

tive ability and tact, rather I should say the genius, of Owen D. Young, which made possible the formulation and adoption of the Dawes Plan."

Mr. Young himself in his speech made clear the credit due to General Dawes. What he said about that is worth quoting. It is an honor not only to General Dawes but to Mr. Young, who paid the tribute:

I remember some time during the first two weeks in Paris when the name of "Experts Committee" was gradually giving way to the name of "Dawes Committee," and when things did not look very hopeful, the General said, "Well, let them call it the Dawes Committee; some one has to stand up and take the garbage or the garlands." Let me say that at the time when the name "Dawes" became attached to the Committee it looked as if the bouquets would all be of the back-door variety. . . .

It is not enough to manufacture a product, even a good product. It must be sold. The installation speech of General Dawes, which was published in full in the newspapers of all the principal countries of the world, created at once a change in the public opinion of Europe. . . . From that time on the Committee was no longer the "Experts Committee," it was the "Dawes Committee." The man with the pipe who was unafraid. . . .

The Committee followed the best commercial and financial practice by having its goods sold before they were manufactured. . . . General Dawes was the sales department of our concern. . . . The other members of our Committee will testify that the greatest contribution of any individual member of the Committee was made by General Dawes.

In his speech Mr. Young made a plea for non-partisanship in foreign affairs; and he practiced what he preached by making as a Democrat this acknowledgment to a Republican Administration:

In my opinion, the present Government has done everything which could properly be done to aid in the formulation and to insure the adoption of the Dawes Plan. Personally, being of a different political faith, I feel like killing the fatted calf.

Mr. Young's speech ought to be widely read throughout the country.

### Shall Yablonszky Become Lincoln?

**S**HALL Yablonszky or Yotowitz or Winkowski become Dewey or Grant or Roosevelt or Washington or Wilson? Shall the new Americans with their cumbersome and unpronounceable labels be permitted to change them for names

borne by great and distinguished Americans? Should a law be passed preventing people from calling themselves Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, Calvin Coolidge, or some such name?

There is a growing group, especially in societies requiring ancestry or historical precedents as requirements for membership, that would like to see the adoption of some kind of regulation. They do not wish to prevent people from adopting



P. & A. Photos

Owen D. Young, American financier, arriving in New York on the *Homerio*, November 20

new names—they admit that some cognomens are a great hindrance and unfitted to the tongue that uses English. But why, they ask, does a foreigner upon becoming a citizen assume the name of an illustrious or wealthy person? Why doesn't he take a little-known or common surname or invent one?

This name problem has been in court in three States. Several months ago one Walter Zushnit, of Philadelphia, advertised his intention to change his name to Walter Clayton French. Now it so happened that a man of this name was a

prominent citizen in the Quaker City about half a century ago. He was the organizer of several large companies, a director in several banks, and a philanthropist of more than local reputation. When the day came for the granting of permission for change of name, an attorney representing a grandson of Walter Clayton French appeared in the Court of Common Pleas and entered a protest. Judge Willis Martin sustained the objection, ruling that, while the name of French might be adopted, it might not be preceded by Clayton.

A short time before this the Cabots of Massachusetts had appeared in a similar court in the same city to object to the adoption of their name by a new citizen. In this instance Judge Audenreid was unsympathetic, saying that he would consider it a tribute if any one were to adopt his name. But a contrary decision upon the same subject has been handed down by Judge Morton, of the United States District Court of Massachusetts. He said that old and historical family names might not be written upon the final papers of a naturalized citizen.

Judge Stickel, of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County, New Jersey, has gone further. Not only did he frown upon the assumption of a historical name, but he rendered a decision saying that no name might be adopted which would hide "the race, extraction, or nativity" of the person in question. He ruled that a man bearing the name Witsenhousen might change it to Witsen, but not to Whitman, as had been proposed. Similarly Schedlein could become Schetlin, but not Shetland.

Snobbishness may have something to do with the name-stealing question—and this has been charged against the societies that usually stood behind the test cases. On the other hand, how would any one of us like some one to adopt his name to the last word and initials? As the law now stands, there would be difficulty in preventing it.

### Good News for Elks

**A**NNOUNCEMENT comes from the United States Biological Survey that the Izaak Walton League has agreed to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of certain areas of land essential for the successful maintenance and extension of the United States Winter Elk Refuge in Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

For lo! these many years thinking

people have been aghast at the authenticated reports, almost periodical, that elk are starving to death, literally by the thousands, in the region south of the Yellowstone National Park.

