

THE OREGON STATESMAN

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HOME INDUSTRY; A SOLID CITY BUILDER.

By Frank J. Chapman, Manager Salem Commercial Club.

To have a real industrial center, it is necessary to maintain a local industrial population.

Every step taken by Salem people to expand a factory or shop, by using its product, makes Salem look better to any manufacturer seeking such a location as this city, because a supply of labor to draw upon is vital to all manufacturing.

Every factory in Salem is a community asset. Even if only a half dozen men are employed, these men must live and maintain their families here.

The money they earn goes to the grocer, butcher, shoe and clothing stores; the tax collector gets some; so does the dentist and doctor. If money is spent for goods made elsewhere that can be produced equally as well here, it means that such money goes away and stays away forever.

It seems easy to see that we must keep our money at home, for our own manufactured products, and this will eventually enable the manufacturer to reach out and bring new business into our community.

Buy home manufactured products.

The "Acres of Diamonds" for Salem are largely in the berry patches and orchards and flax fields of the surrounding territory—and their indefinite increase.

Boom the berry industry

The Yanks are teaching the French to cheer. It will do them good.

Some Salem prunes are going to Belgium. They will be appreciated in that country.

Gold dollars can be picked from the bushes in the Salem territory—the berry bushes.

It turns out that the German battle fleet was largely camouflaged and bluff. It could not at any time have luffed "one side of" either the British or the American navy.

The Hun-Bolshevik government of the Ukraine having been overturned, the end of Bolshevik misrule in Russia is in sight. And Russia's experience with that sort of anarchy will serve the world for a generation.

As soon as the Bolsheviks are out of the way in Russia, which will be soon, it will take only food, soap and education, and ample time, to bring that nation to its proper place in a clean, orderly and decent world.

It will take years for the farmers in the Salem territory to raise enough loganberries and other small fruits to fill the demand. The idle and little-used acres should be put to working, as fast as possible; as fast as the capital and the labor can be obtained.

Uncle Sam is now in the banking business on his own account, to the extent at least of loaning war industries (all run by private parties) more than forty-three million dollars; forty million dollars of it without the medium of any bank. Those loans were made direct, through the War Finance Corporation, of which Secretary McAdoo is the head. There will have to be some unscrubbing in this direction, too.

Mr. Gompers, if he expects the wages of the labor in this country to be kept up anywhere near the war standard, will have to see that there is a Republican administration at Washington; in favor of the principle of protection. Under the present tariff laws, it would not take long to bring about a great deal of unemployment in the United States, and the consequent lowering of wages in nearly all if not in all lines.

THE FLIGHT OF WILLIAM II.

In his flight to Holland with the crown prince, William II follows the road taken by his grandfather, William I, in the revolution of 1848. If that revolution had not been put down by the well-disciplined armies

FUTURE DATES: November 18 to 23—International Livestock show, Portland. November 20, Wednesday—Annual meeting of Willamette chapter, Red Cross. Nov. 23, Thursday—Thanksgiving day. December 1, Sunday—Eliks Memorial program at Grand Opera house. December, date not set—Fifth annual Marion County Fair Show. December 23 to 25—Christmas holidays in Salem schools.

of autocracy, the history of Germany and of the world would have taken a very different course, and the chief causes of the present catastrophe would have been taken away.

To destroy the liberal and republican sentiment which led to that flare-up was the chief preoccupation of the reactionary rulers of Germany, and to that end they used the schools, the army and the bureaucratic machine. The schools taught a mischievous jingo patriotism, the army won glorious and profitable victories, the government placated the masses with welfare legislation. As a result Germany's rulers buried liberalism only to see it spring up two generations later as socialism. With the revolution of '48 the king of Prussia could readily have made terms that would have put not Prussia only but all Germany on the way to a healthy democratic development like that of England.

The great split between the masses and the upper and middle classes which gave socialism so tremendous a development in Germany goes back to the suppression of the revolution which drove William I to hasty flight in 1848. The Hohenzollern sowed the wind and reaps the whirlwind.

GERMANY LOSES BIG MAN.

