

The Oregon Statesman

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WILL BE LARGE GERMAN IMMIGRATION

"If the United States and Great Britain, not to mention France, are not to be somewhat alienated from each other in the next generation through the mere shifting of populations from one country to another, they cannot reach a permanent understanding based on an unshakable foundation of good will a moment too soon."

The above quoted words are from an editorial in the Springfield Republican—

And the conclusion is based on the large German immigration, to say nothing of the large Irish immigration, that will soon set in, to the ports of the United States.

Under the new immigration act, 68,000 Germans may come to the United States each year; the number being based upon the number of Germans already here—the same rule applying, as most readers know, to other nationals, like the Italians, Spaniards, etc.

Immigration authorities believe that there will be a large movement from Germany to this country because the proclamation of peace and establishing of American consular offices in Germany will make the movement possible—

They believe the limit will be reached, which would mean 680,000 Germans coming to the United States in the next ten years, in case the present immigration law should be kept in force that long.

This would powerfully reinforce the Germanic element in our population, and in our foreign relations it would naturally promote anti-British and anti-French views, for no immigration from France to counteract it can be looked for, while from the United Kingdom the Irish immigrants will probably retain their numerical preponderance.

Hence the quoted paragraph opening this article.

However, world conditions have changed and are changing, and the people who go away from Germany in the future will not be fed by the propaganda of imperialism, and they and their children and children's children will soon forget the animosities that were kept alive under the rule of the Kaisers.

The railroad chiefs found they were calling a strike against the government of the United States, and they saw that it was foredoomed to failure; so they wisely called it off. They found also that the people of the United States as a whole were not sympathetic with their threatened strike that would have tied up many industries and put the whole business life of the country out of joint, at least temporarily. It is to be hoped that there will not be another general railroad strike threatened in this country, for the mere possibilities of it slowed up business in a million ways. The whole country will feel easier this morning; the railroad men themselves among the rest.

Motto to be hung in the conference room of the disarmament confab: "It must not be again."

Seventy old forts are to be sold by the war department. Do you want an old fort in your home?

Lenin gets rather too deep for the uninitiated when he declares that "The present return to capitalism is not a re-establishment of private ownership but of personal communistic interests." Or communistic individualism, shall we say?—Exchange.

Do you know that but for immigration the census figures would show that the population of the United States is really decreasing? Have large families gone out of fashion? It would seem so.

Communism would go away with armies. But Russian Communism has great armies, living well, while the people suffer. For what purpose? About Moscow 200,000 to shoot down the plague of peasants scouring the country for food. Upon the frontiers 200,000 to threaten with invasion

those from whom they solicit food for their starving.

The Dyer bill against lynching is favored in the house. The passage of such a measure would do much toward injuring one of the industries of the south.

John Hays Hammond in declaring that the business men and financiers of Japan are sincere in their expressed desire to maintain peace in the Pacific points out that the United States buys four times as much from Japan as does all the rest of the world. Elimination of the foreign market motive would have prevented more than one war in the past.

MEXICO'S REGENERATION

(Los Angeles Times.)

On Sunday morning the Times printed a translation of the farewell address delivered by President Obregon of Mexico to the official representatives sent by their respective governments to attend the recent centenary exposition in the Mexican capital. The exposition was a great success. It was informing as well

as entertaining to those who attended. Nearly 400,000 visitors came from outside Mexico; and a sterling testimonial to the complete restoration of order and repression of banditry under the Obregon regime is found in the fact that no murder was committed in the capital during the exposition and no visitor was robbed of either his purse or baggage. That is a record for the protection of life and property which no American exposition has equaled.

Those who continue to protest against the recognition of the present Mexican government must henceforth base their objection on some other contention than that a condition of lawlessness still exists south of the Rio Grande. There are fewer crimes of violence in the City of Mexico at the present time than in any city of its approximate population in our own country. Police records show that more murders and thefts are committed in Los Angeles, with its 700,000 population, than in Mexico City, with its population of 900,000.

But the chief interest in President Obregon's message centers about his expression of the present beliefs and aspirations of the Mexican people. Viewed in the light of its turbulent history during the ten-year period immediately preceding the Obregon administration one is moved to exclaim, "Can this be Mexico?"

"We believe," said President Obregon, "that morality, constructive and generous intelligence and culture are the forces destined to govern the world in our modern life; that the countries which build cannon of the greatest range are not the ones who will make the greatest conquests, but those who present to humanity thinkers whose genius will allow them to look into the future and point out the catastrophes that may arise from lack of forethought and selfishness."

Upon what more secure foundation can any government build? The words are those of a statesman, not of a demagogue or of a hardy bandit whom a trick of fortune has elevated to temporary power. If this is indeed the spirit in which the Mexican people are facing the future the era of violence and pillage is definitely ended.

"We believe," continued President Obregon, "that the whole of humanity will rise to a new life chastened by the bitterest of experiences, by the experience of the late European hecatomb, wherein it was shown that brute force must fail." Great is the advance which has seemingly been made during the 18 months that have elapsed since the overthrow of Carranza.

