him to the top and he now is working in "Sorrows of Satan," which Griffith is making.

A fireman's seat in a railroad engine, coal mines, timber

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Radio Raises Mystery Tenor to Fame



Masked and mysterious singer, Irish tenor, is bidding for fame of John McCormack via the radio. He steadfastly refuses to reveal his identity or show his whole face. Possibly you've heard him sing from WMCA, New York.

Millions Await
This Little Miss



Gloria Laura Vanderbilt has a fortune of \$2,500,000 awaiting her as she reaches the tender age of two years. George W. Wick-ersham, noted attorney and her guardian, recently filed a bond to cover that amount so it could be turned over to her.

Where Revolution
Guns Were Made



Steps may be taken to preserve ruins of what was America's most important munitions factory in Revolution of '76. This is all that remains of the cannon and cannonball factory of Washington's army, located near Hellam, Pa.

King's Ransome in Wealth
Lost on Point Possession

Boatmen Endeavoring to Locate Records Deposited by Captain Cook Hundreds of Years Ago, in First Sailing Ship Seen by Aborigines

ANCHORAGE, Alaska. — (By Associated Press.)—Efforts are being made by boatmen plying Cook Inlet to locate records deposited by Captain Cook hundreds of years ago on Point Possession, a tableland jutting into the upper inlet.

It is believed these are in the hands of members of the old Russian colony about Ninilchik, or were preserved by the natives following their discovery of the stone monument erected by Cook on the occasion of his first visit to the large waterway bearing his name.

Captain George Howe, Sr., one of the oldest skippers in Alaskan waters, gives the legend narrated to him by an old Indian chief telling of Cook's historic visit about as follows:

Captain Cook brought his ship to anchor near Kenai. It was the first time the aborigines had ever beheld a sailing vessel. They decided to send one man out in his birch canoe to reconnoiter the strange craft, to ascertain if its mission was hostile or friendly. He was instructed to give a signal with his paddle if hostile.

When the native came close to the schooner, Captain Cook by signs prevailed on him to come aboard where he was shown piles of trade goods and finally dressed out in fancy clothes. He was made to understand that all the Indians could have such things and others in exchange for furs.

When the Indian returned to shore he was a marvel to behold, and was pressed for explanations. He conveyed the invitation to trade and the Indians loaded their canoes with fine furs and barter began. Bale after bale of costly sea otter, beaver, marten, mink and other furs that today would command a King's ransome were taken out to the schooner and swapped for goods. Several days were consumed in the transactions.

At the conclusion of the trading, Captain Cook sailed to Point Possession, disembarked and erected a large stone cairn, in which he deposited records of his voyage and experience. For years this monument stood and was visited by many Indians. It was cherished as a memento of the white man's first visit.

Then the tides began to rip at the forelands, cutting away the bank. To save the records they were removed and taken to what is now Ninilchik where they were handed down from chief to chief for more than a century, and then disappeared.

The Indian chief believed they eventually came in to possession of the earlier Russians who escaped from serfdom and settled on the Inlet.