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HORSE SENSE: GET RID OF THE SPENDERS

With his analytical ability, which is unsurpassed in this country, Judge Charles E. Hughes, speaking at Trenton a few days ago, mercilessly laid bare the weaknesses, incapacities and downright wrongdoings of the administrative government, which, on the heels of peace itself, has brought to the American people such vexations, dangers and all but calamities.

Judge Hughes knows his subject—he was asked by President Wilson to investigate the squanderings of the airplane department, and he had to report hundreds of millions wasted; much of it wantonly; much of it by men who ought to have been in jail; hundreds of millions spent and never a fighting plane of American make on the battle front in France.

Judge Hughes said in his speech at Trenton: "The result of our unpreparedness was grievous extravagance in outlay in the hurried effort to make amends. The result of lack of competence in organization was an unfortunate and avoidable wastefulness. Our people paid willingly, but they paid far more than they ought to have paid. We are now under a heavy burden of taxation and this is largely responsible for high costs. There is endeavor to recoup through enhanced prices for the tremendous levies made upon business and the effort to transfer taxes to others results in pyramiding costs.

"Domestically, the first issue is economy and reduction of taxation. How are we to achieve this? Assuredly, we must have improvement in method. Proper budget making is essential, but method is not enough.

"The Republicans in Congress have made an excellent beginning in cutting upward of two billions out of the departmental estimates. But the only way to secure the necessary retrenchment is through the co-operation of department heads. It is a sound instinct of the people at this time to demand a change in administration.

"We need the pruning knife used by those who take office intent upon using it. This is a matter which affects every farm, every shop, every industry, every one who works and feels the pinch of high prices. We can expand governmental functions as necessity may demand later. Now is the time to cut off all expenses not absolutely necessary and reduce the taxes.

"It is idle to trust those who have been in power during the war period, with its lavish outlays, its indifference to expense, its reckoning in billions as we formerly reckoned in millions, with this duty of economy and retrenchment. Their experience unfits them for it. It is equally idle to expect adequate results from those who would follow the same traditions and have the same fealties.

"The clearest call of the day is to put out the party which is responsible for this extravagance and install the party pledged to economy, competent to secure economy by its respect for business organizations, and with every reason in party ambition to make good its promise."

There is no American of horse sense who does not know as he knows his alphabet that squander of any kind, and particularly squander of other people's money, becomes a habit which races into a disease.

No matter what promises political platforms, make— No matter what principles political parties hold— No matter what results political voters want— They never can get good government and economical government by keeping the old wreckers on the job.

When the United States government's department heads and subordinates need to be brought back to economic sanity and normal spending, the American way of good judgment and horse sense is not to let the disease run its course to the ruin of the government and the misery of the nation. The American way is to stop the thing that is working the mischief and danger. There is one way to make sure of stopping it. It is to use the axe on the men who are doing it. Get rid of the spenders!

We ought to have shine on Shrine day.

We have the shank of our Indian summer still coming to us.

This is also consolation day at the state fair. Has the weather clerk been notified?

Really, General Wrangle ought to be placed in command of the Democratic national campaign.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson says Cox is low, loose and liquid. That is giving him "I" in good old alliterative Methodist style.

There is not enough money in the United States to buy the presidency and nobody knows that any better than Cox.

It looks more every day that the Democrats nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for vice president for his name and not for the man.

Georgia has turned its back on President Wilson and incidentally

FUTURE DATES.
October 2, Sunday—Christian Science lecture at armory.
October 4, Monday—Salem community training school for religious education at public library opens for 12 weeks' course.
October 4, Monday—Salem schools open.
October 15, Friday—County Y.M.C.A. convocation, Salem.
November 2, Tuesday—Election day.

from ocean to ocean. It is believed that the canal will soon pay interest on its original cost. Now the surplus is eaten up by an accumulated deficit in operating costs. It will require several years to wipe that out.

Provisional President De la Huerta of Mexico has been operated on by the surgeons, his appendicitis having been removed. Pancho Villa needs something of that sort, but the major operation ought to extend to his gall sac.—Exchange. It ought to extend to his goggle string, or a straight amputation below his ears.

Tom Watson, who has been named for United States senator by the Democrats of Georgia, is the bad boy of politics, a man of erratic ideas and uncontrollable prejudices, as well as a rebellious Democrat. He will be a Vardaman sort of senator, for he will represent the passions and the prejudices of the south of the earlier days.

Inventions enabling us to converse and communicate with friends at a distance are coming so rapidly that the next logical step will be connection with every ship at sea and planes in the air. Ten years hence we will carry our pocket telephone in our vest, like a watch, and be able to talk half around the world to anyone else provided with a similar instrument.

If Cox will say the word President Wilson will begin his noteworthy campaign in favor of his election. But Cox is not likely to say the word. He recalls the note our noble president wrote in October, 1918, just before the congressional election.

It is time to clear up the charges of crookedness in baseball. It will be a sad blow to American sportsdom to have the great national pastime follow in the footsteps of horse racing, prize fighting and wrestling and become a vehicle for the promotion of gambling enterprises.

