

The Oregon Statesman

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

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PROTECTING OUR OWN MARKETS

"BUENOS AIRES, July 28.—Germany is winning the race for South American trade. The customs house and surrounding yards here were stacked today with American-made goods valued at from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000.

Meanwhile three German ships, which arrived here with almost identical goods, discharged their cargoes, saw them sold and cleared for Germany for more cargoes. The German goods sold at one-half the price of the American products because of the high cost of the United States dollar.

While the most successful competition comes from the Germans, who benefit by the abnormal rates of exchange, English and Belgian goods are sold here while American-made products lie useless, some of them rotting in storage. At one time 1200 American automobiles lay in storage while European makes were eagerly snapped up.

Can any American, unprejudiced by outworn theories or musty political bias, read the above dispatch and not rejoice that our home markets are to be protected against such unfair and ruinous competition—Doubly protected—

Protected by a duty calculated to equalize the difference between the cost of producing goods in Germany and producing the same class of goods in this country—

And protected, too, against the advantages to the German manufacturer of the abnormally low rate of exchange? For the rate of duty paid on all imports, under our new tariff law, will be calculated in American dollars.

German and other foreign products may compete in the Argentine markets with American products, and have all the advantages over our products which the low rate of exchange may give them; and all the advantages of the low wage scales in those countries—

Our laws cannot extend to South America—But the Republican administration at Washington does not propose to allow the same advantages to foreign producers in our own home markets.

It would be suicidal; it would drive our manufacturers to the wall, and many of our producers, and it would bring untold poverty and distress to our laboring people.

So we are going to protect our home markets, which are the best markets in the world, and we are going to confine our exports to what articles we can sell at a profit in other countries—foodstuffs and raw materials to supply shortages in other countries; articles that are manufactured exclusively in this country, or which are higher grade than articles made elsewhere. So our exports will not be smaller in volume, even in the face of the brisk foreign competition in many lines—and we will sell at a profit, at home and abroad, and maintain our American standards of living.

All this propaganda of economy being cooked up by the fuglemen of Governor Olcott, for the purpose of preparing the public mind for a favorable reception of the candidacy of their employer, when the time comes again for his candidacy for nomination, is falling flat. It is doing more harm than good. The reading public is likely to feel resentment rather than registering approval; as being baited for guinea-guns. All this propaganda will not serve to distract attention away from the salary-raising orgy of the last Legislature, which had the sanction of Governor Olcott—and, the great majority of the people of Oregon will believe, because he himself was getting some of the "pork." The more propaganda the fuglemen spill, the greater will be the conviction of the public in this belief. Likely the industrious fuglemen will not believe this till after they see the conclusion of the whole matter.

UNWILLING TO LEARN Wilhelm of Doorn has one scrap of authority left which he will not relinquish. He has forbidden his third son, August Wilhelm, to take a job with the movies. The prince needs the money badly, it is said, but none the less he has yielded to the paternal and ex-imperial will. What would have happened if he had defied it?

The former Kaiser obviously has the Bourbon habit of learning nothing and forgetting nothing. Deposited royalties cut a much better figure earning an honest living than loafing about on casual charity. But, even in his exile, Wilhelm still thinks of a Hohenzollern as a being set apart from ordinary men. He has not pride enough to meet his fate heroically—only enough to feed his personal vanity—Philadelphia Inquirer.

King Christian of Denmark is coming to visit us this fall. Of course, Secretary Christian will do the honors.

Why would it not be a good idea for our colleges to add to their curriculum a course on how to become a producer. Instead of teaching how to become a public speaker or a convincing talker? It would be much more to the point—Exchange. They are now putting the stress that way. And it does not hurt any producer to

be able to talk convincingly or to make a good speech.

The bill providing that judges of the United States district courts shall not engage in any other avocation during their occupancy of the bench has been defeated in congress. Three cheers for Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who is coaching at third base.

Postmaster General Hays has ordered that hereafter special delivery letters must pay a fee of 25 cents instead of the former price of a dime. He says that people who are so anxious to get a letter will pay the increased cost. This argument will apply

to no doubt to the man who is trying to strike a friend for a loan. Hays is a great psychologist.

General Felix Diaz has been exiled from Mexico. What was the name of that old-fashioned patriot who once exclaimed, "What, banished from Rome, what's banished but set free?" Read up on your history.

The harmony between President Harding and congress is one of the many encouraging signs of the times. Working as a team they will be able to accomplish much for the nation and the world. That such an agreeable situation exists is a subject for mutual congratulations.

Former Secretary Daniels is at his old editorial post on the Raleigh News and Observer, but he is not criticizing the Republican administration of things as acridly as he did a decade ago. Uncle Sepsus has been there and knows how hard it is to come up to political specifications.

Is Ulster to be the stumbling block once more? Must Ulster be finally coerced? How much pressure will England dare use? Or will Ulster be won over to the dominion plan through some such place in the Dominion of Ireland as Quebec now occupies in the Dominion of Canada? The next few weeks will determine.