Albert Ballin (Herr Ballin) whose sudden death was announced at Berlin a few days ago, apart from being one of the greatest shipping men of the world prior to the outbreak of the war, was somewhat celebrated because of his intimacy with the German emperor. On all shipping matters he was the emperor's trusted adviser, second only, on occasion, to Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. There was a report widely circulated, that the resignation of Von Tirpitz was finally brought about by Ballin, who declared himself opposed to many features of the submarine policy, and having the emperor's ear, was said to have warned him of the serious consequences of the useless destruction of merchant ships.

This was in 1916, but after the United States entered the war, Herr Ballin had little to say and soon fell into disfavor, probably because of his failure to support the emperor and the government in the policy which had brought about a state of war between Germany and the United States.

There is a well authenticated story of a conference between the emperor, Von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Ballin, in which the shipping man, after listening to the glowing account of the military situation given by the military leaders, told the emperor that every extra month of the war meant an additional year in getting out of the ruin after the war. He declared he did not expect to live to see Germany out of her difficulties.

Albert Ballin was born in 1857. He had devoted all his life to shipping and had been honored in many ways and by various countries. Throughout the war he had ever pointed out the disaster which was to come to German trade as a result of the opposition of so many coun-

tries allied against Germany. "Whether we beat England or she beats us," he is quoted from one of his letters, "the consequence will be the same—disaster to our overseas trade, if Britain so wills it."

Herr Ballin was well known in shipping and financial circles in the United States. Germany, in her reconstruction period, will sorely miss Herr Ballin.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Salem is over the top. And she is still going. That is the Salem way. And Marion county is not behind. The Bolsheviks of Russia are all dressed up and no place to go. They are even less welcome than the Kaiser, if possible, in any country in the world.

If all the people are represented at the peace conference who want to be there, there will not be room enough in all Versailles, or all Paris, or even all France, for the crowd.

And in the meantime, the peace conference is being offered suggestions enough to fill a library full of books.

STORY OF SURRENDER

(Continued from page 1).

The craft was estimated to be nearly 300 feet in length. Its number had been painted out.

Near the Ship Wash lightship three large British seaplanes, followed by an airship, were observed. The Harwich forces and the seaplanes and airships made a most impressive sight.

One of the submarines was seen to send up a couple of carrier pigeons and at once a signal flashed from the admiral that it had no right to do this.

When the ships cleared the mine field and entered the war channel the "paravanes" were hauled aboard. On reaching point some 20 miles off Harwich the ships dropped anchor and Captain Addison came out on the warship Maidstone.

British crews were put on board the submarines to take them into harbor. With the exception of the engine staffs all the German sailors remained on deck. The submarines were then taken through the gates of the harbor and the German crews were transferred to the transports which will take them back to Germany.

As the boats went through the gates to white ensign was run up on each of them with the German flag underneath. Each German submarine commander at the transfer was required to sign a declaration to the effect that his vessel was in running order; that its periscope was intact; that its torpedoes were undischarged and that its torpedo heads were safe. Orders had been issued forbidding demonstrations and were obeyed to the letter. There was complete silence as the submarines surrendered and as the crews were transferred. So ended an historic event and the first portion of the German submarine fleet is now in the hands of the British navy.

50 WOUNDED YANKS

(Continued from page 1)

left the capital during the night. Acting Burgomaster Le Monier's proclamation inviting the people to prepare a welcome for the victorious troops and the Belgian king and queen was placarded throughout the city. The streets were profusely flagged with Belgian and allied colors.

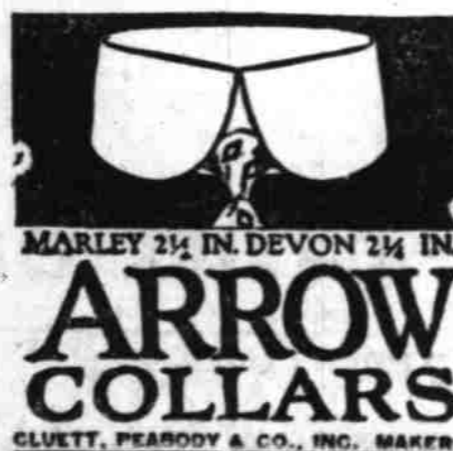
The first troops to arrive were greeted with intense enthusiasm. The ceremony proclaiming the liberation of Brussels was performed in the grand palace at 10 o'clock. The square was packed with townspeople and former prisoners. The windows and balconies were crowded with on-lookers. Newsboys were shouting the names of newspapers which had been suppressed by the Germans and which reappeared today.

