

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 year 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.

HELP FOR THE HELPLESS, HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS

There is no caste in blood—
No sense of rank in tears—
No barriers of race or religion or creed or nationality in hunger—

And there is completeness in the democracy of death.
The American Quakers have decided to give help to the helpless and hopeless millions of Russia.

They will begin with a vast store of medical and hospital supplies. They will furnish ether for operations, where there has been none for four years; where the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition have been outdone under the most merciful manipulation of the surgeon's knife and saw.

They will have the needful things to provide the means of saving life and curing disease.

All this from a people of a nation professing a religion and holding ideals which are hated and cursed by the overlords of the sufferers thus to be relieved and helped and healed and nursed back to life and health—

Made stronger, perhaps, some of them, to curse louder and hate harder the only people willing and able to give them succor.

"Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy:

"But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you, and persecute you."

Thus the lowly Nazarene instructed his apostles as He sent them forth.

It has taken the world some two thousand years to begin to come up to this strange teaching—most strange in the cruel times when it was uttered.

The American Quakers must have been reading their Bibles.

And perhaps the bread they are casting on the waters in the dark land under Bolshevik rule may come back after many days, in the form of a nation lifted from its miseries and hatreds and wrongs, with the bloody and brute force of Bolshevism one of the bitterest of its memories; recorded in its history as the greatest of its wrongs, though it has suffered many great wrongs throughout all the generations of its existence as a nation.

"Drastic legislation to meet the housing condition in the United States is recommended in a statement by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, a member of the Senate committee which investigated the housing problem throughout the country. The Senator says the United States is 1,000,000 homes short today and that the problem is acute in every section of the country. He would have government aid directly in solving the problem. Among other things Senator Kenyon recommends the establishment of a federal home loan bank, similar in its operations to the federal farm loan bank, as a means of enabling the American people to have roofs over their heads. He called attention to the fact that the states of New York and New Jersey have tackled the housing problem, that Great Britain and France are taking action, and he can see no reason why the American government should not do the same thing."

So reads a dispatch from Washington. It is a great idea. It is the building and loan association idea applied to the whole nation. And, while he is at it, Senator Kenyon might get busy breaking loose the federal farm loan banks from the grip of the corsairs of finance who have held them up for months on end in the Supreme Court of the United States—making a record that is one of the most disgraceful in all the

annals of the crimes of big business in the whole history of the United States.

If the prohibition authorities screw the lid down a little more we shall be inclined to think that prohibition is not a sentiment, but a law. Which makes all of the difference in the world.

The new building of the Salem Deaconess hospital will be ready for occupancy by Christmas. That will be an acceptable Christmas present for this city.

If there is demanded 15,000 acres of flax next year, our farmers will be ready to supply it. All they want is a sure market at remunerative prices.

There is to be a meeting of the people interested in the flax industry at the Salem Commercial club rooms at 10 o'clock this morning. It should be a large meeting. The Salem district is on the edge of big things in the flax industry. And the hemp industry ought to be taken on, too. Both industries provide all the year around employment.

Small chance would the Royal Ann cherry growers have had against the Italian growers sending over small white cherries in barrels for maraschino manufacture, had Cox been elected. Even with an honest administration of the present Democratic free trade law, our Royal Ann growers would be protected to the tune of 1 cent a pound. Under the former tariff law they were protected to the extent of 2 cents a pound—with an honest administration in the appraising offices of the United States. After March 4th there will be an honest administration. And the rate ought to go back to 2 cents a pound, and perhaps higher. How much higher, it will be the duty of congress to inquire. And our Royal Ann growers will be sure of this protection, if they will go at it in a two-fisted, straightforward manner; if they will let their senators and representatives in congress know they are expecting from them a square deal.

Intimation has come from Washington that this sudden weakening on the part of the British government will not cause any change in the American policy towards Russia. Italy may follow the lead of Great Britain, but France and the United States will stand firm. Trade agreements are desirable; but national honor is of more worth to the French and the American people than international trade.