Mexico has apparently found herself without our knowing. Such a redemption may appear to a few to be too sudden to be sincere or permanent; but we must remember that the Mexican people were learning during the whole of those ten years in the bitter school of experience. The swift and almost bloodless victory of Obregon over Carranza is here explained. The Mexican people were already almost a unit in their desire for better things and only waited an able and courageous leader.

"Men have become convinced," said President Obregon, "that they should govern themselves, and that in order to fulfill that noble mission, those who are selected by their fellows should fully comply with all the dictates of morality and always subordinate to it their material interests, so that it may be possible to distribute in an equitable manner the products which nature has endowed to this earth."

That is the Spanish rendition of the American profession of faith. "All just government rests upon the consent of the governed." But it goes further, demanding that those elected to office should scrupulously "comply with all the dictates of morality." In this country, especially in the governments of some of our states, the practice has not always been equal to the precepts.

There is a simple directness about the whole of the address that recalls the utterances of the founders of our own republic. If the aspirations of President Obregon are those of the Mexican people, and they are fully confirmed by the record of the last 18 months, Mexico is on the threshold of an era of great agricultural, industrial and cultural progress.

No portion of our own country of equal extent is richer in natural resources. Mexico is a land of opportunity; but it remains with her own people to decide what use they shall make of their natural advantages. As President Obregon sets forth in his address, there is a vast work of education to be done among the Mexican people. Illiteracy is a bar to her progress which he hopes to remove by "increasing her appropriation for public instruction and by preparing teachers and opening new schools." The children of today must be schooled in order that they may be fitted for self-government; when they attain their majority. During the interim progress will be slow; but, if the leaders of the Mexican people continue to possess the high ideals and the vision of President Obregon, it will be certain.

If the practices of the Mexican government are in accordance with the precepts of her president it is evident that recognition cannot be long delayed. An agreement can be and should be arrived at which will give to Mexico the official recognition by our government which President Obregon desires and which is essential to early reconstruction. But it must be an agreement which will safeguard, as far as possible, without interfering with the sovereign right of the Mexican people to regulate their own domestic affairs, the rights of American citizens residing or possessing property in Mexico.

If we are true to our traditions we will lend Mexico an early helping hand.

OUR ARMY ON THE RHINE

Secretary Weeks risks nothing in saying that the American troops will probably remain on the Rhine for "some time." Senator Johnson has trapped himself if he assumes that General Allen's forces will be brought home after the peace proclamation has been issued. The Berlin treaty which Senator Johnson voted for provides that the rights stipulated under part 14 of the Versailles treaty shall be enjoyed by the United States. Part 14 opens by saying that "as a guarantee for the execution" of the Versailles treaty the Rhine territory of Germany will be occupied by the allied and associated powers for 15 years.

So President Harding will now be within this country's treaty rights in keeping American troops at Coblenz for at least 15 years in order to aid by military force in executing another treaty which the United States has refused to ratify. The senate, in brief, has ratified one treaty which provides for American participation in the military enforcement of another treaty for which no power on earth could gain the senate's approval.

No more curious mix-up can be found in the entire history of America's treaty relations with the rest of the world.

The only remaining question worth discussing is whether the cost of the maintenance of the United States army on the Rhine should continue to be charged up against Germany. The bill for maintenance since the armistice amounts to about \$300,000,000. A writer in the Springfield Republican suggests that "if Senator Johnson desires to start an interesting debate he might introduce a resolution declaring that the continued maintenance of an American army on German soil at bankrupt Germany's expense, after our government has made a separate peace, was unworthy of the richest nation on earth and should be forthwith corrected in law and morals by making the expense a charge on the American taxpayers."

TRAGEDY ON WHEELS

Senator Tom Watson of Georgia arises in his seat to demand protection from impetuous and irresponsible motorcyclists. He implies that the life of a statesman at Washington, instead of being one grand, sweet song, is really a stern battle for existence in which one must be alert and tireless in order to retain his place. It seems that the motorists of the capital have been bowling over a few senators who still indulge the waning custom of pedestrianism. A feverish and impulsive fellow on a motorcycle bumped some of the breath out of the Georgia publicist and now he insists that the capital police be required to make the thoroughfares safe for democracy. He says that the Stars and Stripes float over the dome of the capitol as a presumed guarantee of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Instead of that, the

people are being pursued by wild-eyed maniacs mounted on motor-cycles or being run over by frenzied motorists with a passion for speed. Before this thing ends, Tom will be demanding an amendment to the constitution forbidding the intemperate use of wheels on the highways of the nation.

LOVE WILL FIND A WAY

One of our esteemed lady assistant attorney generals of the United States plaintively inquires whether anybody ever heard of a man proposing marriage to a girl over a steam radiator? She declares that the cutting out of the big open fireplace in the modern home has reduced Hymen's chances 1000 per cent. She says, next to a moonlight night, an open fireplace is the greatest known inspiration to love and matrimony. Set a man and a maid before a blazing hearth and the business of love-making will be speeded up wonderfully. But the lady jurist need not worry. Folks are still marrying in the steam radiator belt. The radiator is not particularly chummy or hospitable in appearance, yet young people may grow quite susceptible to the tender passion within its amiable environment. Stenographers in the office buildings in northern cities might be able to furnish some information on that score. The marriage ratio is very high in this class. Whether Adam had an open fireplace, a steam radiator or a moonlight night, the love-making went on just the same.

