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SENATOR LODGE.

(Los Angeles Times.)

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, is opposed to the League of Nations. Scholar and patriot though he is, Mr. Lodge can see no cause for the United States to follow the call of world destiny. Strange to say, he does not see that the League of Nations is the inevitable development of the world situation, and that by entering into it in the spirit that we entered the war we sacrifice nothing of value and gain much; that, thereby, we shall be in a position to become the foremost nation of the earth, the greatest power for good; that by taking our place at the head of the great nations of the world our nation and people will gain a prestige such as no nation has had before, and which we can acquire in no other way. Mr. Lodge wants us to go back to our prewar isolation, to turn aside from the path of national destiny, and to remain as we were before the world became what it is today.

Unfortunate it is that Mr. Lodge should take such a stand, for his influence is great and his reputation as a statesman is high. But it is worthy of note that Mr. Lodge is following in the footsteps of his predecessors, of former Senators and Representatives in Congress from his State. For it is one of the extraordinary facts of American history that the leading opposition to nearly every move for national expansion has come from the State of Massachusetts, the State wherein started the Revolution-the birthplace of American freedom. Not that the people of the Bay State have lacked patriotism. Far from it. Nor have they placed upon that great virtue the same narrow interpretation that have their official representatives in Congress. However, the historical fact should be pointed out that their Congressmen and Senators have generally been conspicuous on the wrong side when the call of expansion has sounded, and that Senator Lodge is following so closely along the same path.

will not have much sympathy for others-and having become a landed, labor from the dangers of unreguim on account of his wabbling and proprietor, ceased to be a menace of cowardly attitude during the recent war, when he kowtowed to the Hun Junkers whenever occasion required ft.

CHAPLIN AS A HIGHFLYER

Charley Chaplin has been one he men in the movies without the lubious reputation of a "highflyer." sobe:, sedate, half-pathetic little Italians or half-Mexicans. harley-that is, on the screenencircled the globe and made everybody love him.

But Charley has goae-not wrong, exactly, but into the highflying business.

He has turned airplane owner, and proposes to establish an air line between Los Angeles and Catalina. And there is no funny business about it.

The passengers are not to be smeared with custard pie nor dropped head first through Seventeen floors of a skyscraper into tubs of water. Nope. This is strictly busi- the flooding of the Pacific coast ness. And here's hoping that Charley makes as much money out of air- workmen, who were evidently a menplanes as he has out of his duck-

waddle. Catalina island has beea purchased by Mr. Wrigley, the chewing gum millionaire, and it will be exploited as a great resort. The venture of Charley Chaplin in taking a flyer into high flying as a commercial proposition is that field, and what may be exepcted to go on ladefinitely. The navigation of the air is bound

to become very rapidly one of the big things of a world that has tremendously expanded.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY quent extension of the term "Chi-

ranking before many others in im- preters of the law. portance, is the recognition and difmay be blazing.

munity. nationality under Kossuth-and the immigrants! liberal peoples of the world hailed

lated immigration. any kind; and so strangely did the tion would disappear. Why admit race prejudice die out that American non-Caucasians like Tartars, Turks, "whites" began even to boast of In-Persians, Mexicans, Zulus and Hot-

dian descent, so subtly was it intentots and exclude other non-Caucasians merely because they come terwoven with coveted property in across the Pacific? In doing away land. Today those of mixed blood with this differential treatment of prefer to assert their Ladian descent Asiatics, which carries with it unrather than be mistaken for halftold possibilities of future wars and unpleasant entanglements, no dan-

It was not until eighty years af- ger would be incurred of large imwith his duck-waddle walk, he has ter the first naturalization law of migration from Asia. ON A 5 PER CENT. RATE THE PERMISSIBLE 1790 that the negro was admitted IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE AND to citizenship. In July, 1870, congress provided that "the naturali- JAPANESE WOULD BE FOR MANY zation laws are hereby extended to YEARS UNDER TWO THOUSAND aliens of African navtivity and to A YEAR, A NUMBER SMALLER persons of African descent." It was THAN THAT WHICH NOW COMES apparently supposed at the time of YEARLY. The pamphlet is the result, exidently, of much grave and its passing that the provision resolid thought and endeavor, and its moved all race discrimination from our naturalization laws. Three years proposals cannot be lightly pushed