Over 500 Russian Communists, who have long since been ordered deported, are still in this country and most of them are under

Uncle Joe Cannon has been nominated for congress 25 times, but the majority he received in the election this month was the

biggest he has ever known. He began his public life as a state's attorney in 1861 and has been in the game ever since, with a couple of brief interruptions. His present term will break the nation's record for legislative service. At 84 he is still good for another session.

Herbert Hoover is urging organized labor to accept the idea of having two or three wage levels in each trade. This would enable the skilled worker to be rewarded above the deadly average. There is no justice in requiring the employer to pay top scale to bottom workmen and the rule could not long apply. Mr. Hoover also urges the larger use of the shop committee in the adjustment of local grievances. A shop committee can understand conditions that are beyond the pale of a full-sized union. The shop committee can work as efficiently with a union as without, although it must be admitted that the Hoover prescriptions are more in accord with the American or open-shop idea. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but the union doesn't recognize the fact in a practical way. It penalizes the efficient workman for the benefit of the incompetent.—Los Angeles Times.

Gabriele d'Annunzio says he cannot recognize the treaty of Rapallo. He remembers only his own oath. The word of a poet has been as good as some treaties we have had, but it is usually a hard thing to cash at the bank.

Ever since the armistice was signed the British government has been running with a swaying and jerking motion that gives an unmistakable impression of instability. Lloyd George and his ministers seem to have acquired a habit of giving ground when hard pressed and their government rests on a system of balances and compromises. The Rock of Gibraltar no longer symbolizes the British parliament, which is now weak where it once was strongest. If Palmerston and Wellington were to return it would be for them a sorry awakening.

Viewing the record from a distance it is not surprising that the French foreign office frequently becomes disgusted with the foreign policy of the Lloyd George government. When the Poles were apparently about to lose their capital city Lloyd George said, in the course of an address to parliament, that the Russian government was within its rights in invading Polish territory; that the Poles had opened hostilities, and must make peace the best they could. A trade agreement with the soviet government was prepared and ready for presentation to parliament when the Poles made their final stand, broke the soviet front and cleared their territory of the Reds.

Several British ministers and statesmen promptly, censured the Russians, congratulated the Poles and asserted that Great Britain would never, never enter into any economic or political agreements with the soviet government of Russia. France had taken this attitude ever since the soviets signed a dishonorable peace with Germany. Her opinion did not vary, like a weather vane, with the changing fortunes of the soviet armies. When the Bolsheviks were the strongest France was the most uncompromising.

President Wilson had assured Great Britain, France and Italy that this country would support them by making no trade nor political agreement with Russia. He said that a resumption of diplomatic relations was impossible until a government truly representative of the Russian people was established; that no self-respecting nation could sign a contract with a government that boasted of breaking its pledges. That was three months ago. British, French and Italian statesmen joined in indorsing that policy, but the information now comes

from Washington that the British government has suddenly changed its policy and has entered into a trade agreement with Russia that is tantamount to a recognition of the de facto soviet government.

This agreement was brought forth by Russia as soon as the Wrangel forces in the Crimea were beaten. Great Britain was asked to sign on a dotted line and was coolly informed that a refusal would be followed by soviet attacks upon the British possessions in Asia. Apparently without consulting any of her late associates the British government signed this agreement. It is a compromise with the soviets that may bring temporary repose to the British dominions; but it is a repose purchased at a price that few independent governments would care to pay.

France has declined to follow Britain's lead. She will not have any official relations with Russia until the crimes of the soviets against humanity have been expiated and until there is a renewed pledge on the part of the soviets to repay the loan made by the French people to the former Russian government.

France has declined to follow Britain's lead. She will not have any official relations with Russia until the crimes of the soviets against humanity have been expiated and until there is a renewed pledge on the part of the soviets to repay the loan made by the French people to the former Russian government.

FUTURE DATES.
December 1, Wednesday—Entertainment by Great Shirley Concert company at armory, under auspices of American legion.
December 6, Monday—Special school election.
December 7, Tuesday—Annual election of Cherrians.
December 8, Wednesday—Annual election of Commercial club.
December 10, 11 and 12—Western Oregon Older Boys' conference, Salem.
December 14, Tuesday—Annual election Salem Business Men's league.
December 15, Wednesday—War Mothers' bazaar in armory.
December 25, Saturday, Christmas.

ball and permitted to run wild until their transportation is arranged. It is represented that the government is unable to make the necessary arrangements for their removal, but that is a mighty slim excuse for an administration to offer. Meanwhile many of them are publicly preaching their revolutionary doctrines. Speaking of Democratic administrations, there was a Grover Cleveland once who would not have permitted dangerous and irresponsible aliens to build bonfires on his front porch.

WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.
Herbert Hoover is urging organized labor to accept the idea of having two or three wage levels in each trade. This would enable the skilled worker to be rewarded above the deadly average. There is no justice in requiring the employer to pay top scale to bottom workmen and the rule could not long apply. Mr. Hoover also urges the larger use of the shop committee in the adjustment of local grievances. A shop committee can understand conditions that are beyond the pale of a full-sized union. The shop committee can work as efficiently with a union as without, although it must be admitted that the Hoover prescriptions are more in accord with the American or open-shop idea. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but the union doesn't recognize the fact in a practical way. It penalizes the efficient workman for the benefit of the incompetent.—Los Angeles Times.

A POET'S OATH.
Gabriele d'Annunzio says he cannot recognize the treaty of Rapallo. He remembers only his own oath. The word of a poet has been as good as some treaties we have had, but it is usually a hard thing to cash at the bank.

OLD-TIMER.
Uncle Joe Cannon has been nominated for congress 25 times, but the majority he received in the election this month was the

RUNNING WILD.
Over 500 Russian Communists, who have long since been ordered deported, are still in this country and most of them are under

WOBBLING POLICY.
Ever since the armistice was signed the British government has been running with a swaying and jerking motion that gives an unmistakable impression of instability. Lloyd George and his ministers seem to have acquired a habit of giving ground when hard pressed and their government rests on a system of balances and compromises. The Rock of Gibraltar no longer symbolizes the British parliament, which is now weak where it once was strongest. If Palmerston and Wellington were to return it would be for them a sorry awakening.

Viewing the record from a distance it is not surprising that the French foreign office frequently becomes disgusted with the foreign policy of the Lloyd George government. When the Poles were apparently about to lose their capital city Lloyd George said, in the course of an address to parliament, that the Russian government was within its rights in invading Polish territory; that the Poles had opened hostilities, and must make peace the best they could. A trade agreement with the soviet government was prepared and ready for presentation to parliament when the Poles made their final stand, broke the soviet front and cleared their territory of the Reds.

Several British ministers and statesmen promptly, censured the Russians, congratulated the Poles and asserted that Great Britain would never, never enter into any economic or political agreements with the soviet government of Russia. France had taken this attitude ever since the soviets signed a dishonorable peace with Germany. Her opinion did not vary, like a weather vane, with the changing fortunes of the soviet armies. When the Bolsheviks were the strongest France was the most uncompromising.

President Wilson had assured Great Britain, France and Italy that this country would support them by making no trade nor political agreement with Russia. He said that a resumption of diplomatic relations was impossible until a government truly representative of the Russian people was established; that no self-respecting nation could sign a contract with a government that boasted of breaking its pledges. That was three months ago. British, French and Italian statesmen joined in indorsing that policy, but the information now comes

from Washington that the British government has suddenly changed its policy and has entered into a trade agreement with Russia that is tantamount to a recognition of the de facto soviet government.

This agreement was brought forth by Russia as soon as the Wrangel forces in the Crimea were beaten. Great Britain was asked to sign on a dotted line and was coolly informed that a refusal would be followed by soviet attacks upon the British possessions in Asia. Apparently without consulting any of her late associates the British government signed this agreement. It is a compromise with the soviets that may bring temporary repose to the British dominions; but it is a repose purchased at a price that few independent governments would care to pay.

France has declined to follow Britain's lead. She will not have any official relations with Russia until the crimes of the soviets against humanity have been expiated and until there is a renewed pledge on the part of the soviets to repay the loan made by the French people to the former Russian government.

France has declined to follow Britain's lead. She will not have any official relations with Russia until the crimes of the soviets against humanity have been expiated and until there is a renewed pledge on the part of the soviets to repay the loan made by the French people to the former Russian government.

biggest he has ever known. He began his public life as a state's attorney in 1861 and has been in the game ever since, with a couple of brief interruptions. His present term will break the nation's record for legislative service. At 84 he is still good for another session.