Burgomaster Le Monier, heralded by a fanfare of trumpets, appeared at the Leon staircase, accompanied by an alderman, and announced the liberation of the capital. His speech was interrupted continually by cheers from the crowd, which swore that the murders and robberies committed by the Germans would never be forgotten.

The Belgian flag was then hoisted over the Hotel de Ville while the people in the square waved the national colors. The Brabaconne was sung, followed by anthems of the allies. The excitement of the people reached its zenith when a procession was formed. It was headed by an old banner of the revolution of 1830, a symbol of Belgian liberty.

The procession, ever growing larger, marched to the Place des Martyrs where there is a monument to the heroes of the revolution of 1830. Here Burgomaster Le Monier made a patriotic speech.

All day long the streets were thronged with immense enthusiastic crowds.



CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE TO REMAIN ON JOB

Will Indefinitely Supervise Bond Issues to Regulate U. S. Bonds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary McAdoo and members of the capital issues committee today agreed that the committee should continue indefinitely supervising proposed issues of stocks and bonds for capital purposes, as a measure of rationing capital in preparation for future war loans. At the same time it became known that treasury plans tentatively to float about \$8,000,000,000 more securities during 1919 and hopes to get at least two billions of this sum from war savings.

Despite the decision to continue the activity of the committee in an effort to suppress fraudulent securities which promoters would seek to exchange for liberty bonds held by small purchasers, considerable doubt over the committee's future status exists in the minds of Secretary McAdoo and other treasury officials it was said.

Some advocate that congress be asked to give the committee compulsory power, which it now lacks, and without which it is feared it cannot make its restrictions effective after the ardor of war time cooperation among business interests has cooled. Others suggest that the functions of the committee be taken over by a treasury agency to which the president might delegate his power, conferred by the fourth liberty bond act, to regulate the sale of liberty bonds. In this manner it might be possible to require promoters who exchange their securities for liberty bonds to report regularly the amount of bonds thus taken in and these reports, it is felt, might act as a restraining influence.

This policy when formulated, will be set forth in a statement by the committee, perhaps within a few days.

Special effort will be made to discourage the floating of questionable or highly speculative security issues, although without authority to coerce promoters, the committee must rely mainly on the cooperation of investment bankers and other banking interests, whose leaders have assured the committee of support.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

REPLY TO MR. LISLE.

Editor Statesman: In regard to "The Hun Question," by James Lisle of Willamette university, in this morning's issue, perhaps the following may be pertinent: The insinuations are gratuitous, Mr. Lisle giving no authority for his assertions, and the article would not be noticed were it not that already too much false history relative to the Catholic church has been written, founded on such fiction.

Mr. Lisle says: "The matter of the treatment of church properties by the Germans involves some little noticed facts. Austria has always been obedient to the pope. Germany has been supposed to be a Protestant nation. Yet—20 years ago—the Kaiser said publicly that it was his duty and intention to see that the pope was reinstated as a secular ruler. Of course this could be done only at the expense of Italy. This suggests a reason for Italy entering the war."

As to this assertion I wish to quote Herr Lahusen, a prominent Evangelical leader in Germany. In a speech given the latter part of March, 1918, he said: "We will not forget that the strength of Prussia and of Germany lies in the gospel. As Frederick William I, said: 'We are Protestant to the bone,' and Bismark's phrases are still true about our Evangelical Protestant Kaiserium. We do not interfere with our Catholic brethren, letting themselves be guided in their faith by the head of their Church; but we in Germany want nothing to do with a Holy Father who would have a say in politics. We want nothing to do with a mediation to give us peace; we want to win our peace with the sharp sword which was dedicated by Luther."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt said: "The one belligerent power against which the Vatican has spoken is Germany."

