

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
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Cuba and Mexico

CUBA and Mexico are both the offspring of Spain's colonizing effort in the sixteenth century. Both have erected governments in a society where the native Indian element was fused more or less fully with the blood of the invader; but in both the ruling class has continued of Spanish extraction. Both have been torn by war; both have suffered from revolution; both have experienced the rule of the dictator. A difference comes in that Cuba contrives such a dominance, while Mexico has definitely set its feet in the path of constitutional procedure.

Just the past week Gerardo Machado y Morales was inaugurated for his second term as president of Cuba. The ceremonies took place in front of the magnificent new capitol said to be the most beautiful in the new world. Machado was re-elected without opposition, but exiled Cubans assert the elimination primaries were the usual Latin firing squads. When he was first elected in 1924 he declared "A Liberal President cannot be re-elected." He spoke of the day "when I hand over the power to my successor after four years in office, for no power on earth will keep me in it one single day longer." But he changed his mind and accepted re-election for the now six-year term.

Machado holds his sway in part through the convention methods of the dictator: intimidation, oppression, police control, and if reports be true through actual terrorism. He uses the government lottery also as an implement of control. Under the lottery the government every ten days issues about 25,000 lottery tickets to 200 collectorships, who are supposed to sell them at \$20 apiece. Instead they boost the price up to \$100 sometimes. The president appoints the collectorships and shares the profits with them. He has made several hundred of these offices the prerequisites of members of the congress, thus bolstering his political power and sharing in personal profits of millions of dollars.

There have been numerous charges of assassination of Machado's opponents through the activity of his agents. So recently as last February the director of a Havana newspaper disappeared "in a mysterious manner." Dr. Rafael Iturralde, former minister of war, left Havana for the United States by airplane. He declared that "countless assassinations have been perpetrated by orders of the government through its agents."

Quite in contrast with this autocratic regime is the situation in Mexico, where Plutarco Calles, former president, summoned to arms, has broken the back of the revolution and retired to the peace of his hacienda near Mexico City. At Obregon's death, but a word and Calles could have essayed successfully the role of dictator. The army was his, the government was in his hands. Instead he asserted that Mexico had had enough of dictators, that the constitutional prohibition against second terms should be obeyed, and that he would never again take the presidency. Portes Gil, a civilian, became president and announced his purpose to continue the reforms of his predecessor. Disappointed military governors, jaundiced clericals, foes of reforms set fires of revolt from Sonora to Vera Cruz, from Juarez to Mazatlan. Calles, called like Cincinnatus of old from his plow, struck swift blows that put the rebels to precipitate flight. He now retires from the scene, but he deserves to be honored as one of the great heroes of Mexico, both for what he has done, and for what he has not done.

We northerners have for years been unsympathetic with Mexican attempts to recast their economic and political structure. We thought only in terms of our private interest, not in terms of the interest of Mexicans in their own country. Despite the more or less open hostility of this country, which was changed only so lately as the time of the appointment of Ambassador Morrow, Mexico has gone a long way toward internal reconstruction. Schools have been provided, free from sectarian control; illiteracy is being attacked; vast estates have been divided into smaller units of ownership; the peon has been made a citizen. Impoverished by wars Mexico now resumes its task. It deserves the loyal support of the people of the United States, who should realize that this country will profit most from a friendly and prosperous neighbor.

Great Britain and Russia

THE return of Ramsey MacDonald to the premiership in Great Britain may mark the renewal of relations with Russia which were severed by the conservative government back in 1927. During the first labor ministry in 1924 Great Britain extended de jure recognition to the soviet republic and its action was followed by virtually all the powers of Europe and Asia. Relations were severed in 1927 following a raid on the offices of Arcos, Ltd., the soviet trade agency, in London where it was claimed documents were found giving proof of the use of the offices for the spread of communism.

The breaking of relations was strongly supported by the Royal Dutch Shell oil interests of which Sir Henry Deterding was the head. His group had started buying Russian oil in 1923 but were outmaneuvered for concessions by the Standard of New York, which launched the great battle between Royal Dutch Shell and Socony in Asia. In 1927 the Russian selling organization was dumping soviet oil in England and underselling Royal Dutch; so Sir Henry backed newspaper propaganda for the breaking of relations with Russia. The raid took place and the breach followed.

The effect was adverse for Britain for it threw the growing Russian trade into the lap of Germany. Thus the British trade with Russia dropped from 19,000,000 in 1925 to 4,800,000 in 1927, while the German-Russian trade grew from 12,500,000 to 20,000,000 in the same period. This was a factor in the late general election and was cited as one cause of the unemployment in England, because the raid had made an enemy out of a good customer.

It should not be at all surprising if the king calls on Ramsey MacDonald to form ministry, to have a new accord between Britain and Russia. This would leave the United States alone of the nations of any importance in the world, withholding recognition of the soviet republic.

With May wheat closing at under 95 cents, it will be a long time before a secretary of agriculture advises the farmers to hold for higher prices. It has long been a saying in grain brokers' offices: sell short when the farmers are holding.