THE WAY OUT.
Congressman Volstead says that his celebrated act can be easily amended and he thinks it ought to be. There are a lot of men who feel the same way about it, but they do not seem able to get together. In the meanwhile the law should be enforced in a thorough and efficient way and without playing favorites. That is the only way in which injustices of the law may be brought to light and their correction made possible.

SOME BIRD.
A 40-pound turkey followed President-elect Harding to Panama for his Thanksgiving dinner. A 49-pound turkey could give even the American eagle a run for his money.

WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.
Herbert Hoover is urging organized labor to accept the idea of having two or three wage levels in each trade. This would enable the skilled worker to be rewarded above the deadly average. There is no justice in requiring the employer to pay top scale to bottom workmen and the rule could not long apply. Mr. Hoover also urges the larger use of the shop committee in the adjustment of local grievances. A shop committee can understand conditions that are beyond the pale of a full-sized union. The shop committee can work as efficiently with a union as without, although it must be admitted that the Hoover prescriptions are more in accord with the American or open-shop idea. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but the union doesn't recognize the fact in a practical way. It penalizes the efficient workman for the benefit of the incompetent.—Los Angeles Times.

A POET'S OATH.
Gabriele d'Annunzio says he cannot recognize the treaty of Rapallo. He remembers only his own oath. The word of a poet has been as good as some treaties we have had, but it is usually a hard thing to cash at the bank.

OLD-TIMER.
Uncle Joe Cannon has been nominated for congress 25 times, but the majority he received in the election this month was the

RUNNING WILD.
Over 500 Russian Communists, who have long since been ordered deported, are still in this country and most of them are under

WOBBLING POLICY.
Ever since the armistice was signed the British government has been running with a swaying and jerking motion that gives an unmistakable impression of instability. Lloyd George and his ministers seem to have acquired a habit of giving ground when hard pressed and their government rests on a system of balances and compromises. The Rock of Gibraltar no longer symbolizes the British parliament, which is now weak where it once was strongest. If Palmerston and Wellington were to return it would be for them a sorry awakening.

Viewing the record from a distance it is not surprising that the French foreign office frequently becomes disgusted with the foreign policy of the Lloyd George government. When the Poles were apparently about to lose their capital city Lloyd George said, in the course of an address to parliament, that the Russian government was within its rights in invading Polish territory; that the Poles had opened hostilities, and must make peace the best they could. A trade agreement with the soviet government was prepared and ready for presentation to parliament when the Poles made their final stand, broke the soviet front and cleared their territory of the Reds.

Several British ministers and statesmen promptly, censured the Russians, congratulated the Poles and asserted that Great Britain would never, never enter into any economic or political agreements with the soviet government of Russia. France had taken this attitude ever since the soviets signed a dishonorable peace with Germany. Her opinion did not vary, like a weather vane, with the changing fortunes of the soviet armies. When the Bolsheviks were the strongest France was the most uncompromising.

President Wilson had assured Great Britain, France and Italy that this country would support them by making no trade nor political agreement with Russia. He said that a resumption of diplomatic relations was impossible until a government truly representative of the Russian people was established; that no self-respecting nation could sign a contract with a government that boasted of breaking its pledges. That was three months ago. British, French and Italian statesmen joined in indorsing that policy, but the information now comes

from Washington that the British government has suddenly changed its policy and has entered into a trade agreement with Russia that is tantamount to a recognition of the de facto soviet government.

This agreement was brought forth by Russia as soon as the Wrangel forces in the Crimea were beaten. Great Britain was asked to sign on a dotted line and was coolly informed that a refusal would be followed by soviet attacks upon the British possessions in Asia. Apparently without consulting any of her late associates the British government signed this agreement. It is a compromise with the soviets that may bring temporary repose to the British dominions; but it is a repose purchased at a price that few independent governments would care to pay.

France has declined to follow Britain's lead. She will not have any official relations with Russia until the crimes of the soviets against humanity have been expiated and until there is a renewed pledge on the part of the soviets to repay the loan made by the French people to the former Russian government.

