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EDITORIALS — FEATURES



On the Issue of Americanism There Can Be No Compromise

Police Sabotage

The "No fare, no ride" rule of the municipal railway offers no excuse for the police department to sabotage on its job.

That's apparently now the plan, to some extent at least.

Let the police make no mistake about the matter. The public is not going to stand for officers sluffing their work.

And that's what they're doing when they walk five miles, or even two miles, to their beats, in order to show their protest.

When on official business, the policemen's rides should be paid for by the police department. That's what the new rule means. It does not mean they must walk at all times.

If the chief of police or any police captain permits a ridiculous waste of time, and the consequent loss of protection to the various beats, by having policemen walk long distances to and from their beats, they deserve dismissal. There is no warrant in the "no fare, no ride" rule for such tactics. It is nothing short of sabotage.

It was never meant that the individual policeman should pay out of his own pockets the fares required while he is performing official business, such as going from the police station to his beat. That's a proper charge to be assumed by the police department.

We've had enough of this "walking" strike by the police. There is no excuse for it. The chief is responsible if it should continue.

Quo Vadis?

A prelate of wide experience in Russia, on his return to this country, stated that the pre-revolution faith re-voled, in time, rebuild their faith and reverence, with the ruler of the universe for the object of their adoration.

It may happen so, but present indications in Russia are that disbelief, chaos, indifference to either faith or works, have replaced the old devout humility.

Our guess is that the Russian people will go to the other extreme and deride all creeds, and probably wind up as godless as they today are lawless.

And then, in the Infinite's good time, this people will emerge washed in blood and tears, and purged thru national misfortune, and, in humility, will rebuild its faith and go ahead.

Men and nations and races veer from extreme worshipfulness to anarchy.

Times of reformation, of revolt against church dominion, are usually marked by utter license.

Nations go on a drunk as thoroughly as tired business men, and faith, to date, and good deeds have not become so innate in the human animal that he keeps on being pious, regardless of whether he has a belief left in his old idols or no.

It is more pleasing to believe that all men are naturally good, rather than that by generations of endeavor they achieved decency; but the evidence appears to be that humanity loves the muck, and has to get a mud bath about every so often to have the need of salvation impressed on it.

Without personal experience of the javelins of evil conduct, the saint's armor seems to the wearer a needlessly heavy burden.

Farms for Soldiers and Others

Secretary of the Interior Lane has revamped his "farms for soldiers" program, and will ask the 66th congress for over \$300,000,000 with which to launch the land colonization scheme. This is considerably more than the last congress was asked to appropriate.

There is no doubt about soldiers—many of them—wanting to try farming. Also, there are civilians who would like to go back—or forward—to the land. Why not enlarge the program to include every one willing and able to produce food?

Already the land colonization scheme has been tried out by the state of California at Durham, and there is no doubt about it being successful. Secretary Lane hopes to try the same thing in other states, first as experiments and then as established features in the government's reclamation service.

Australia, Canada, and other countries have found that to get food producers producing food on idle land a comprehensive plan of farm building must be undertaken. You cannot tell a man to go into a swamp, upon arid plain, or on cut-over timber lands and settle down as once we sent pioneers to the prairies of the West.

The United States must use every possible acre of farm land or become a food importing country. The best way in which to compel use of idle acres is to make fields of them—drained, irrigated, cleared, fenced, with farm buildings, and arranged in community neighborhoods.

Baker says that a divisional parade costs about a million dollars, but that the war department doesn't mind the cost as much as the inconvenience. Not minding the cost is getting to be our national habit.

History looks down the long corridor of the ages and smiles at sight of statesmen who think national boundaries can be permanently fixed.

Granting the Japs the right to raise corn in Lower California isn't a serious matter unless the Japs expect to raise more corn than corn.

A good citizen is one who hopes for the best, prepares for the worst, and grins regardless of the event.

The Bolshevik and the profiteer are opposite extremes, and there is small choice between them.

Old h. c. of l. will stay with us as long as we have to have so many things we don't need.

Evidently the Chamber isn't prepared yet to view it as the Skagit

A great man is one who guesses right concerning a moot question.

A victory isn't a victory until it is nailed down.

Brotherly love seldom survives a rise to authority.

How to Torture Your Wife.

—By Webster.



Starshells

A WORD FROM JOSH WISE

Man does his heavy work, hence his best sleepin' at gettin' alarm clock.

