The Northern Lights

ISSN 0003-4827
No known copyright restrictions.

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.6557

Hosted by Iowa Research Online
these territories, the powers involved shall report to the mediation of one or more friendly governments appealing to arms. They reserve to themselves as an alternative the option of arbitration. This result, compulsory mediation, optional arbitration, was a great gain to the principles of peace. It is a remarkable fact that Mohammedan Turkey accepted arbitration for Africa, while Christian France and Portugal at that time repudiated it.

During this generation, at least, no powerful nation will bind itself to arbitration much beyond the limitations which have been here generally indicated. For unknown questions, for some unknown conditions of the future, the dreadful right of war will be, and for the present ought to be, retained for the security of that independence, liberty and civilization which have so largely owed to it their progress and security. We shall still look to the polished points of our bayonets to reflect on us the desired sunshine of Peace.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS

An alumnus of Iowa State College recalls that his class had an Indian name, and that it was “Wussuckwouck.” After decades of western and foreign engineering he will soon be wending his way back to Iowa, although his residence is in New York. But there is wonderment now upon his part just what the name means, and from what tribe or dialect it came. Jonas M. Poweshiek, a member of the staff of the Iowa Department of History and Archives, and a grandson of Chief Poweshiek, identifies it as a word used by the Mesquakie tribe of the Sac and Fox Indians, meaning “the northern lights.”