

The Oregon Statesman

Issued Daily Except Monday by THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY 215 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon (Portland Office, 704 Spalding Building. Phone Main 1116)

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

R. J. Hendricks, Manager Stephen A. Stone, Managing Editor Ralph Glover, Cashier Frank Jaskoski, Manager Job Dept.

DAILY STATESMAN, served by carrier in Salem and suburbs, 15 cents a week, 65 cents a month.

DAILY STATESMAN, by mail, in advance, \$6 a year, \$3 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, in Marion and Polk counties; \$7 a year, \$3.50 for six months, \$1.75 for three months, outside of these counties. When not paid in advance, 50 cents a week additional.

THE PACIFIC HOMESTEAD, the great western weekly farm paper, will be sent a year to any one paying a year in advance to the Daily Statesman.

SUNDAY STATESMAN, \$1.50 a year; 75 cents for six months; 40 cents for three months.

WEEKLY STATESMAN, issued in two six-page sections, Tuesdays and Fridays, \$1 a year (if not paid in advance, \$1.25); 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, 23. Circulation Department, 583. Job Department, 583. Society Editor 106.

Entered at the Postoffice in Salem, Oregon, as second class matter.

SOB STUFF AND SOME OTHER THINGS

"We hate to see George E. Chamberlain defeated, and feel partly guilty of having caused that result. Only the conviction that it was vitally important to have a Republican Senate could have impelled us to have recommended voting against George, the best Democrat of them all, but still a democrat."

"Oswald West is still alive and kicking, so don't imagine that the Republicans of Oregon are going to have every little thing their own way."

The above two paragraphs are from the Oregon Voter of last week.

The first paragraph is a part of the sob stuff that has been going the rounds of the press—from the Oregonian down to some cross-roads sheets.

One of the sob stuff articles, in the Oregonian, might have led the reader, had he been a stranger, to the conclusion that Pennsylvania avenue at Washington was running rivulets of scalding tears over the defeat of Senator Chamberlain.

He will be missed in some circles in Washington. He will surely be missed by the South, whose interests he so well served during the war, from his exalted position as chairman of the powerful committee on military affairs of the upper house.

And he will be missed by Oswald West, who was enabled from a state of very modest means to attain to a position of at least comparative affluence, in doing work that should have been attended to by Senator Chamberlain, in the regular order of his official duties. At least, that is the opinion held by large numbers of people in Oregon, who have every good wish for the financial well-being of Mr. West, but are not willing to join in the sob chorus or to acknowledge that they have been guilty of any great crime in aiding and abetting in the sending to the United States Senate of a man of their own political faith, who, on account of the fact that he is a Republican, will likely be more useful to his constituents than any one of the opposite political faith could possibly be.

Even acknowledging, which they do, that Senator Chamberlain is a man of great social attainments and is possessed of qualities that endear him to many.

In common with the rest of our people, what the Republicans of Oregon need, and a majority of them voted for, is a man in the United States Senate from Oregon who will remember that he is an Oregonian first, and still none the less an American citizen devoted to the highest ideals of the whole country.

And so remembering, will work for the best interests of his constituency.

The fact that Senator Chamberlain has let the interests of the country as a whole (and especially of the South) dim his enthusiasm for his own state is well illustrated by an incident of his recent campaign, when he was making a speaking and hand-shaking and baby-kissing tour of eastern Oregon, trying to show the Republicans that they should vote for him.

The party came to a place overlooking a beautiful valley, smiling in the abundance of wonderful productivity, and Senator Chamberlain, held in awed admiration at the sight, said he did not know Oregon had such a valley.

He was informed that he was looking into Idaho, at the lands under an irrigation project of that state. The stretches of barren waste on the other side were Oregon—or at least that little corner of Oregon that was waiting for the same kind of development.

Waiting for a worker in Congress whose sympathies were not so all-inclusive or nation-wide as to absorb all his energies.

Waiting for a man in the high councils of the federal government who would work for his own state first.

Senator Chamberlain took a high place, in the estimation of the General Staff militarists, in demanding universal military service in this country.

But the great majority of the people of Oregon, while they are patriotic, and while they have shown in ten thousand

ways their love of country and their willingness to serve, even to the laying down of their lives, for American ideals, are not militaristic. They want an efficient small United States army and an efficient state military organization, and they are willing to support these, and to have some sort of military training in all educational institutions.

But they do not want this nation turned into an armed camp, like Germany was, and like the only ideal that would satisfy the higher-ups in the militaristic cult with whom Senator Chamberlain was in so much favor.

As to the second proposition, that Oswald West is still alive and kicking—Everybody in Oregon knows it.