REACHED HIS LIMIT

Mrs. Hicks, a Maine housewife, is so painfully neat that she makes life miserable for her family. One of her rules is that all members of the household must remove their shoes before entering the house.

UNEQUAL DIVISION OF LABOR

"Look heah, Rastus! Why don you catch yourself a job? I see done tired supportin' you. Hab you got dis yere sleepin' sickness?"

FROM THE MENU OF THE GALT HOUSE, IN STEELING, ILL.

Note: Have you ever noticed the person who dips his spoon into his coffee and tastes it, then dips it into the sugar bowl for more sugar? It is quite "THEE thing" at present. That is why there are no sugar bowls on our tables. There is no restriction on sugar.—The Management.

TOBACCO—NEXT

Now that hiccough fluid has been given the thumbs north sign, there is a slight mumble being passed that the next in line for the exit march is tobacco. Not only making the works dry, but trying to fix it so you can't even have a dry smoke.

WILL WOUNDED BE INVITED?

Editor The Star: Will the wounded boys of the 361st supply, 91st division, that have been honorably discharged from Camp Lewis two weeks ago, be invited to the welcome in honor of the 91st division returning now?

SMILE AWHILE

BY O. B. JOYFUL

Joe Kageff, with the 26th Infantry in France, is going to take some spelling lessons and he's going to be more careful with his letters to Friend Wife after this:

It was his spelling in his letters which got him in bad with the missus. Joe wrote and told her that he had "picked up a few 'cuties' in France."

A NATURAL SEQUENCE

She was taken to a hospital Monday night, and an operation was performed. The funeral will be held at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon.—The New York Evening World.

Well, what of it if there is an ice shortage next summer? There won't be any beer to keep cold, so what's the difference?

Letters to Editor

BUILDING FRENCH ROADS

Editor The Star: In reference to the question that has been much discussed in your columns during the last few days, i. e., that of the soldiers being held in France for work on French roads at \$30 per month. There seems to be a great variance of opinion on this subject, but believe, as one writer said, that it is due more to lack of knowledge of existing conditions and facts, than to anything else.

"The return of the A. E. F. is almost wholly a question of boats. At all times since the signing of the armistice, the army has been prepared to load without undue delay, all the transports available.

"The working force at present consists of six companies of the 311th engineers and five of the 312th."

I think this will explain why American soldiers are building roads in France, and it seems a very legitimate reason. As far as the soldiers being held there for any reason whatever, the majority of them have no such idea. Any one who reads will know that it is simply a matter of boats, till they are all home. Another paragraph from the same number of the "Stars and Stripes":

"The return of the A. E. F. is almost wholly a question of boats. At all times since the signing of the armistice, the army has been prepared to load without undue delay, all the transports available.

At present there are 300,000 to 400,000 officers and men ready for quick movement to the gang-planks; and of these, 5,183 officers and 139,211 enlisted men are actually at embarkation ports, the remainder being within easy traveling distance of the ports."

It is very easy to become impatient when one is waiting, but if each one who voices his opinion in a discontented fashion, really not knowing anything about the facts of the matter, stopped to think how it would reflect in the attitude of the soldier who is still in France, they would be just a little more careful in the expression of their feelings.

MISS B. C. W.

Prosperity is here if we will have it. Before long, prosperity will probably be here, whether we do anything to bring it or not; but by our attitude we can assure its coming and accelerate the revival of industry.

We have just come thru the greatest war in the history of mankind—a war that has drained us of our accumulated surplus, and, as a result we lack, and all the nations of the earth lack, the things that, but for the war, we would have thought we never could do without.

Now we have returned to peace; we can have whatever we want, and by making and buying the normal peace-time products of industry at this time, we shall stimulate business and bring prosperity to America at once.

The wheels of industry, once put in motion by our own demands, will remain in motion for a long time; there are markets in plenty for everything we can make, and once business has been restored to an even keel these markets will be sought and supplied with American goods.

There are, first of all, the markets of Europe—Europe, which has suffered much more than America; which needs raw materials and manufactured articles, food and machinery, in enormous quantities, to repair the damage of the war which shook the stricken continent to its

War Is No Crime

By DR. FRANK CRANE (Copyright, 1919, by Frank Crane.)

In their deliberations as to what to do with the kaiser, and whether or not he could be held personally responsible and be legally punished for the war and its outrages, the peace conference was hampered by the fact that war is no crime.