France has declined to follow Britain's lead. She will not have any official relations with Russia until the crimes of the soviets against humanity have been expiated and until there is a renewed pledge on the part of the soviets to repay the loan made by the French people to the former Russian government.



SHOP BY CHECK

THE month of December is usually a heavy shopping month. In addition to the household and personal needs which have to be fulfilled, there's the Christmas shopping to be done.

Ladies are invited to eliminate the risk of carrying cash by obtaining those pocket size CHECKBOOKS from the United States National.

United States National Bank
SALEM OREGON

ANOTHER SUPER SPECIAL

"KENTUCKY COLONEL"

Featuring
JOSEPH DOWLING
The Miracle Man of the Screen

Also
"GREAT NICKLE ROBBERY"
With
CHESTER CONKLIN and SLIM SUMMERVILLE
It's Full of Giggles, Laughs and Yells

Special Music
Continuous Show Sunday

Starting Today
Same Prices

Coming Tuesday
"THE BANBOX"

GRAND THEATRE

PRE-INVENTORY SALE

SHOP AT OUR MEN'S STORE SHOP

EARLY Begins 7 a. m. Saturday, Nov. 27 EARLY

In starting this SALE before the Christmas Holidays we are giving our Patrons the opportunity of securing their Christmas Gifts at a big reduction—You will find here only Quality Merchandise at prices you can well afford, and remember not an article in the house Reserved. Below are listed a few of the many Bargains we have to offer:

Arrow Starch Collars Any Style, 2 for..... 35c All Hats 20% Off \$5.50 cut to..... \$4.40 \$6.00 cut to..... \$4.80 \$7.00 cut to..... \$5.60	All Caps 20 per cent off \$4.00 cut to..... \$3.20 \$3.50 cut to..... \$2.80 \$3.00 cut to..... \$2.40 \$2.50 cut to..... \$2.00	All Dress Shirts 20% Off \$5.00 cut to..... \$3.95 \$6.00 cut to..... \$4.80 \$4.00 cut to..... \$2.95 \$3.50 cut to..... \$2.80 Special lot..... \$1.95
20 per cent off UNDERWEAR \$5.00 cut to..... \$3.95 \$4.00 cut to..... \$3.20 \$3.00 cut to..... \$2.40 Haynes' Union Suits..... \$1.75	20 per cent off Work Clothes Levi Strauss Overalls, waist or bib... \$1.95 Dark or Light Cord Pants..... \$4.95	20 per cent off Flannel Shirts \$8.00 cut to..... \$6.40 \$6.50 cut to..... \$5.20 \$6.00 cut to..... \$4.80 \$5.00 cut to..... \$4.00 \$2.50 cut to..... \$1.95
MACKINAWS 20 per cent off \$18.00 cut to..... \$14.40 \$15.00 cut to..... \$11.95 \$12.50 cut to..... \$9.95 \$7.50 cut to..... \$6.00	OIL CLOTHING 20 per cent off \$5.00 cut to..... \$3.95 \$8.00 cut to..... \$6.40 \$10.00 cut to..... \$7.95	OVERCOATS \$19.50 cut to..... \$13.95 \$27.50 cut to..... \$23.95 Outing Flannel Night Gowns, \$3.45, \$3.25, now \$1.95 Pajamas, \$3.95 cut to \$2.95 \$4.50 cut to..... \$3.95
Boys' Underwear \$3.95 now..... \$2.95 \$3.00 now..... \$2.45 \$2.50 now..... \$1.45 \$1.50 now..... 95c Boys' Night Gowns, special..... \$1.25 5 pairs Sox..... \$1.00 3 pairs Buster Brown Fine Lisle Hose \$1.25 Regular 75c. 60 dozen, while they last, wool hose..... 75c Dress Cassimere, regular 85c, now 3 pairs for..... \$1.25	 <p>Kasowry Bros. THE STORE FOR THE PEOPLE</p> <p>Men's Store 416 State Street</p>	

OUR TOY LAND
Is Now Open

It Is Located in OUR READY-TO-WEAR SECTION

MILLER'S
Good Goods

A WANT AD. IN THE STATESMAN WILL BRING RESULTS