And they know the trail of the political serpent of the Chamberlain-West-Oleott combination that has so often delivered a large number of the Republican votes over to the Democratic camp.

This was done in several if not all of the Salem precincts at the last election. There is no doubt whatever that Senator Chamberlain received a large proportion of the votes of the men and women on the payrolls of the Oregon state government. Oswald West is still alive and kicking, and he is still playing the old game, and will still attempt to play it, in future primaries and elections.

That is his political right—And the Republicans of Oregon who are true to their party affiliations do not need the warning of the Oregon Voter.

But neither are they to be blamed if they fail to weep over the fate of any of the minions of the West-Chamberlain-Oleott obligarely who happen to fall by the wayside in the long contest that has left its marks on Oregon political history—And which obligarely is "still alive and kicking."

If it is admitted that there will be another Democratic candidate in 1924.

If Edison can produce that device to communicate with the dead he might try it on Cox.

President-elect Harding says he is unbossed. That is a mighty brave thing for a married man to claim.

Strawberries will be the Salem slogan subject for The Statesman of next Thursday. This is the greatest strawberry country in the world, and the slogan editor has got to prove it. If you can help him, it is your duty as a loyal Salemite to do so. Now, not after the edition is out.

If you live or have a stake in Salem or the Salem district, and can afford to do so, and have not yet bought some of that Phez Company preferred stock, you have not done your duty. That is the most important duty right now before the people of this section. It is in the nature of a blanket insurance policy for the everlasting prosperity of this district.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE LANDSLIDE.

(The San Francisco Journal.) The early returns are running so strongly in favor of Harding that there appears to be no doubt of his election by a sweeping majority. If the first figures coming over the wire as this is written are a fair indication of the total, the majority will be by far the greatest in the history of the Republican party. This is in line with the frequently expressed forecast of the Journal. Some elaboration of the reasons for the result may not be without interest to the unbiased reader.

The campaign has been practically devoid of enthusiasm, and the Republican party, by a series of unfavorable circumstances, nominated the weakest candidate before its convention. The one big issue, of which so much had been expected by both sides, failed, largely, to enlist the interest of the public. The League of Nations, in the popular mind, remained a highly technical abstract and academic idea, suitable for debating societies and learned dissertations, but far removed from that heart of the nation which President Wilson pictured as breaking over its rejection. Sam Blythe well says, that the general public takes as much interest in the academic idea of a League of Nations as it does in the Justin

ian code, or the metaphysics of Aristotle, and no more.

So with the League issue cutting no figure, and the Republican candidate stirring absolutely no popular enthusiasm, we must look elsewhere to account for the tremendous vote polled, and the landslide for Harding. That reason can scarcely be said to be the weakness of the Democratic candidate. Although Cox is not the type of man that the majority of people would like to see in the presidency, he had no profound defects and was more a man of the masses than his opponent. He had the advantage of the backing of the administration with all that the power of federal organization implies. He had his own successful political career behind him, added to the appeal that his election would mean an endorsement of Wilson and all of the policies for which he stands. Why then his overwhelming defeat?

Much as some people would desire to have it otherwise, the sole issue has been Wilson, and the Democratic conduct of the war, and the problems growing out of it. But principally, Wilson.

Wilson never had a great popular backing such as that which supported Roosevelt. He was a political accident, in the first place, and a creation of circumstances afterwards. He obtained his first nomination as a last resort, out of the Baltimore convention, sweating for days and worn out by the three-cornered fight between Champ Clark, Bryan and Tammany Hall. He owed his election to the Republican split between Roosevelt and Taft in 1912, his vote being over a million in the minority. His second election was due also to a continuation of that Republican quarrel, and to the slogan "He kept us out of war," which carried weight with the women voters of the west. Owing both of his elections to the accidents of politics, and being of a temperament the farthest removed from the qualities of popular leadership, he was sustained only by his own great intellectual gifts and by the vast power of his position. Caught in the cyclone of war, he was raised to a high pinnacle of world prominence, in which position he displayed to great advantage his scholarly attainments and his compelling literary style. No other president in our history could equal him with the pen. His ideals are high and his theories are plausible, but he lacked the quality necessary to put them over. His deeds never matched his words. Amos Pinchot said of him that he could beat any man living to say one thing, and mean another, and get away with it.