The Vossische Zeitung said "What really plays the authoritative and decisive role at the Vatican is Italian nationality, which is closely allied to the French. They feel, think and work there as Italians and Romans. It is hopeless to think of paralyzing the anti-German Romanism of the Vatican."

Mr. Lisle then goes on and says: "We can see at once, then, why the pope has taken so little notice of the outrages of Germans on church property in France—why he made no interposition in favor of the Belgians—why he and his associates have in so many ways embarrassing Italy—and why while pretending neutrality he has in so many underhand ways helped the Germans."

It would be enlightening to know just what the "underhand ways" of the pope have been. Surely more than a bare assertion is necessary to so grave a charge. Because Italy despoiled the pope of the temporal power the assumption is that the pope is anti-Italian.

But as far back as June, 1915, the cardinal secretary of state declared that "the holy see does not wish to create embarrassments for the Italian government—and looks not to foreign armies, but to the sense of justice among the people of Italy in conformity with its true interests." One would have thought that this official pronouncement would have been sufficient to dispose of the suspicion that the pope looked to a German victory to win back the temporal power. But the calumny was persisted in. Only a few months ago when the veracious correspondents were charging the Vatican with responsibility for the Italian defeat, the Italian prime minister felt called upon to publicly deny these charges in the chamber. But it would seem the calumny is still doing duty.

How anyone at all conversant with history can assert that the pope has "made no interposition in favor of the Belgians" is really startling. The violation of the neutrality of Belgium carried out by Germany on the admission of her own chancellor, contrary to international law was one of those injustices which the holy father in his consistorial allocation of Jan. 22nd, 1917, strongly reprobated. And the quotation given above from the Hamburger Fremdenblatt refers to this.

In a letter received by the holy father asking assistance in restoring the library, etc., at Louvain, the pope promises every assistance in his power, contributing personally to the limit of his means. And Cardinal Mercier wrote in a "pastoral" on April 25, 1915: "As for our holy father, Pope Benedict XV., what could he do for the Belgians that he had not done? His very first pontifical blessing was for us, and he charged me to bring it to you in his name. On two occasions he was good enough to send generous donations to Belgium, in spite of the poverty of his resources. In his fatherly goodness he addresses to you two letters of consolation designed for you. Add to this his resolute and noble consistorial allocation of Jan. 22; his answers to the telegrams of the king and government; that to M. Van den Heuvel; the support he afforded us through his apostolic Nuncio in Brussels—and if, after all this, Belgium is still not satisfied, I am afraid her spiritual piety tempts her to excess of spiritual hunger."

Surely in the face of the abundant proof the world has today of the pope's attitude, no one can consistently accuse him of aught but the justice of his Master.

—J. R. Buck.

IN A SOCIAL WAY

By MURIEL GRANT.

THE Women's aid of the Yew Park circle of the Methodist church was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Summerville Wednesday afternoon. Plans for the ensuing year were made and approved, after which plans were formulated for the dinner to be given next Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. The dinner is an annual occurrence and the general public will be invited to attend. The rooms were appropriately decorated with pink roses and deep yellow chrysanthemums, combined with greenery.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Scott. During the afternoon tea was served by the ostess, assisted by Mrs. Jesse George. Those calling during the afternoon were: Mrs. U. G. Holt, Mrs. Clyde Hawley, Mrs. Minnie M. Morse, Mrs. D. J. Scott, Mrs. Fred Ellis, Mrs. James Lisle, Mrs. J. T. Matthews, Mrs. A. A. Underhill, Mrs. Jesse George, Mrs. Clyde Beckler, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Avison and Mrs. W. B. Summerville.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Spencer, 287 North Thirteenth street was the scene of a merry party Tuesday evening when they were hosts to the members of the Merry-Go-Round club. The rooms were decorated with chrysanthemums in delicate hues of tones. Seven tables of cards were played. Max O. Buren and Mrs. Will Thielson captured the prizes and the money was given to the Red Cross, which was the custom of the club last winter. Late in the evening light refreshments were served by the hostess. Dr. J. N. Smith was elected president for the year. The members of the Merry-Go-Round club are: Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin K. Page, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Moores, Mr. and Mrs. B. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Max O. Buren, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. John McNary, Mr. and Mrs. Will Thielson, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben P. Boise, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sutherland, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Spencer. The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Moores.