CUTTING WAR COSTS

Wouldn't it be fine if the statesmen and diplomats who meet in Washington next month should be able to form a limitation league on a basis of a 25 per cent cut in the world's army and navy appropriations each year? If we could save one-quarter each year from our war program we would soon get down to where it would only be necessary to keep a shotgun and a watchdog.

A BIT OF CHINA

The juvenile court had its first Chinese subject the other day. A Chinese lad of 15 was playing with a number of American boys who stole an automobile for a joy ride. He was pinched with the rest. Now his kindred wish to send him to China, where he can be secure from the perils of American association. These wild American boys ruin any Chinese

instance, to make wage scales regional instead of general—for living conditions are cheaper in some sections than in others.

FLYING SERVICE

Nearly 10,000 airships are said to be ready for service in carrying mail and handling emergency rations or food supplies in the event of a general railway strike. The time may be nearer than we realize when the air lines will cut a big figure in competition with the railroad lines. There are enthusiasts in that field who believe the time is not far distant when the air lines will provide the cheapest carrying rates even for heavy freight.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

The strike is off. The country will feel easier. The men found they were threatening to strike against the government and the whole people, so they called it off.

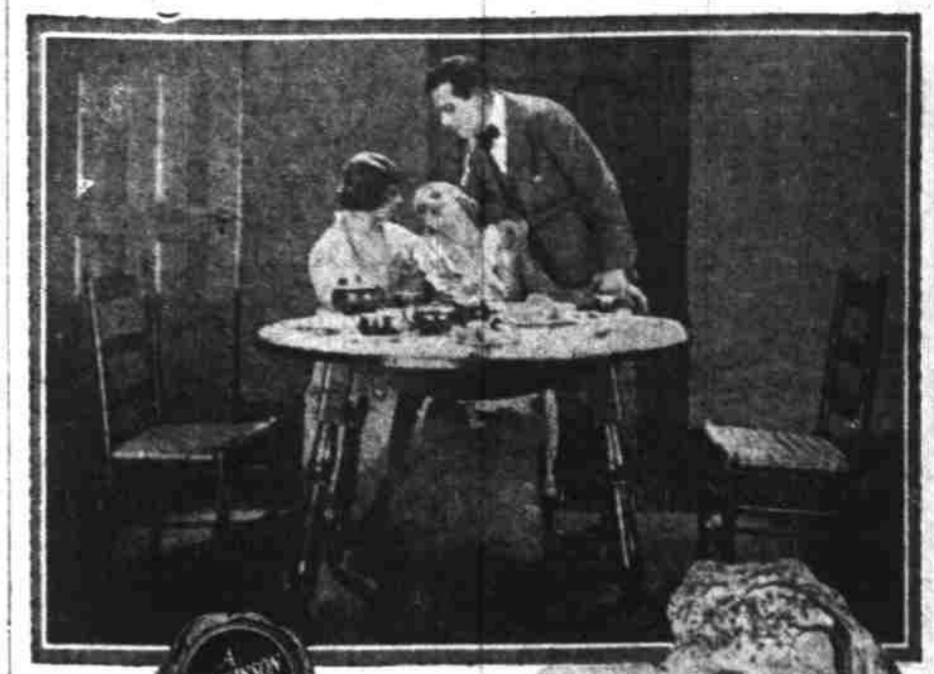
Aurora is a candidate for the location of the proposed home of the Knights of Pythias for Oregon and Washington. That would be a good place for it.

General strikes, and even threats of general strikes, ought to be made impossible in this country. The people have been fed up on strikes of all kinds. Every industry ought to be made strike proof, to the highest possible degree—for the good of both employers and employes, and also the public. In nearly every strike all three of these classes are affected injuriously.

The United States railroad labor board will have more respect from all sides than it has enjoyed before. That will be a good thing all around, for it needs the support of all sides, and it also needs some new rules, such as one, for

general strike found they had pulled a bowler. It is a good thing, even for railroad men, to not start anything they cannot finish.

TODAY—TOMORROW



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Table with 2 columns: Date and Event. Includes: October 28, Friday - Salem Teachers' reception, Commercial club, 8 p.m.; October 30, Sunday - Laying cornerstone of new Salem hospital; November 8, Tuesday - Examinations of National Guardsmen for entrance to West Point, Salem Army; November 8, Tuesday - Special election in Polk county on \$70,000 road tax levy; November 8, Tuesday - Admiral Mayo to address Kiwanis Club; November 5, Saturday - Semi-annual meeting of Marion county Parent Teacher association; High school; November 5, Saturday - Football, Willamette vs. Pacific University; November 21, 22 and 23 - Marion county Teachers Institute; December 4, Sunday - Elks Memorial service, Grand Theater.