The Democratic press and the newspaper men detailed for duty at Marion have been taken by surprise by the capabilities of Senator Harding. The situation bears out the prediction made by his friends that Senator Harding would prove to be one of the most efficient campaigners on account of his compelling personality. He is one of the most affable and approachable of men, and when on the speaking platform is at home with his audience from his opening words. His trips away from Marion have been veritable triumphs. He will impress the country more and more as the campaign progresses.

ANOTHER SOVIET FAILURE.
While the method employed by Premier Giolitti in dealing with the Italian industrialists is not one that appeals to the Anglo-Saxon sense of justice, the results which he has thus far attained indicate that he understands the psychology of the Italian working classes and that the very freedom which he has given them to violate the law has awakened them to a sense of their folly. Four weeks ago the Italian labor unions attempted a new kind of general strike. In place of refusing in a body to report for work they formed mobs in the big industrial plants, drove out the owners and their representatives and took possession.

In the flush of first victory they thought they had reached the millennium at a single bound. They were in possession of the machinery of production; the only thing necessary was to produce. In the Fiat automobile works alone 40,000 workmen were employed. They organized a soviet and began turning out machines, just as they had done before, and expected to collect from the sales enough to pay them their own wages and the owner's profit.

According to the Communist theory that is what should have happened. The owners of the plants appealed to the minister of labor and to the prime minister for help. They said they were being robbed. As the workmen blew open the cafes in the plants, appropriated all the cash they found and divided it among themselves, and as they were using the material and machinery of the owners without paying for it, the claim of the owners was incontestable.

But Premier Giolitti declined to call out the state troops to rescue the property from the soviet; and the minister of labor, Arturo Labriola, took the side of the workmen and against the owners. Labriola is one of the early Italian syndicalists. As far back as 1905 he advocated mass action by the proletariat similar to that which was manifested in the recent Italian Communist strike. He advocated that the workmen should seize the factories and operate them, to the exclusion of the owners, at a time when Lenin

was a Serbian exile and Trotsky was yet a German Socialist. In a treatise entitled "Reform and the Social Revolution," published in 1905, Labriola wrote: "The revolutionary method consists in preparing the working class organizations to take control of the units of industry, both manual and managerial, by means of dissolution of all authority of state, political party, etc., which lies outside the workers' organizations."

With all the means of production in their hands and being prepared to take care of them, the government would fall into their hands like ripened fruit."

Minister Labriola, as the above indicates, was sympathetic with the soviet movement of the Italian labor unions; and, as Prime Minister Giolitti was noncommittal, conditions were propitious for the Italian soviet experiment.

Labriola's theory, however, indicates that the experiment has been working badly, although there has been practically no government interference. One employer of labor, Signor Bantferri, scoffed his hat to his workmen with as much aplomb as though it were to his king when they came to commandeer his limousine, and clambered aboard a passenger street car. Other employers assumed a similar attitude. The employees were in possession of the works; and they were confronted with the question, "What shall we do with them?" The money taken from the rifled safes was not sufficient to fill the first week's envelopes.

When the second Saturday came it was found that there had been practically no sales. Buyers held aloof, because they knew that the workmen did not possess title to the products they offered for sale. The banks would extend no credit, and agencies would not send in to the workmen the money due to the owners of the plants. All shipments of material were stopped until cash should be paid in advance.

Millions of workmen were ready and willing to work; but there was no raw material and no money for the pay envelopes. While possessing the plants the workmen found themselves helpless. They had thrown the great machine of modern industry out of gear and its separate parts would not function.

Premier Giolitti smiled and waited. The soviet declared that they would resist the whole Italian army; but the army didn't move. They were assailed, however, from an unexpected source. Wives and children clamored for money to buy macaroni and polenta, and when the husband returned Saturday night without his pay envelope the life of the Italian industrial communities was wholly disorganized. The butcher, the grocer and the spaghetti maker were dependent on the pay from their stocks. When that pay stopped their shelves and stalls were soon bare.

Minister Labriola expressed sincere regrets. Prime Minister Giolitti shrugged his shoulders, and waited. By the end of the third week a majority of the workmen began to view the industrial problem in a new light. They had discovered that there are unalterable economic laws never dreamed of in the Communist philosophy. Reports from northern Italy last Saturday were to the effect that the workmen had voluntarily turned back the great majority of the plants and factories to their owners. The gaunt wolf of hunger had stalked before too many doors. They began to view their employers and their pay envelopes in a new light. Part of the metal workers are still holding out, but the other industries are beginning to function again as they did before the soviet strike occurred.

Prime Minister Giolitti is still waiting. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said in Turin that neither the government nor the workmen of Italy would countenance any form of Bolshevism. He said that the workmen were not inclined to revolution, to destroy property or to rob the owners; but agitators had persuaded them that if they would seize the plants they would find their own pay doubled and the cost of living reduced. He said that the situation is improving without government interference and intimated that the lesson which the workmen had learned in three weeks would not be quickly forgotten.

QUALIFY FOR CITIZENSHIP.
(Los Angeles Times.)