VANDERLIP AND SKEYHILL ON SOVIET RUSSIA. A large crowd of people from all over this section heard Tom Skeyhill, soldier and author and poet and lecturer and world citizen, at the Salem chautauqua on Thursday evening, when he graphically described conditions in soviet Russia, gathered at first hand in a sojourn there which he risked his life daily to make, in order to "tell the world" truthfully concerning the workings of by far the greatest experiment ever made in Communism, and, by the same sign, the greatest failure—for such experiments, and there have been many, have always failed and always will—

So long as human nature is what it is and has always been and will always be, up to the time of the full flower of the millennium, if it ever comes; and if it ever does come, it will be a million years in the future.

The Statesman of yesterday morning gave as good a digest of Mr. Skeyhill's lecture as could be given in a newspaper article of the length assigned to it.

There is another first hand observer writing on soviet Russia. He is Washington Vanderlip, who has been given a concession of 400,000 square miles of territory—over four times as much land as Oregon contains.

Those who heard the Skeyhill lecture, or read the synopsis of it in The Statesman will be struck with the points in agreement of the two first hand witnesses, in reading the following synopsis of the articles of Mr. Vanderlip so far published, made by a writer in the Los Angeles Times, as follows:

After a sojourn of several months in the heart of soviet Russia, a confidant of the high government officials, the one foreigner on whom the Cheka—the sinister secret police more powerful and implacable than the Committee of Public Safety under Robespierre—Washington Vanderlip has undertaken to give to the outside world "the truth about Russia." He writes of what he has himself seen and heard. His experience covers not days but months. While many who read his articles may not agree with his conclusions, no one mentally honest will doubt his sincerity; for through the series runs a frankness that is always discernible.

Vanderlip neither loves nor hates soviet Russia. He studies it and seeks to comprehend it without arrogating to himself the right of judge or arbiter. He admires Lenin because he believes the Russian dictator is a sincere friend of the Russian people; but he deplors his lack of understanding of human nature and his failure to grasp the psychology of the Russian peasant.

He paints graphically the miserable condition of the mass of the Russian populations under a scheme of government that was not workable. He mingles his tears with those of the Russian mother who clasps a starving babe to her breast and starts like a hunted thing at the sound of every footfall, lest it be that of an agent of the Cheka. He passes through industrial plants where there are thousands of men living idly on government bounty because the machinery is broken and there is no money nor material to make necessary repairs. He views the depopulated cities from which every portable thing

of value has been expropriated and stolen and he lets these facts tell for themselves why sovietism will not work.

Then he tells of the attempts, more or less futile, of Lenin and his advisers to repair the devastations that their false ideas of government and economy have caused, of their frantic attempts to stimulate production and enable the people to develop the wonderful resources of one of the most fertile territories in the world.

Mr. Vanderlip views the whole through sympathetic eyes. He spent enough time in Russia to leave a part of his heart with the Russian people; for it has been truly said that one leaves a portion of his heart wherever one has lived. He asks pity for them because they have suffered much. He tells of the pathetic faith that they repose in the people of the United States, the one country among all the nations which they believe would aid them without joining in a conspiracy to dismember the fatherland. Then he tells of the religious reaction, how the peasants still hold to the ancient faith and believe that many of their tribulations are due to the attempt of their unbelieving leaders to destroy religion. They can forgive Lenin for tearing the czar from his throne at Petrograd, but not his attempt to tear from his throne in heaven the God of their fathers.

Mr. Vanderlip does not attempt to sit in judgment on the heads of the soviets; but he condemns the system which they inaugurated, because it failed to work; and he reaches the conclusion that the whole Marxian idea of government and economy runs contrary to human nature and that it never can work.

He looks to the women of Russia to take a leading part in the regeneration and the reconstruction. He says that both Marx and Lenin overlooked the feminine equation and that this alone was sufficient to wreck their whole scheme of government. In his eyes the Russian peasants are children who have never grown up. They have learned for generations to look upwards for a guiding hand and they stumble and fall when left to walk alone. They would regard a form of government modeled on the plan of that of the United States and a community life like our own as a veritable paradise; but they are groping blindly in the dark, not knowing how to secure it.

Vanderlip believes that Lenin will be able to bring about constitutional government in Russia, provided he receives friendly support from the United States. He says this country alone can aid because the Russian peasants will trust no other.

Vanderlip is an engineer, and he has studied Russia according to the methods which he employs when investigating a mine. He finds a little gold and much gross; but the pay streak is there and it will well repay the cost of development. He sees Russia down, but not out, and he recommends to the people of other countries to accept Russian conditions as they are, to cease trying to punish a people who have paid a terrible price for their ignorance, their cruelty, their stupidity and cupidity. He says that the people of every country should learn from the Russian experience that they should put the fallacies of Socialism and Communism behind them and renew their allegiance to representative government and its institutions. He has traveled over many lands, lived under many governments and he is profoundly of the conviction that the government of the United States is the best of them all.