For a crime is a breaking of the law. War is not the breaking of any human law. It is entirely legal.

A king can command his subjects to gather together and go forth to chop down the citizens of a neighboring state, burn their houses and take away their possessions, and not be amenable to any human court. He can't even be "jerked up and fined" for disturbing the peace.

On the contrary, the grateful boos who paid the bills and furnished their sons for slaughter in his royal sport, will probably build him a monument in the capitol square, huzza-at him as he rides his prancing steed down the street, name their babies after him, pray for the peace of his murderous soul.

In fact, up till now, for nations there is no law. The society of nations has always lived in a state of anarchy, each doing what was right in its own eyes.

The world has been as lawless as an Arizona mining camp in the sixties.

What is called international law was but a chain of posies to hold lions.

No law is worth a hoot in hades unless there is some arm to enforce it. An international law was a myth because there was no international.

It is precisely to remedy this defect that the Versailles council proposes a league of nations.

It is to make the rambunctious would-be conqueror a criminal, to be caught and hung, and not to be glorified.

It is to drive royal, legal, national bandits from the highways of the world, and to sweep the seven seas of commissioned pirates.

In the sight of God and of normal, decent human beings, a war of offensive is a crime,

and the whole kernel in the nut of the covenant of nations is to make it also a crime before the earthly law. And, sooner or later, in some way or other, we shall have to put a policeman and a gun behind that law, and pass an O'Sullivan act compelling all nations to give up their dangerous hardware.

Today's Rem

BY EDMUND VANCE COOKE

When Poetry Goes Dry

Text: Even Mother Goose wrote her Old King Cole.

"Whose name was writ in water?" Keats wrote.

Who?

He meant his own, for most are writ in booze!

Regret it as we may, this much is sure, The wets have sopped up all our Literature.

From old Anacreon to Walter Mapes, From King Henry's chaplain all have squeezed the (King) grapes.

From Pershin Hafiz back to English Chaucer, All sing the flowing cup which needs no saucer.

Horace to Heine, Beranger to Moore, All clink their glasses in a common roar.

Had it not been for Circe and her wine, How had Ulysses saved his brother-swine?

If Cassius had not been a drinking fellow, How had Will Shakespeare plotted his Othello?

If Persia had been dry, where were the thought The world has worshipped in the Rubaiyat?

If Rip Van Winkle had not been a "wet," He would be waiting for his Irving ret.

If Burns had never tipped a Scotch decanter, Who would have ever heard of Tam O'Shanter?

Could Falstaff charm without his sack? Could Robin Hood?

Deprived of nut-brown ale, enchant his wood? Squeeze out old Rabelais! If you succeed,

You make his lubrications dry indeed, And so we modern bards, who know no drink, Whose bottle holds two fingers of pale ink,

Who keep a hard-worked dictionary handy, Instead of sherry, hook and mellowed brandy, Scorn not our product, as you run across it; What can you ask for—from a water faucet?

(Tag—It's an ill wind that blows nobody an alibi.) (Copyright, 1919, N. E. A.)

The League of Nations

BY N. D. COCHRAN

NUMBER SEVEN

BY N. D. COCHRAN

SENATOR KNOX said that the league of nations was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States because, among other things, it turns over to the executive council the power to fix a limit to our armament.

To this Ex-President Taft, replying, said: "Article VIII, provides that the executive council shall determine FOR THE CONSIDERATION AND ACTION OF THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of force laid down in the program of disarmament formulated by it, and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council. This leaves wholly to the governments the acceptance or rejection of the proposed limitation."

"Senator Knox says that as this recommendation will be made with the consent of the congress of the United States, on the council, we shall be in honor bound to accept the limit and bind ourselves. It is difficult to follow this reasoning. The body which is to accept the limitation is the congress of the United States. Why should the congress of the United States be bound by a representative selected by the president to represent the United States in this function in respect to a matter of great importance under the control of congress?"

"That the United States should recognize the wisdom of a reduction of armament under a world plan for it seems manifest. The history of competitive armaments, with its dreadful sequel, is too fresh in the minds of the peoples of the world not to recognize the wisdom of an agreed reduction. If we have an agreed reduction, then there must be some limit to which the governments agree to submit."