Now men are to have colored shoes, dark blue being the first offering. With striped candy undies they ought to have shoes gayer than black or cordovan. We're for men's shoes in all the pastel shades. They would divide attention with female shanks.

But Dodoes Aren't Built That Way



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

It was an ear full—

That O. H. Lipps, superintendent of the Salem Indian training school, gave to the Rotarians at their noon luncheon meeting yesterday.

He reminded them that this is the oldest institution of its class in the United States, taking the place of Carlisle, which was given back to the war department at the opening of our entrance into the World war. That is, the Salem school, the oldest, will be also the largest and the best; the high class school for training Indian children, and men and women, for the duties of regular society.

Chemawa was not a "healthy" location. The land was largely swampy; the Lake Labish beaver dam land. The heating and drainage facilities were not adequate. The wooden buildings were out of date; unsanitary. This has all been and is being corrected.

The last old wooden building is being torn down. Two new boilers with 250 horsepower each are being installed, which will make the heating facilities adequate. The L. O. Herrold project for draining the land there has put all the school lands that were wet into crops; thoroughly drained them. There is being installed a filtration system for disposing of the septic sewage. This was not possible till the Herrold project provided a wide and deep ditch, giving adequate drainage facilities.

Thus every prejudice against the site on the point of being a poor location because of unsanitary conditions has been or is being removed. That is tabu now; a thing of the past. We can forget it.

What next? It is the building of a public sentiment in favor of the Salem school; like that which made a halo around the name of Carlisle. That was good for the Indian student. A boy or girl from Carlisle had what amounted to an open sesame into the circles of industrial and social life, all over the country. A graduate from Carlisle had an open gate before him or her, leading to positions in the industries or elsewhere; giving chances for self sustaining employment.

That is what the Salem school needs, and Superintendent Lipps reminded the Salem people through the Rotarians that they can help in all this, to the advantage of this city as well as for the good of the institution and its students. The right kind of publicity will help city and school alike. Their interests are common. Surround the school with a spirit such as Carlisle had, and Salem will become known favorably in far places, where there is little or no knowledge of this city now. The foundations for this are well laid. The thing is to build wisely and well on the firm rock that has been provided.

The state hospital (asylum) is also to become in part an industrial institution following not very far behind the state penitentiary, in so far as this may be done with the relatively fewer number who may be employed industrially.

There were yesterday 1892 inmates of the state hospital and 232 employees. An industrial building there is nearing completion. Dr. Steiner, superintendent, hopes to have it in order for the beginning of operations in about two months. There are many things that may be done. Perhaps the making of rugs will be one; and from flax products, among other things. Perhaps, later, from our hemp products, which we can grow in vast per acre tonnages.

There are many other things in mind; basket making among them.

This will be an interesting development, and Dr. Steiner is restless and anxious to be "on the way," according to his constructive complex. The contributions to the support of the institution may be considerable, to say nothing of providing work that will help in making cures. The busy man or woman tends to be sane as well as safe. The devil finds work for idle hands to do, whether they be the hands of the morally or the mentally handicapped among us.

The Bits man is not informed concerning the ways in which the funds will be provided or applied, in the state hospital industries. But it would be a good thing to have a revolving fund provision, like that for the prison. That enables the board to have a free hand—to do almost anything, so it is done in the line of carrying on or starting industries. That is, if Dr. Steiner can make profits from the asylum industries, he should have a free hand in expending those profits in providing better for still larger profits, to the limit of possibilities, after which such profits ought to be used in helping to maintain the institution.



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Editors Say:

BORAH ON LINCOLN

Senator Borah of Idaho, prize special pleader of the world, and with the exception of Heflin and 30 or 40 more, the most no-account senator whom we the people support, bolsters up an argument in the current numbers of Collier's with the assertion that Abraham Lincoln devoted his life to destroying slavery. Any school kid knows better than that, Lincoln's attitude toward slavery until the Confederacy gave signs of crumbling resembled nothing so much as that of a modern congressman who figures that the dry hold the balance of power in his district. Up to the day Lincoln issued the Emancipation proclamation—a d perhaps beyond that—he would have taken the south back, slavery and all, if it would have laid down its arms and he could have had his way. Known as the Great Emancipator, yet his proclamation freeing slaves was at the moment a gesture of little consequence, and was vindicated only after the world had lost its author, and through others to whom it became political capital. Borah's entire argument in his Collier's article is so flimsy as his historic illustration. So, by the way, are the arguments of most of our political blatherskites.—Yakima Republic.

DOES NOT AGREE

We cannot sympathize with Dr. Doney, of Willamette University in his opposition to the staging of a semi-religious pageant and play on a Sunday afternoon by a group of Salem citizens, members of the university faculty and students. There appears to be entire agreement that the spectacle was of serious import, entirely free from objectionable matter, and presented at a time when it would not interfere in any way with regular religious observances of the day. The spirit of action of being on the "go" seems bred into the heart of our present day civilization. In other words the people of today, particularly the young people, must be kept doing something, and the more good clean outlets for this form of energy there exist the less likelihood that the activity will be directed in the wrong channels.—Morning Astorian.