Some of his statements almost cause one to gasp, they are so contrary to our accepted ideas of government in the 20th century. It will be remembered that he went originally to Moscow to secure Siberian concessions from the soviet government. At one place he says:

"Lenin gave me Kamchatka. Lenin and the Economic Council, at a word from Lenin, handed over to me, Washington Vanderlip, plain American business man and mining engineer, the deed of gift to 400,000 square miles of wonderful country, with inexhaustible riches of oil and coal and fish and furs; and this province I have offered to my country as a guarantee of supremacy in the Pacific against any nation, any race."

That any government should turn over so vast a territory to an individual seems unbelievable. Yet one has but to recall the history of the beginnings of our own country to realize that it is not without precedent. An English king gave Pennsylvania to William Penn, and his right to make

the gift has never been challenged.

What will become of that gift is a matter of speculation. But there is no disputing the fact that it has been made and that the object was to encourage American capital to invest in Russian territory. Vanderlip tells how anxious the soviet government is to trade with the United States, because the peasants demand it. He says that "the soviet entertains the idea that it owns Ivan, but the truth is that Ivan Ivanoffsky owns the soviet."

He promises that in a future article:

"We will walk about the cities and we will talk with the children, even the babies, and learn a little what Communism has meant to the infant at its mother's breast, and we will find out, too, what has been slaughtering the babies in Russia, why they die like flies, robbed even of the slim and pitiful chance of life by the cruel grip of circumstances—and strangled almost as soon as they are born—that is a story which should win, I think, the sympathy of every American mother."

THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO. The Casino at Monte Carlo is a business proposition and is owned and operated by a cold-

blooded corporation. The total revenues last year exceeded 75,000,000 francs and the net profits to the stockholders reached nearly one-third of this sum. The dividend for the year is at the rate of 300 francs a share—which is 20 per cent more than last season. Monte Carlo had its most prosperous year—to all of which the American millionaires graciously contributed. Breaking the bank is no small job. The biggest dent in it, according to the report of the corporation, was made by a Swede, who took out 530,000 francs in one day. It is intimated that the bank got much of it back. Monte Carlo is a poor place for a stranger to make money.

A GOODLY COMPANY. President Harding was camping for a few days in a party with Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford. With resourceful souls like that the fact that somebody forgot the can-opener and corkscrew wouldn't cut much disaster. There is a suspicion, however, that Henry couldn't answer all of Edison's questions.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST. Guess that's going some—Last night saw the biggest

crowd in the history of the Salem chautauqua.

Marion county's paving crews are going some, too. There are three of them, and they are putting the hot stuff on 600 to 800 feet a day each, when everything is going good. That means a mile more of paved market roads in Marion county about every three days. We are getting up out of the mud pretty fast right now.

And this is a reminder that arrangements ought to be made right now, or very soon, for the sale of the bonds for next year's work. There must be no break in the splendid program.

The Salem real estate dealers report that business is picking up—decidedly. There are many new dwellings in course of construction in Salem—but there are no vacant houses; and one dealer declares that it would take a thousand more houses to fill the demand. That was the estimate several months ago. So, with all the new construction, the demand keeps just about so many jumps ahead of the supply.

The local building and loan association is supplying more money for new dwellings every week than ever before—it keeps on growing. But the demand is at least three times the supply—and the applications have to wait just about as long now as they did several months ago. All of which shows that Salem is a real city.

"Where is the Great American Desert?" "I dunno, Chappie. It's dry everywhere."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Decks are Cleared for Action  
Ready for a Whirlwind Finish  
**Bishop's Sale**  
CLOSES TO-NIGHT  
Take Fair Warning and Buy Clothing Today!

<b>PALM BEACH SUITS</b> All sizes and colors for Saturday Only <b>\$12</b>	<b>MEN'S SHOES</b> Regular values were \$12, \$13.50 and \$15 Buy Them Today at <b>\$7.75</b>
<b>MEN'S SUITS</b> Our Regular \$30, \$40, \$45 and \$50 Only a few left <b>\$20</b>	<b>MEN'S SHIRTS</b> Percales and Madras Shirts \$1.50 and \$2.00 Values <b>\$1.15</b> \$2.50 Values <b>\$1.95</b>
<b>BOYS' SUITS</b> Our Regular \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 Buy them today at <b>\$7.00</b>	<b>MEN'S HATS</b> Broken Lines Straw and Felt Hats, Saturday \$2.00 and \$2.50 Straws <b>50c</b> \$5.00 to \$6.50 Felts <b>\$2.65</b>

**20% Reduction on All Clothing**  
Stetson and Mallory Hats for Today Only

**SALEM WOOLEN MILLS STORE**

FUTURE DATES  
July 25 to 31—Salem, Oregon  
August 1—Madras, Oregon  
August 2—McMinnville, Oregon  
August 3—Wheeler, Oregon