"If the nations of Europe are content to bind themselves to a limitation, with so many dangerous neighbors, why should we hesitate to help this world movement? There is not the slightest possibility that we will wish to exceed the limit proposed. Our national failing has been not to maintain enough armament. The argument of Mr. Knox involves the conclusion that the United States cannot enter into any agreement not to exceed a certain limit of armament. Since 1817 we have agreed by treaty with Great Britain not to have warships on the lakes. The validity of that treaty has never been contested. There are other treaties of the same tenor. It is true that in the treaty of 1817 either party is able to withdraw from the treaty after a year's notice, but the principle would be the same whether it was a year or ten years."

"I quite agree that a period should be fixed either for expiration of the obligation or a withdrawal therefrom by a reasonable notice; but that we should have such an agreement, it seems to me, goes without saying, and I don't know anybody better able to make a strong recommendation for our consideration than the executive council."

Senator Knox also said that the league involved us, as a mandatory,

in all sorts of duties in the management of the backward peoples. This involves Article XIX of the constitution of the league of nations. Ex-President Taft says:

"Senator Knox conceives that there will be thrown upon the United States obligations in respect to the backward countries like Turkey and in Africa, which formerly belong to the central powers, because it would be obliged to govern as a mandatory under direction of the executive council, and that the executive council might require the sending of American troops to these distant lands to die in an unwholesome climate, and to expose themselves to all sorts of dangers in remote countries."

"It is a sufficient answer to this to say that there is no obligation on the part of the United States to accept obligations as a mandatory. It does not covenant to do so, and it is not likely to do so. If it did, it would manage the country over which it was a mandatory with the fullest discretion. The high contracting parties would lay down rules in advance, or the executive council would grant a charter under which the mandatory would discharge its trust, but the United States not being obliged to act as a mandatory could decline to accept any charter to which it objected."

"A mandatory is required to make a report at the end of a year to show that it has conformed to the limitations of the trust, but there is no power on the part of the executive council to direct the campaigns of a mandatory or to compel its armies to go into the dangers so eloquently pictured by Senator Knox."

Future Lies in Foreign Trade

BY SEC. OF LABOR WILSON

Prosperity is here if we will have it.

Before long, prosperity will probably be here, whether we do anything to bring it or not; but by our attitude we can assure its coming and accelerate the revival of industry.

The thing that is necessary is an attitude of confidence, of trust in America's future, of appreciation of America's opportunities.

We have just come thru the greatest war in the history of mankind—a war that has drained us of our accumulated surplus, and, as a result we lack, and all the nations of the earth lack, the things that, but for the war, we would have thought we never could do without.

Now we have returned to peace; we can have whatever we want, and by making and buying the normal peace-time products of industry at this time, we shall stimulate business and bring prosperity to America at once.

The wheels of industry, once put in motion by our own demands, will remain in motion for a long time; there are markets in plenty for everything we can make, and once business has been restored to an even keel these markets will be sought and supplied with American goods.

There are, first of all, the markets of Europe—Europe, which has suffered much more than America; which needs raw materials and manufactured articles, food and machinery, in enormous quantities, to repair the damage of the war which shook the stricken continent to its

gap that lies between us and prosperity.

It is not a great task if we approach it in the spirit of understanding and faith.

HERE ARE TALLEST, LUCKIEST YANKEES

PARIS, April 11—Here are the longest, proudest and luckiest doughboys in the A. E. F., according to the Stars and Stripes, the doughboys' official newspaper:

Private Benjamin F. Davis, casual camp, hospital center, Savenay, lays honors to being the biggest member of the A. E. F. He measures 6 feet 11 inches and weighs 220 pounds.

First-Class Sergt. W. Murasheff, U. S. A. S., claims to be the father of the first child born in France to a member of the A. E. F. Sergt. Murasheff was married shortly after arriving in France, a year ago, and the child was born January 3.

Private Leo J. Hoefling, motor transport corps, received 51 letters from his brother in one day. All were written on and after the armistice day. One was 31 feet long and contained 3,500 words.

SAYS PARENTS BEAT HER TO TAKE HUSBY

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11—Charging that her father and step-mother beat her until, thru fear of further violence, she consented to marry the man she had steadfastly refused to wed, 18-year-old Mrs. Josephine Jalosone has brought suit in the superior court for an annulment of her marriage to Samuel Jalosone. The action was filed thru the girl's guardian, May Marano.



W. B. WILSON