Under our methods of government such conditions were inevitable. Biological knowledge of the region and of the elk was not available when the Yellowstone region was set apart for a National Park. The scenic wonders were the primary reason, the protection of game was secondary. Our methods of "developing" the public domain also gave too little consideration to the game both as a public asset and as a source of strength to local communities. In the rush to "get something for nothing" much land was "settled upon" which never could be expected to support human life after the opportunity to kill wild animals for food and furs had passed. Under these circumstances, it was not long before the winter range for the elk was appropriated by the settlers' stock, and the question naturally and properly arose, Which shall have preference, the public's elk or the settlers' range cattle?

For many years in that region, as in others, countless people shamelessly killed the local elk for meat and wastefully for tusks to be sold to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Respect for law was non-existent. Well-nigh every man carried pliers for drawing the tusks of the dead elk. To meet the situation, in 1912 the project was initiated of a special Winter Refuge for the Elk, which had from time immemorial resorted to the meadows and hills around the warm springs in Jackson Hole when the deep snows of each winter drove them down from their summer range in the high mountains, even as far as one hundred miles distant.

By purchase and by withdrawal of public lands open to entry, a headquarters in Jackson Hole of 2,700 acres was established, and large quantities of hay were cut and purchased and fed during the winter. Political pressure, however, made it impracticable to go as far as was needed for a complete remedy. Now, however, an agreement has been reached wherein consideration is given to both the cattle and the elk "interests." Each are to be limited. Cattle will be given recognition, but on certain definite areas the elk are to have "the right of way." It will restore to the public domain certain lands which have in good faith

and with some success been acquired and developed by private owners, but which appear to be essential in providing a clear pathway over which the bands of elk may drift in peace and plenty into the Winter Elk Refuge in Jackson Hole when the winter snows drive them down from the high mountains. It will also provide for the cows a refuge during calving time. Thus, so far as is to-day practicable, the natural conditions may be restored by providing even a limited habitat suitable for meeting the requirements of their life history of the surviving band of 8,000, the remnant of the noblest fauna of North America.

Thus one more native animal is to be maintained under natural conditions.

Who will do the same for the pronghorn antelope and the sage grouse?

### Pershing's Visit to Chile

IN connection with the Ayacucho centenary, it is interesting to note that General Pershing, after visiting Peru, will go on to Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. There is more than usual significance to this fact, the principal interest being that Chile is included in the itinerary.

Among the republics of South America, Chile always has been looked on as one of the most stable; in fact, in nearly a hundred years it has had but one "civil war." It was with somewhat of a shock, therefore, that the world saw President Alessandri some months ago forced to leave the country as the result of a "bloodless revolution" which put a temporary Government in power with some violations of the Constitution. The new Government is in process of being established, apparently under entirely peaceful conditions and with general popular support; for certain constitutional changes, especially one which would give greater Cabinet stability, were recognized as almost necessary to the political and economic welfare of the country.

The fact that the United States has not yet recognized the new Government in Chile, although continuing its diplomatic relations in a friendly informal manner, gives special significance to the visit of General Pershing to the South American republic. While he will not go as an official representative of the United States, dropping his ambassadorial rank when he leaves Peru, nevertheless the courteous call of this distinguished private citizen of the United States, whom

it is almost impossible even in his private rank to dissociate from his high army position, will be considered in Chile as a most gracious act on the part of this Government. It will say to Chile, in effect, that the United States has a most friendly feeling to the southern republic and its people, and that, although it is not yet possible for this Government, because of the position it has taken in regard to governments set up by unconstitutional means, to grant formal recognition to the new Chilean régime, nevertheless the Government of the United States sympathizes with the aims and the desires of the Chilean nation in its efforts to reform its Constitution and thereby establish a stronger and a more stable state.

### A Labor Chieftain

AT thirteen years of age Sam Gompers, English born of Jewish ancestry, began his life in America as a cigar-maker. At seventy-four Sam Gompers, as he was still known familiarly to hundreds of thousands of wage-earners, died in San Antonio, Texas. In the intervening years he spent his life in indefatigable, eager, constant effort to give workers higher pay, shorter hours, and better conditions. He was not a philosopher who could judicially consider justice for all, not a prophet who could see the approach of the time when wage-earners and capitalists would find themselves partners in industry under an industrial democracy; he was rather the partisan of an organization and the fighter for a cause.

Samuel Gompers died on December 13 after a short illness incurred during his visit to Mexico. He was there not on a pleasure jaunt, nor merely to be an honored guest at the inauguration of President Calles; but rather because he had been asked to encourage and help the Mexican Federation of Labor and inaugurate a Pan-American Federation of Labor. There was nothing that Mr. Gompers would not do, no effort he would not exert, to extend his idea of labor organization. Right in many particulars, wrong in some, the form of labor's mutual union for defense and offense is the product of Samuel Gompers's mind and heart. He may fairly be called the founder of the American Federation of Labor. What existed before that under Powderly and the Knights of Labor was not a National