All ignominious race discrimiua-

later a Chinese was naturalized in aside. New York; and about fourteen hua-

dred have since becon.e citizens. Then came up the labor question: The tumult and the shouting dies-The captains and the kings departwith cheap and efficient oriental Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice. An humble and a contrite heart, ace to our institutions. By 1882 Lord God of hosts, be with us yet

congress had passed a law suspend- Lest we forget-lest we forget! ing Chinese immigration for ten years; and it was followed by more drastic legislation. The weakness of the Chinese government, notoriously incapable of looking after the interests of its subjects abroad, allowed this special and discriminatstraw showing what is going on in ing legislation to pass with mere ineffective protests. The naturalization laws have thus dealt exclusively with three classes of persoas: "free white persons," always admis-

Statesman office. aible; persons of African birth or descent," admitted by the law of, 1870; and "Chinese." The subsecome from all over the country. nese" to mean "of Mongolian race" ing. There will be busy times on A vexatious problem of the day, is a pure assumption of our interthe farms from now on.

As it happens, while outwardly April came in like a lamb. Let erentiation of antionality. Mixed alike, yet in national ideals and in us hope for that kind of weather with it, but by no means identical many vital ways, no two people are during most of the month. farmers need it. in its scope, is the distinction of more unlike than the Japanese and ace. These are burning issues, and the Chinese. The Japaneze abso:b-

In Europe, up to the nineteenth hundred years ago, but they never at the peace conference has come, ers, as some folks might imagine. century, nationalities had been de- became Chinese in race or national aftermath within a very short time. d their proper development, and ideals. The two languages are s dynastic reasons had divided peo- unlike that they even belong to dif- SCHOOL 14 HED ..? erican sanity. And it might be well the system lacks vitality, and needs ples. During the century many peo- ferent categories of language; one ple asserted themselves nationally, being monosyllablic, the other agglunotably Germany, Italy and Hun- tinative. With the cult of the sword gary; and yet, in the very assertion despised in China; Japan has become The apportionment this year is ap- countries where they came from and today. of their right to national life, the a powerful entity as a nation; she proximately \$1.10 per capita. dominant race, claiming to be the has the national instinct. She has "nation", was guilty of grave injus- a logical right to ask why this iltices to other racial elements which licit interpretation of "Chinese" as were included in the national com- meaning "of Mongolians race" should hamper her relations with dren. Today one of the serious questions the Washington government: why before the peace conferences is the laws that were largely due to the seeming indifference of the states- supineness of an effete Peking despot- toa when he gets through with it? men of Italy to the demands of a ism should be supposed to have a Probably intern it at his dear old new nationality, the Jugo-Slavs, world significance, extending to all Princeton home.-Exchange. claiminng a right to a seaboard. the peoples of a great continent. As The Hungarians, after having won if Asia were the only continent. Washington to send an invitation a victory in the assertion of their moreover, that sends us undesirable to President Wilson asking him to The naturalization laws of Japan



Vanity or Common-Sense

Chapter II.

We dentists call our occupation not a business or a craft but a learned "professioh." We don't wish to be in the class with merchants or skilled workers.

But what are we? Surely we aren't friars, going around giving free service.

We become dentists not because our fingers itch to pull out other people's teeth-but to make E. R. PARKER

The trouble is we desire to use our occupation as a means to attain "class-distinction."

We put dignity above common-sense and service. This is un-American. It leads to failure.

There is a natural pride and sense of honor in all healthy men. It is the pride of workmanship. It impels artists, artisans, mechanics, to do their work well. Such pride is good. We can't have too much of it, But there is the pride of caste. That is bad.

Unfortunately, we dentists have too little good pride, and too much bad pride. Too often we hide our inefficiency and sloth behind decorum. As though courtly manners could cure toothache!