United States Senator Charles L. McNary will arrive in Salem Friday night from Washington, D. C. While in Salem he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben P. Boise, 619 Court street. He will be greeted by a number of friends who are elated at his re-election as United States senator from Oregon.

J. W. Morrow of Portland arrived in Salem Tuesday evening and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sutherland at their residence. He returned to Portland Wednesday morning.

Miss Clara G. Scott who has been living on her farm home near Gates, arrived in Salem the first of the week to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Scott, 1098 Court street. She will remain in Salem several weeks.

The class in home care of the sick under the supervision of the Red Cross will meet for organization at the Young Women's Christian association club rooms on Liberty street tonight at 7:15. Miss Mina Cook, who has been appointed home defense

AN ECONOMICAL, DELICIOUS, LIGHT PLACE TO WEAR



THE PRICE OF THE FAVORED

Welworth Blouses

MUST SOON BE ADVANCED

Five years ago the price of WELWORTH Waists was established. \$2.00 it was.

During all that time that price has remained unchanged, despite conditions that would ordinarily have made a change imperative.

In the past, increased costs have been offset by economies in manufacture and the savings resulting from greatly increased volume. We had hoped to bridge the war-time period; that's now obviously impossible. The new price effective December first will be \$2.50.

At this new price the WELWORTH will be just as superior to other Blouses obtainable at the price as they always have been in the past. The method under which they are made for us assures that. It also assures the wanted styles at the wanted times.

New Fall Models in the Welworth and Wirthmor now on sale. There's a delightful variety of styles in tailored, semi-tailored and trimmed effects. These blouses are slightly, sensible and serviceable and their purchase permits of extremely liberal savings.

Kafowry Bros

416 State Street, Salem, Oregon.

nurse by the American Red Cross, will outline the work to be followed and the details of the time and the meetings will also be given. The purpose of offering this course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick is to give a knowledge of the simple principles of personal and household hygiene. It is from these classes that nurses' aids are recruited and the government is still calling for them.

Lieutenant Clifford J. Allen of Minneapolis arrived in Salem Wednesday to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Myers, at their home on South Commercial street. Lieutenant Allen has been attached to the service overseas since the beginning of the war, but after being severely gassed and wounded was sent back to the United States to recuperate. Upon recovery he was sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he was appointed instructor. Later he was transferred to Camp Kearney at San Diego. He is now returning to the southern cantonment after a 60-day furlough, which he has been spending in the eastern states. He will be in Salem a few weeks and will leave December 7 for Camp Kearney.

The members of the D. A. R. chapter will hold a meeting aStarday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. G. Heitzel, 470 North Summer street. The meeting will be a business session as it is the first since the epidemic ban has been removed. At this time the third birthday of Chemeketa capter will be celebrated.

Mrs. Tomas B. Kay left the first of the week for Portland to be with her sister who is seriously ill. She will return to Salem the last of the week.

Professor Gustav Ebsen will leave this afternoon for Portland to resume his work as teacher, under the extension department of the University of Oregon. He goes to Portland Tuesday and Thursday of each week and conducts classes in French and Spanish.



TABLE LINENS

As You Want Them—Smooth and White

One laundress pleases you, the other doesn't—there's a difference in the character of the work each does.

Now in our capacity of laundress to hundreds of families we must please them or lose their business.

That means unflinching attention to every detail—means faultless workmanship every time. No slipshod careless methods go here for a moment.

Our success depends upon your satisfaction. That's one very good reason why our laundering is always so pleasing to the particular woman. She realizes that she, herself, could not produce more finished satisfactory results.

Your Thanksgiving Table

Thanksgiving is almost here and as you are anxious to have your table look attractive, send your table cover and napkins to us. A trial is all we ask.

KALL OUR KAR

Salem Laundry Co.

136 S. Liberty St.—Phone 25.