He is totally devoid of the ability to do team work with other men. He must be the whole show or nothing. This gives him the appearance of intense selfishness, which is very destructive in politics. This quality has alienated from him the very men who made his political career possible. Col. George Harvey first discovered Woodrow Wilson and put him in the running for president. But in the mid-campaign, when Wilson believed that the Wall Street flavor of Harper's Weekly was hurting him with the radicals of the west, he coldly threw Harvey down and flatly requested him to desist from his support, with no thanks for what he had done before. The second crucial emergency came when Bryan swung the convention to Wilson and made his nomination possible. Bryan got his reward, such as it was, but when the time came Wilson also dropped him like a hot potato. These are typical instances which clearly show why few men love a leader like that. The abrupt

and wholly unjust dismissal of Secretary Lansing was another revelation of the Wilson relationship to the oyster.

It would take too much space to detail the many Wilson mistakes in the conduct of the war. His keeping of the senior major general and ablest American soldier, Leonard Wood, stuck in the Kansas mud, out of motives believed to be political and his neglect to call any Republicans into war council, although more than half of the people were of that political faith, accounts largely, now, for the intense partisan rancor against him.

Two years ago, at the height of the war enthusiasm, he asked the people for a Democratic congress. They elected a Republican congress. The effect of this was to make him more narrowly partisan than ever. Although the constitution vests joint power in the senate to make treaties, he pointedly ignored the senate and brought back from Paris a treaty, insisting upon its ratification without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." Rather than make a single concession, he kept the country out of peace for 18 months, and demanded a "solemn referendum," which was given yesterday. The result is evidence that the American people do not share his hypothesis for the Wilson League of Nations.

No brief analysis could do more than touch upon the main points of the political situation. It would take a volume to discuss international relations in all their breadth. The lesson of this defeat is that any man, however great, who hypnotizes himself into the belief that he is a political demigod and the sole oracle of national destiny, is in for a fall at the hands of the American voter.

American business interests have suffered much at the hands of the administration, and they turn with relief to the prospect of a change. Harding is not a Solomon, nor a Napoleon, or Alexander the Great, but he is broad enough to realize that American government is a task that calls for the co-operation of the best brains of the nation, and is not an affair for the dictation of any one man.

come the man you want him to be.

Salem is to have a waking up on the enforcement of the dry law. Salem does not need it much; there is very little violation here. But the shaking up will do no harm.

When have you seen a man in Salem under the influence of booze?

The indirect taxes in Oregon collected by the insurance department, over \$500,000 for two years, sounds pretty good. It has not been very long since that sum would have made quite a splash in providing for the expenses of the state government.

It will be the duty of the legislature this winter to hunt for new ways of getting money from indirect taxation; and, indeed, some one ought to be busy now in the matter.

If the farmers of Marion and Polk county could get all the men who are out of employment at

WICHESTER'S PILLS THE REASON WHY... Light your house and barn electrically. No more lanterns and lamps to carry about and clean.

Universal Light and Power Plant... Light your house and barn electrically. No more lanterns and lamps to carry about and clean.

NEW HARDWARE STORE Opens Today... Complete Stock New Goods... \$10.00 FOR BEST SLOGAN... DOUGHTON & MILLER, HARDWARE

Citizens' Law-Enforcement MASS MEETING at METHODIST CHURCH 3 P. M. SUNDAY, November 14th, 1920 Under Auspices Law and Order Department Anti-Saloon League of Oregon

EVERYBODY WELCOME EVERYBODY COME... Through the Boy Scouts organization you can help that boy be

United States National Bank SALEM OREGON WITH A CHECKBOOK YOU ARE EVEN BETTER "HEELED" WHY with a checkbook in your pocket, you can go the full limit of your bank account if you are so inclined.

FUTURE DATES. November 11, 12 and 13, Thursday, Friday and Saturday—State penitentiary musical show. November 11 to 25—Red Cross roll call. November 14, Sunday—Red Cross roll call Sunday. November 15, Monday—W. C. T. U. drive for \$125,000 children's home being. November 16, Tuesday—Football, Salem high school vs. Dallas high school, at Salem. November 18, Thursday—"Middy and Shirt" day at high school. November 18, Thursday—Football, Willamette vs. College of Puget Sound, at Tacoma. November 19, Friday—Lecture by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, at armory. November 19, Friday 4:15 p. m.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson lectures at armory. November 20, Saturday—Football, Salem high school vs. Eugene high school, at Eugene. November 20, Saturday—Football, Salem high school vs. Eugene high school, at Eugene. November 21, Sunday—Football, Willamette vs. Whitman college, at Salem. November 22, Thursday—Football, Salem high school vs. The Dalles high school, at The Dalles. November 25, Thursday—Thanksgiving day. December 1, Wednesday—Entertainment by Great Starley Concert company at armory, under auspices of American Legion. December 6, Monday—Special school elections. December 7, Tuesday—Annual election of Cherrians. December 8, Wednesday—Annual election of Commercial club. December 14, Tuesday—Annual election Salem Business Men's League.