Among ourselves we say-"We do these things to attract business.

That's just the point. We don't attract business that way.

Business came to me when I gave up professional vanity. I went out among the people. I spoke their language. I shared their troubles. I lightened their pain and burden. The only pride I felt was in good workmanship. My motto is: Good Service is Good Business.

Under the "E. R. Parker System"-you will find first-rate work in dentistry is done for exceedingly moderate fees.



There is every indication that the with London for the world prize. But which perhaps they like better. Men ed Chinese civilization fourteen brass tacks period of deliberations the fur does not grow on the brew- are not welcome here who attempt in andermine our institutions. What we need in this country is A Warning-to feel tired before ex-



(Painless Parker)

a living. LEST WE FOLGET!

When first we sought to add domain to the territory of the nation, at the close of the Revolution, Congressman Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts worked himself into a frenzy in his denunciation of the Louisiana Purchase, declaring that its consummation would afford just grounds for a dissolution of the Union.

Daniel Webster opposed the annexation of Texas, and the opposition, of which he was a leader, forced the Polk administration to abandon tentative plans for a much greater expansion in Mexico. When we look at the present condition of the territory which we then annexed, at the peace and prosperity under our rule of the natives of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California, and, contrast it with the unhappy lot of those left under Mexican rule, we can hardly help a feeling of regret that Webster and his fellow opponents of manifest destiny should have had the influence they had But when we see Webster opposing even the comparatively limited expansion provided by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, DECLAR-ING CALIFORNIA to be "a place unfit for human habitation," the intervening territory worthless, and seeking to deprive us of the magnificent territory from which we have since carved six entire States, viz., California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, and parts of several other States-our respect for Webster's statesmanship drops to a low point and we feel glad that the State that sent him to the Senate was not the dominant power of the naion.

Charles Sumner, Webster's successor in the United States Senate, from Budapest. opposed the very suggestion that we should take steps to acquire Cuba, a question often debated during the 50's, and since then we have had to fight an international war to free the island from Spanish rule. Sumner successfully fought the efforts of President Johnson to acquire the Danish West Indies. As a result, we have had to pay \$25,000,000 to keep these islands from falling into the hands of Germany. Sumner also opposed the purchase of Alaska, fortunately without success.

After the Spanish War, Sentaor Hoar of Massachusetts held up for months the ratification of the treaty of Paris, which freed Cuba and gave us Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

Mr. Lodge apparently takes his place beside Quincy, Webster, Sumner and Hoar as an opponent of national progress. Should he succeed at this critical time in fastening their policy of isolation and contraction upon the nation, the consequenes will be most unfortunate-perhaps a world calamity.

All's well that ends well. The cuckoo senators of the round rohin are being shown the place where they get off-and everybody will be satisfied and the goose will hang high. The covenant of the League of Nations has been amended some; and it will be amended some more. The cuckoo senators will claim they did it with their little round robin-and there will be victory enough to go around; all around the wide earth. And the ratification will be unanimous, with a whoop that will reach to the altitude of the highest airplane circus. All of which will be gratifying. But if the original covenant had been adopted, nothing terrible would have happened. The Constitution of the United States was finally adopted only through the expedient of promising immediate amendments, which resulted in the first ten amendments, constituting what was known as the "Bill of Rights," all ratified on December 15, 1791. If the final draft of the constitution of the League of Nations shall be so perfect as to need no more amendments in the same length of time as the Constitution of the United States has had, it will be more satisfactory than the world now has a right to expect.

Two anniversaries for last week were allowed to slip by without notice. The Alaska purchase was consummated March 30, 1867; fifty-two years ago last Sunday. Japan was opened by Commodore Perry March 31, 1854; sixty-three years ago last Monday. A short period, measured in historic time. But a lot of water has run down the beautiful Willamette river during those years.

Chicago wanted to exhibit her horrible thirst. But there is plenty of water in Lake Michigan.