SO IT DOES APPEAR

It would appear that the public has a gladiatorial interest in the annual Indianapolis speedway classic. Instead of "being pitted one against the other, armed with caestus, net and trident, or sword, the contestants are armed with powerful motors and pitted against a bumpy and curved track. While thousands look on they joust with fate. The eager crowd sits tense as each speeding flash smashes into the curve, and even as the throng of the Roman amphitheatre came to its feet as spear went home, so the modern speedway crowd rises and shrills as the daring drivers bump, sway, and perilously skid on their course. Sand and sawdust marked the final

The Junior Alerts of North Salem won the championship of the Salem public schools, winning seven out of the series of ten games. The last game, played with the high school team, went to the Alerts, 13-10. Alerts: Blasco, Wills, Scott, Smith, Pearson, Dindinger, Hill and Bright. High school team: Reigleman, Keeton, Eyre, Parker, Moore, Cronise, Kay, Fisher and Cross.

TIGER KITTENS STARVING

WALLA WALLA, June 5.—(AP)—Spurred by their mother, three tiny tiger kittens, born here today, faced death by starvation, unless a foster mother could be found.

ending of a gladiatorial battle, as the remains were dragged from the arena. On the speedway they are as quickly removed and hot oil from the racing motors covers the scene left by smashed and twisted machines and blood splashes of the human victim. A thrilling spectacle but in this day and age—to what end. The machines the men drive are fit for no useful purpose, and the engines designed to fulfill this one and particular task. Just the age-old lure of the great gamble—with life as a stake.—Morning Astorian.

WHOM DOES THE COMMISSION REPRESENT?

Nysa has vigorously protested against the opposition of the Oregon public service commission to the proposed railroad from that city south to Wianamucca, Nevada where it would connect with the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific. The reason ostensibly is that if this road were built it might interfere with the construction of the proposed cross state road from Crane to Odell, in which the commission is especially interested, although the Union Pacific declares it to be thoroughly impractical.

This raises the point as to who the public service commission represents. Obviously it does not represent all the people equally or it would not interfere to help one section of the state at the expense of another. In the late lamented Snake river railroad controversy it was found aligned with Idaho and Washington interests against the interests of nearly all Oregon communities affected. Here it supports the points along the proposed cross state line and opposes the interests of Nysa and southern Malheur county.

Why? We think a frank explanation of the commission's policies would be enlightening. This explanation should include some evidence of the propriety of a state agency working against the interests of communities in this state who contribute to the support of that agency.—Baker Democrat-Herald.

EXCAVATION STARTS FOR PHONE BUILDING

Dirt was being hauled from the site of the new telephone building on State street this week, the big shovel keeping a fleet of trucks busy hauling it to the fill at the new Liberty street bridge. The building will be completed in four months according to estimates of H. F. Hockenjos, superintendent of construction. Dimensions of the basement will be 81 feet long, 69 feet at the widest part and 53 feet toward the rear. The depth will be 12 feet five inches. The foundation will be such that additional stories may be added.

A race meeting was recently held in the shadow of the Rock of Gibraltar.

STORE'S OPENING SLATED JULY 25

Opening of the Metropolitan Chain stores, Inc., of Delaware will be made about July 25 in the Oregon building according to announcement made Tuesday by W. Collier, manager of the store, who arrived here recently from Spokane, Wash., to supervise all the details of the beginning of the business in Salem.

While the Metropolitan chain is new in Oregon its operations are extensive in the eastern part of the United States and in Canada, Collier said. One hundred and twenty stores are now being operated and about 80 more will be opened within the next year.

While the price range of goods sold by the Metropolitan stores is largely confined to goods between 5c and \$1.00 in value, a considerable quantity of goods is sold for prices between \$1.00 and \$3.50.

The local store will employ from 15 to 20 clerks all of whom will be hired locally, said Collier. An assistant manager trained in the methods of the Metropolitan system will be brought to Salem within the next two months. A 30-year lease on the State street room in the Oregon building was taken by the Metropolitan Chain stores of Delaware last fall.

OREGON FOLK VISIT AT J. FRENCH HOME

ZENA, June 5.—(Special)—The Rev. and Mrs. George Pratt of Oregano and their youngest daughter, Margaret, were house guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. French Friday and Saturday. Mrs. Pratt was formerly Miss Lucia Cochran of Salem and was a schoolmate of Mrs. French.

Alvin Stephens, veteran of the World war who has been in Zena visiting with his brother, Milton Stephens, and family, went to the Veterans hospital at Portland Wednesday for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sohn and daughter Nadine were weekend visitors at the home of Mrs. Nellie Gordineer of Cottage Grove. Mrs. Sohn is Mrs. Gordineer's granddaughter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Higgins entertained at a party of Portland friends at their Zena home Thursday. They all attended Memorial day services at the Zena church in the afternoon. Those who were from Portland were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pollock and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Schum and daughter Beatrice. Mrs. Pollock was Miss Edith Ray before her marriage and taught school here and in neighboring school districts for many years.

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