

THE OREGON STATESMAN

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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.

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.

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.

Charles Sumner, Webster's successor in the United States Senate, 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.

After the Spanish War, Senator 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 consequences will be most unfortunate—perhaps a world calamity.

All's well that ends well. The cuckoo senators of the round robin 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.

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.

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.

Salem is to have the second largest garage in Oregon. It is next to the office of The Statesman.

Mayor Baker of Portland proposes a league of Pacific coast states for advancing the economic and industrial interests of this region. Not a bad idea. In unity there is strength.

Madrid is under martial law and the ground is shaking under the heels of King Alfonso. Americans

will not have much sympathy for him on account of his wabbling and cowardly attitude during the recent war, when he kowtowed to the Hun Junkers whenever occasion required it.

CHAPLIN AS A HIGHFLYER

Charley Chaplin has been one of the men in the movies without the dubious reputation of a "highflyer." Sober, sedate, half-pathetic little Charley—that is, on the screen—with his duck-waddle walk, he has encircled the globe and made everybody love him.

But Charley has gone—not wrong, exactly, but into the high-flying 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 business.

Catalina island has been 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 a straw showing what is going on in that field, and what may be expected to go on indefinitely.

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

A vexatious problem of the day, ranking before many others in importance, is the recognition and differentiation of nationality. Mixed with it, but by no means identical in its scope, is the distinction of race.

In Europe, up to the nineteenth century, nationalities had been denied their proper development, and dynastic reasons had divided peoples. During the century many people asserted themselves nationally, notably Germany, Italy and Hungary; and yet, in the very assertion of their right to national life, the dominant race, claiming to be the "nation," was guilty of grave injustices to other racial elements which were included in the national community.

Today one of the serious questions before the peace conferences is the seeming indifference of the statesmen of Italy to the demands of a new nationality, the Jugos-Slavs, claiming a right to a seaboard. The Hungarians, after having won a victory in the assertion of their nationality under Kossuth—and the liberal peoples of the world hailed him as a hero—have been strangely unjust to the other races ruled from Budapest.

And resurgent Poland, welcoming the dawn of a new national life, under favorable auspices, has begun badly with its anti-Jewish pogroms.

The United States began its national life remote from dynastic and national issues and opened its doors freely to immigrants from Europe; there was no industrial Asia at the time. It was hampered, however, from the outset by a race question, that of the negro. Desiring to establish a "uniform" rule of naturalization, congress passed a law—the first law dealing with naturalization—in March 26, 1796, providing that "Any alien being a free white person who shall have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years may be admitted to become a citizen thereof."

Within half a century the Indian having settled down in his various nations—Cherokee, Choctaw and the

HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS

Health depends upon a normal supply of healthy blood. The blood supply depends upon the circulation of the blood. This circulation depends upon the normal functioning of the nervous system. Anything therefore, that interferes with nerve function will affect the health.

DR. A. SLAUGHTER Naturopath Room 210 U. S. Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 110.

others—and having become a landed proprietor, ceased to be a menace of any kind; and so strangely did the race prejudice die out that American "whites" began even to boast of Indian descent, so subtly was it interwoven with coveted property in land. Today those of mixed blood prefer to assert their Indian descent rather than be mistaken for half-Italians or half-Mexicans.

It was not until eighty years after the first naturalization law of 1790 that the negro was admitted to citizenship. In July, 1870, congress provided that "the naturalization laws are hereby extended to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent."

Lord God of hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget!

LEST WE FORGET!

The tumult and the shouting dies—The captains and the kings depart—Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice, An humble and a contrite heart,

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Trophy train today. Will be here three hours. Commencing at 1:45 this afternoon.

It will be at Commercial and Trade streets, just south of The Statesman office.

Loganberry training is commencing. There will be busy times on the farms from now on.

April came in like a lamb. Let us hope for that kind of weather during most of the month. The farmers need it.

There is every indication that the brass tacks period of deliberations at the peace conference has come, and that it will be all over but the aftermath within a very short time.

SCHOOL. . . . . 14 HED. . . . . The Maricopa county school fund apportionment for the various districts is being prepared by County School Superintendent W. M. Smith.

Wonder what President Wilson will do with the George Washington when he gets through with it? Probably intern it at his dear old Princeton home.—Exchange.

There is a movement on foot in Washington to send an invitation to President Wilson asking him to 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 something of the highcocked drama that is going on. What has become of that promise that pitiless publicity was to mark the international gathering?

Must we dealcoholize literature with the coming of national prohibition? 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 Cheever brothers, old Fezziwig, Mr. Micawber, 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 national prohibition 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 it has surrendered that alleged honor and is now known as the greatest fur center in this country, competing

WOMEN! DRY CLEAN THINGS AT HOME

Try it! For a few cents you can dry clean everything.

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, waisis, silks, laces, gloves, shoes, furs, draperies, rugs—everything!

Place a gallon or more of gasoline in a dishpan or washbowl, then put in the things to be dry cleaned, then wash them with Solvite soap. Shortly everything comes out looking like new. Nothing fades, shrinks or wrinkles. Do not attempt to dry clean without Solvite soap. This gasoline soap is the secret of all dry cleaning.

labor from the dangers of unregulated immigration.

All ignominious race discrimination would disappear. Why admit non-Caucasians like Tartars, Turks, Persians, Mexicans, Zulus and Hottentots and exclude other non-Caucasians merely because they come across the Pacific? In doing away with this differential treatment of Asiatics, which carries with it untold possibilities of future wars and unpleasant entanglements, no danger would be incurred of large immigration from Asia. ON A 5 PER CENT. RATE THE PERMISSIBLE IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE WOULD BE FOR MANY YEARS UNDER TWO THOUSAND A YEAR, A NUMBER SMALLER THAN THAT WHICH NOW COMES YEARLY.

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A package of Solvite soap containing directions for home dry cleaning, costs little at any drug store. Dry clean outdoors or away from flame.

The American Spirit in Dentistry

Vanity or Common-Sense

Chapter II.

We dentists call our occupation not a business or a craft but a learned "profession." 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 a living.

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.



Painless Parker Dentist State and Commercial Streets.

With London for the world prize. But the fur does not grow on the brewers, as some folks might imagine.

What we need in this country is a revival of good, old-fashioned American sanity. And it might be well to suggest that the foreign agitators and German-trained college professors who don't believe in our brand of government can go back to the countries where they came from and

A Warning—to feel tired before exertion is not laziness—it's sign that the system lacks vitality, and needs the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sufferers should not delay. Get rid of that tired feeling by beginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla today.

With our transportation facilities we are able to pay the highest cash price for

EGGS DRESSED MEATS POULTRY

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Four Free Scholarships

TO ADVERTISE

DIXIE BREAD

To each of the four young men or young women who save the largest number of DIXIE BREAD WRAPPERS OR DIXIE BREAD LABELS we will give a

SIX MONTHS' SCHOLARSHIP IN THE

Capital Business College

This is a voting contest; each Dixie Bread Wrapper or Dixie Bread Label counts for ten votes. All you need to do is bring or mail the wrappers or labels to the Salem Baking Co., successors to the Modern Bakery, 439 Court St., Salem. Place the name of the person for whom you wish to vote in an envelope with the wrappers or labels. The envelope will be dropped through a slot 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 employees (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 the 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 time.

Address all inquiries to

Salem Baking Co.

Successors to The Modern Bakery 439 Court Street Salem, Oregon