The Dutch took Holland, and the Germans carried Chicago, the Berlin of America.

him as a hero-have teen strange- are by no means liberal, but they ly unjust to the other races ruled are at least on a logical basis, and do not discriminate. The call today

And resurgent Poland, welcoming in this great republic of ours is emthe dawn of a new national life, un-phatically for a thorough revision der favorable auspices, has begun of our unsatisfactory naturalization olrums allow them to know. What badly with its anti-Jewish pogroms. laws, made in haphazard fashion to has become of that promise that The United States began its na- meet particular conditions. All tional life remote from dynastic and thoughtful citizens admit the need national issues and opened its doors of safeguardiag the country against freely to immigrants from Europe; the admission of aliens, from whatthere was no industrial Asia at the ever continent, who refuse to be as- bition? time. It was hampered, however, similated; who remain dangerously from the outset by a race question, foreign in their habits and rdeals. that of the negro. Desiring to estab- The proposals contained in a recent lish a "uniform :ule of haturaliza- pamphlet entitled "A NATIONAL ers, old Fezziwig, Mr. Micawabe", tion" congress passed a law-the PROGRAMME FOR THE REGULAfirst law dealing with naturalization TION OF IMMIGRATION AND THE -in March 26, 1796, providing that AMERICANIZATION OF IMMI-'Any alien being a free white per- GRANTS," which has been published son who shall have resided within by the National Committee for Conthe limits and under the jurisdiction structive Immigratioa Legislation,

of the United States for the term of are well worth the most careful two years may be admitted to be- study. They move in the direction come a citizen thereof." With the of placing the problem of immigranegro was excluded at the same time tion outside of race discrimination the Indian, as not capable of exer- and race prejudice. Race discrimicising the duties and responsibili- nation caused one of the most calamitous of civil wars; i: remains a

Within half a century the Indian dangerous element in international having settled down in his various affairs. It is working uatold evils aations-Cherokee, Choctaw and the today in Eastern Europe; why not guard against possible dangers here

by framing wise legislation to meet the whole situation?

The proposed regulations would deal with the situation, not only from the outlook on the Pacific, but also from that on the Atlantic, re-

ducing immigration from Southera

permanently protecting the Pacific fore, that interferes with with nerve Coast States from all dangers of imfunction will affect the health. Con- migration from Asia. Regulating tracted muscles, displaced bones or all immigration on a strict percentof diet are some of the things that interfere with nerve function and cent. of those people already natur-consequently with health. It is our alized, it would call for the creabusiness to correct the conditions tion of an immigration commission

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

* * *

~ ~ ~

Commencing at 1:45 this after-

It will be at Commercial and

Trade streets, just south of The

~ ~ ~

5.5.5

Loganberry training is commenc-

N N N

5 5 5

The

There will be a crowd. They will

Will be here three hours.

Trophy train today.

The school census for the county shows 12,152 children and of these 3650 are in Salem. Silverton, Woodburn and Stayton are the aext largest towns in number of school chill-

Wonder what President Wilson. will do with the George Washing-5 5 5

There is a movement on foot in make a short visit to the national capital this summer. America is always gracious to strangers.-Exchange.

* * * The censor is working over time in Paris, and American readers of newspapers are only allowed to know such things as the highcockapitiless publicity was to mark the international gathering? 5 5 5

Must we dealcoholize literature with the coming of aational prohi-Imagine Robert Burns, Charles Dickens and Omar Khayyam cut to suit the manner of "dry" times! As for Dickens, what shall we do with the Cheeryble broth-Bob Cratchitt at his humble Christmas dinner and others? We should have nothing left but Little Nell and Paul Dombey .- Exchange. \$ \$ \$

