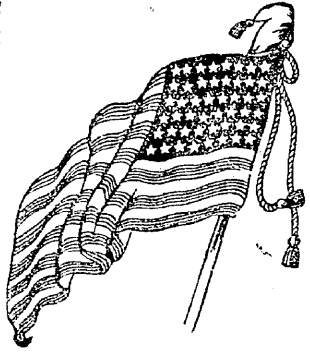


TIMES PRINTING COMPANY OF SEATTLE

The Seattle Sunday Times

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OUR PLATFORM 1-Americanism-government for the people, by the people, for the people...



RAIL AND WATER AIDING SEATTLE

"SHIP BY WATER" is a good slogan for a city with the foreign and coastwise commerce of Seattle.

IT IS A LITTLE EARLY to base any general deductions on the very interesting Montana copper incident.

UNLESS ALL SIGNS ERR, the United States is due for the most aggressive period of domestic competition the country ever has known.

During the war, industrial expansion was enormous. Existing concerns vastly increased their capacity.

BOOST THE APPLE.

SEATTLE is intensely interested in apples—particularly the apples raised in the Pacific Northwest.

NOT A BLUNDER.

TWO MANY WOODEN SHIPS were constructed by the government during the World War, according to Senator William M. Calder of New York.

dered that they were emergency carriers. The expectation was then that practically all the steel tonnage of the United States and its European associates in the war would be centered on the Atlantic for the carriage of war materials.

Among these commodities may be mentioned raw silk, needed in the preparation of charges for the big guns thundering on the Western front; Oriental oils, from which glycerine was extracted; rubber for Army trucks, opium, tea, rice and a multitude of other products demanded by this country and by Allied Europe.

There was no need for the wooden ships—fortunately. The war did not continue on into 1919—but at the time these contracts were let, how many men in the United States or in Europe dared hope the struggle could be completed in 1918?

The Shipping Board did not blunder when it ordered these carriers. If it overestimated Germany's power of resistance, let us ask: Who among the leaders of the Allied nations did not overestimate the strength of Ludendorff's armies?

In justice to the Board, it must be conceded that it was ready for another year of war and was prepared, no matter what the concentration of steel tonnage on the Atlantic, to continue the flow to the United States of those products of the Orient upon which the country would have had to depend in increasing measure had the struggle been prolonged another twelvemonth.

GO STRAIGHT HIS little venture in ticket scalping cost "Rube" Marquard his soft berth on the Brooklyn team.

The cleaning up of unpleasant practices in baseball is producing some startling results.

OILY ARGUMENT.

WAILS FROM MEXICAN SOURCES concerning the activity of oil speculators in that country must be received with caution.

The Mexican government, particularly under the Carranzista regime, also was engaged in oil speculation, although its chief purpose seemed to be the penalizing of American oil interests for the benefit of other foreigners.

The suggestion that the Republican Party, if victorious in November, will lend itself to the machinations of crooked American oil interests is an insult to the intelligence of that party and of the American people.

Senator Harding will not assume the Presidency in ignorance of Mexican conditions. He will be no stranger to the Mexican problems of the American government.

It is distinctly possible, however, that some among the Mexican speculators, in oil and politics, who have profited from the policy of "watchful waiting," are distinctly troubled by the prospect of a change in administration at Washington that will assure a much more direct and forceful Mexican policy during the next four years.

And in the perturbation of this clique may be perceived the explanation of recent somewhat astonishing statements emanating from its representatives in Washington.

There is at least one exponent of the art of boxing in the United States who will testify that M. Georges Carpentier "pucks a punch" like the hind-leg of an American army "muel."

A Mexican newspaper declares Americans are backing a scheme to set up a new republic in Lower California. It imports the Lower California never had so much good luck!

New York has a "curb market" for contraband liquor. This must not be confused with the government's efforts to curb the market for illicit "hoose."

Federal officials announce the head of a family can make as high as 200 gallons of cider or fruit juices. This looks like a bid for the loganberry vote.

Carthage has voted to remain with bankrupt Austria instead of going to prosperous Jug-Slavia. There is no accounting for tastes.

M. Carpentier says he will retire after his match with Dempsey. Jack might cheer us all up by giving a similar guarantee.

Butter is going down. What a drop there will be if it greases the skids for other commodities!

The fact still remains that the only serious foe of the Carlson bill is ignorance of its provisions.

Robert Bridges is candid. He frankly admits he is running on the Japanese-Labor ticket.

ORIENTALIZED WASHINGTON

Robert Bridges Favors Unrestricted Immigration From Asia—What It Would Mean to This City and This State.

AN ORIENTALIZED WASHINGTON is the "splendid vision" conjured up by Robert Bridges' advocacy of unrestricted immigration from Asia.