Circuit Judge Eakih of the naturalization court in Oregon has ruled that both alien aspirants and their wives must learn to speak, read and write English and fit themselves for citizenship before final naturalization papers can be granted. This is a much needed reform and will aid more

towards increasing genuine Americanization than any series of flowery lectures on the subject.

It might help in the general intelligence of democracy, and the personal responsibility of government "for the people and by the people" if others than aliens were required to fit themselves for citizenship and produce certificates of character before being allowed to vote. The movement of the League of Women voters to institute political study classes in every community and fit women for citizenship with general information and enlightenment is surely a mark of genuine progress which would not be amiss if emulated by masculinity. Male voters have no monopoly of knowledge and discrimination in governmental affairs and there is plenty of room for improvement in the "unintelligent male vote."

SOME BABE.
Babe Ruth made his 50th home run for the season and then, to show the mint was still running, he followed up the same afternoon with his 51st. Whenever that man gets his eye on a ball he wants to swat it out of sight. It was once thought that there were hardly 50 home runs in the world, but Babe manages to dig up two or three fresh ones every week. As has been said: He counts that day lost whose low descending sun finds him not hammering out one more home run. There are lots of sweet children in the world, but only one Babe.

PLENTY OF ROOM.
The new stadium at the Ohio university will be built to seat 65,000 people and will be the largest amphitheater in the world. It is even big enough for a round-up of all the Ohio men who are looking for the presidency.

ON THE BIG TIME.
Senator Harding remarks that there are issues in this campaign too big to be obscured by any sort of a vaudeville performance on the part of anyone. Is this to be understood as a delicate knock on the Cox manner of campaign? Maybe so.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST.
Another record broken—
Record attendance for a rainy day.

There were over 13,000 people on the state fair grounds yesterday, and the gate receipts were over \$6000.

So the state fair will go out in blaze of glory, rain or shine. (A blaze of glory has no regard for the weather.)

While there is life there is hope—even for the prunes; and hope springs eternal in the breasts even of people full of prunes.

Any way, the late potatoes and other garden sass keep right on growing.

No true Oregon optimist will let a little thing dampen his ardor.

The wife of Mr. Cox (his second and present wife) has beautiful auburn hair; but this can hardly be considered an appeal for the red-headed vote.

Cox was at home in Tulsa, Oklahoma, yesterday. That is an

oil city, and Jimmy is an oily fellow.

This is a great day when everybody goes to the fair who has not yet attended; and all the rest of the Salem people should go too—just to show that they appreciate the benefits of this city of the great institution.

CRATER LAKE PARK DEBATED

National Director Meets Special Committee in Office of Governor

Accommodation at Crater Lake lodge, the hotel at Crater Lake National park are inadequate and below the standard of other national park hotels, according to testimony offered by Stephen T. Mather, director of national parks, and E. O. McCormick, vice president of the Southern Pacific company, at a conference yesterday in the office of Governor O'cott.

The special committee appointed by the governor to investigate conditions at Crater Lake conferred with Mr. Mather and Mr. McCormick, Scott Leavitt of Great Falls, Mont., president of the Montana Good Roads association; O. Van Wyck, Washington representative of the director of the national park service, and Captain Sparrow, superintendent of Crater Lake National Park.

Second meeting called. The members of the special committee are R. W. Childs, Portland, Pat Foley of The Dalles.

that the people of California raised \$2,000,000 for improvements at Yosemite National park and declared that a similar amount of money in this state for Crater Lake park would be a better investment than that in California. After the Crater Lake conference the committee will report to Governor O'cott.

The party will leave Portland Sunday night by train for Medford and Crater lake.

The Brooklyn man who offered his wife a job at \$22 a week instead of \$20 a week alimony deserves a professorship in the University of Domestic Economy.



Harold Lloyd "Get Out and Get Under"

On Our Way To YE LIBERTY Sunday—Monday—Tuesday



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Boys' and Girls' SHOES

For the opening of school that is soon to come to say nothing of the Great Oregon State Fair this week.

There are none here but good dependable lines that we can look you squarely in the face after you have used them and say "we are glad we guaranteed them to you."

Boys' Brown English Lace, splendid soles—

3 to 6, \$6.95 to \$5.45
1 to 2, \$6.00 to \$4.95
9 to 13 1/2, \$5.65 to \$4.35

Misses' English Last, sizes 11 to 2

Fine Brown Calf, Goodyear Welt soles \$5.50
Brown or Smoke Elk, leather or Neolin soles, rubber heels \$5.50
Grey, all Kid, leather soles, half heels \$4.50
Right styles correctly fitted from large stock

Boys' Brown Round Toes and Army Style

3 to 6, from \$7.65 to \$4.65
1 to 2, from \$6.45 to \$3.40
9 to 13 1/2, from \$5.00 to \$2.95
Black English or Round Toes

2 to 6, \$6.00 to \$2.35
1 to 2, \$5.50 to \$3.35
9 to 13 1/2, \$4.95 to \$2.95

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The very best Children's Shoes in patent, gun metal or bear—

12 to 2 at \$6.00 to \$6.35
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"Skuffer" Style

Black, Brown, Smoke Elk, button and lace, all sizes, \$4.50 to \$2.95

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Foot Comfort in every pair