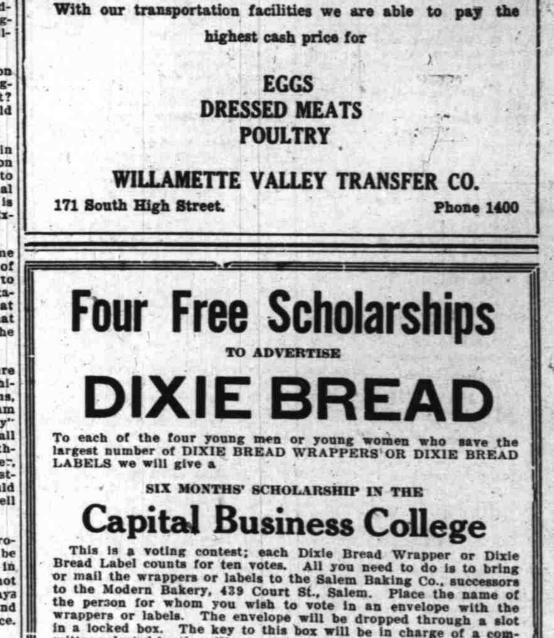
With the coming of hational prohibitioa there will have to be something else to be substituted in the nation's social life. Why not keep the churches open seven days a week? They must attract and inspire and render useful service. * * *

St. Louis used to be known as the world's greatest brewing center, but ft has surrendered that alleged honor and is now known as the greatest fur center in this country, competing



Save five to ten dollars quickly by dry cleaning everything in the home with gasoline that would be ruined by soap and water-suits, coats, waists, silks, laces, gloves, shoes, age principle, say from 5 to 10 per furs, draperies, rugs-everything! Place a gallon or more of gasoline in a dishpan or washboiler, then put in the things to be dry cleaned. then wash them with Solvite soap.

4 revival of good, old-fashioned Am- ertion is not laziness-it's sign that The Marioa county school fund to suggest that the foreign agitators the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsapaapportionment for the various dis- and German-trained college profes- rilla. Sufferers should not delaytricts is being prepared by County sors who don't believe in our brand Get rid of that tired feeling by be-School Superintendent W. M. Smith. of government can go back to the ginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla-



in a locked box. The key to this box will be in charge of a committee selected by the officers of the Salem Commercial Club.. This committee will have charge of counting the votes, and will make the awards after the contest is over. The contest will close June 30, 1919, at 8 p. m. All votes must be in the box at precisely that hour by Western Union time.

NOTICE-None of the employes (or members of their families) of the Salem Baking Co., nor any of the faculty or students now enrolled at the Capital Business College are eligible to enter this contest.

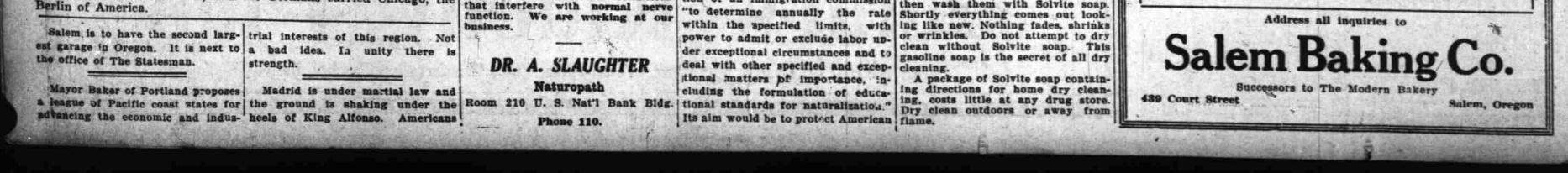
Begin now to save Dixie Bread Wrappers and Labels. The Voting Contest is on. Either enter yourself, or if your school days are over help some young friend to enter.

HANDICAPPED

To have hindrances and obstacles placed in one's way. "Tis a serious matter for one to be handicapped in the business of life, yet this is just what happens to young people who start without a proper training for business.

THE CAPITAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

is a school that affords a training to remove handicaps, natural or otherwise, so that one may start a business life with the right chance of making good. One should be prepared to do a few things well. That is the mission of this school-to teach a few things well. Our graduates succeed. Call, let us talk about a course of study. Students may enter at any



Health depends upon a normal supply of healthy blood. The blood supply depends upon the circulation Europe especially to manageable of the blood. This circulation depends proportions, while thoroughly and upon the normal functioning of the nervous system. Anything, thereother tissues, eye strain, and errors

HEALTH WITHOUT

ties of citizenship.