He is quoted as declaring: "I am opposed to any legislation that would keep the Japanese, or the people of any other nation out of this country."

And again, as asserting: "My view is as broad as the world itself. I believe the people of the world should be allowed to go where they please."

Precisely what would be the outcome of Bridges' plan of leasing lands to Japanese and of permitting all other Orientals unrestricted admission to the United States?

One needs but little imagination to perceive the inevitable result!

Japanese would take over the farms of the state, gradually ousting the white agriculturists from the rural districts.

Schools that now have only a handful of these people would come to have a predominating number of them.

In sheer self-defense, the white farmers would withdraw from the farms, leaving the countryside to the hard-working, thrifty Japanese.

Of course, a few white farmers would remain—men like Bridges, who own extensive areas and who would farm them with Orientals, including Japanese.

In this way would be built up a Prussianized land-owning aristocracy in Washington, comprising a few immensely rich men, who would profit from the labor of innumerable Oriental serfs and semi-slaves.

LET US LOOK at the situation that certainly would be developed in the cities as a result of unrestricted Oriental immigration.

Japanese, Chinese coolies and Hindus would throng to the centers of population.

So, also, would the dispossessed farmers throughout the state.

We should have a double problem of congestion, with these farmers and the Oriental immigrants both striving desperately to earn a living.

Inevitably, we should have an appalling slum problem. The dispossessed farmers, lacking training in trades, would have to take up the most common labor.

The Orientals subjected to this desperate competition of the native-born, striving to exist, would earn only a pittance.

Bridges has been appealing to those whose pet catch-phrase is "internationalism." In his stand for unrestricted Oriental immigration, we now know what their and his "internationalism" means!

What would be the effect on the organized craftsmen of cities like Seattle?

With three or four men, white or Oriental, seeking every chance for employment, unions would go crashing and men now members of them speedily would sink to the Oriental level of living prescribed by the competition of the economical, hard-working newcomers from across the Pacific.

The state Grange realizes this circumstance. Its views on the subject have been very emphatically expressed by its secretary, Fred W. Lewis:

"Five or six years ago, the Washington State Grange formally placed itself on record against the growing practice of establishing Japanese farming in this state under the leasing guise, denouncing it then as a menace to American farming ideals and living conditions."

This is no fanciful picture. An identical situation obtained in the South prior to the Civil War.

The small white farmers and the white craftsmen, subjected to the competition of the enslaved negroes, were unable to earn enough to develop intellectually, politically or economically.

OUT OF SUCH A SITUATION would come dreadful problems, economic, social and political, which only a man like Bridges could view unmoved.

In the first place, the Japanese, whether lease-holders or day laborers, would be disenfranchised.

They would not have the ballot. They would not be allowed to own land.

Bridges leased his farms because he undoubtedly regarded this as a "good business proposition." Other men, as astute as he, would do the same thing.

But, neither he nor they long would continue to lease to Orientals. More money would be obtainable by farming the land with this non-voting, submissive labor.

That was the theory on which the South proceeded when it farmed its cotton and tobacco fields with negro slave labor.

That was precisely what the cane growers of Hawaii have done.

What chance would "free white labor"—to quote a phrase that was familiar to every American resid-

ing south of the Mason & Dixon line prior to the Civil War—have in competition with this semi-slave Oriental labor, working on the farms of the big ranchers such as Bridges?

TURNING AGAIN to the cities of the future, does anyone suppose the Oriental, if permitted to flock to America in the unlimited numbers Bridges proposes, long would remain a submissive common laborer?

Everywhere that he has gone, the Oriental has been willing at first to take the most menial labor, because even the relatively low wages paid for this labor has seemed fabulous to him.

But, just as soon as he has had a chance to look around, he has sought to improve his condition.

He has aspired to be a carpenter, a bricklayer, a plumber, a plasterer, a printer, a drayman—in fact, he has sought to prepare himself so as to command the good wages paid skilled and semi-skilled workers in the community where he has chanced to reside.

His aspiration has been identical with that of the white immigrant from Europe.

Time was when Irish aliens did all the heavy work in Eastern United States. Now, they are ruling states and are electing Presidents.

The first German settlers were glad to work as porters or as farm laborers. Now, we have millionaires, captains of industry and manufacturers by the thousands who descended from that original German stock.

The first Norwegian settlers in the Middle West and Northwest were glad to accept work as farm hands. Now they, or their descendants, own immense areas, which they till with traditional care and untiring industry.

This has been the uniform progress of the immigrant in the United States. It takes only two or three generations at most to make the blood of the newcomer the seed of great enterprises.

To the glory of America, this process has built up the great, rich, generous nation we have today.

Does anyone suppose that Orientals, if permitted to come to America in unlimited numbers, as Bridges proposes, would not seek to do the same thing?

The original immigrant would be disfranchised and could own no land.

But the son of the alien Oriental, born in the State of Washington, would be a citizen of the United States, eligible to hold land, to aspire to office—in brief, to do anything any other citizen could do.

THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY has made an issue in this campaign that would not have arisen had it not been for its unfortunate selection of a gubernatorial candidate.

The revelation of Bridges' land-leasing to Japanese is not mere campaign buncombe.

The man himself stands for an idea—perhaps, he calls it an ideal—which is of vital importance to the public.

No man and no woman can vote for him who does not favor unrestricted Oriental immigration. Bridges does. If elected governor, any time his opinions on this matter were asked, he would be compelled to reply as he did recently at Malden, Wash.

"I am opposed to any legislation that would keep the Japanese, or the people of any other nation, out of this country."

There are other issues in the state campaign, of course, but they are dwarfed by this one.

The Farmer-Labor Party made it when it nominated Bridges and when Bridges accepted the nomination.

All that has been done to date has been to expose a chapter in his private life, of which there is official record—a record that is attested by the signature of Byron Phelps, candidate on the Farmer-Labor ticket for the office of county auditor. Mr. Phelps who, of course, merely performed an official act in recording the lease, was county auditor at that time and now seeks another term in office.

HOW MANY MEN AND WOMEN in this state desire to see it Orientalized?

How many wish to see a land-holding aristocracy, based on semi-slave Oriental labor, built up in this commonwealth?

How many are prepared to force our present labor to descend to the level of the immigrant from Japan, China and India?

Robert Bridges, by his own admission, is willing to risk these things.

He is convinced this is the right course to pursue. Being a man of fixed opinions, he will carry that conviction into the governor's mansion and into the governor's office if elected.

But, the question is, how many others hold to the same opinions?

The vote on November 2 will answer that question.

Voice of the People

Under this heading The Times occasionally will publish letters or extracts therefrom providing that the subject matter is timely, interesting, in good taste, and unopposed to the great principle for which this newspaper stands.

Expel the Jitneys.

EDITOR THE TIMES: Expel the Jitneys. To illustrate the matter, let us make a perfectly fair and pertinent assumption. Let us assume that the City of Seattle was also in the business of selling milk as well as street car transportation.

Loganberry Culture.

Editor The Times: For the past year or two the public has been generously and reliably informed through the columns of the press and by public lectures and articles by expert horticulturists and others that the removal of the possibilities of loganberry culture in the Puget Sound country, and it has been declared that the agribusiness practical growers, that the profits on a few acres of loganberries are not worth the expense of the labor and money expended. It is believed by the men best informed on the subject that there is no danger of over-production, because of the limited acreage that will profitably grow them, and the unlimited market calling for them. Canneries are more than willing to contract for them at prices that would, alone, be highly profitable to the growers, and a situation will develop that will advance, whatever it may be. They could not produce more than the market could absorb.

Now is the time to set out loganberry plants, if you can get them. Of course, the supply is limited, as are all available supplies were taken last spring, and California buyers are bidding for them for all they can get, although Mr. Wagner, expert horticulturist of Pasadena, Cal., says the yield of the plants that were only a very limited area in loganberries successfully. He was enthusiastic over the possibilities here.

Loganberries set out this fall will grow new ones eight to twelve feet high, next year, and the following July will produce a crop that will repay you for plants, trellis, and wire, and the expense of the labor, and still leave a profit, and the land value has increased 400 per cent.

It does not take a brilliant mind to arrive at the conclusion that land, producing from \$500 to \$750 per acre net, annually, is a fine investment at \$2,000 per acre, which was valued at \$400 or \$500 only eighteen months before.

Berry pickers prefer loganberries to all other berries for they make more money and they are the easiest of all berries to pick, and picking time, compared with other berries, is long. School children find the berry picking a very attractive place to earn good wages.

Now, the public generally is convinced that at this time there are scores of farmers and ranchers have told me they were going to set out a vineyard of loganberries this fall, but many of them, far too many, are visionary. They love to talk about the possibilities of loganberry culture, but seldom execute their plans. If time is money, as we are often told, why not make a few dollars "procrastination" should be avoided.

Loganberry culture is the answer to the problem of making a living and independence on a Puget Sound ranch of five, ten or twenty acres.

LEE J. PRIEST, Seattle, October 15, 1920.

Safeguard Nature

Editor The Times: I was much interested and pleased at reading in your issue on Saturday of the intended erection of a large factory in Seattle.

Certainly the people are more alive to the value of these institutions than the people of the future. As I have been connected with manufacturers of this kind in England most of my life, I hope the proprietors will adopt the wisest and safest plan in its structure and then the country will not suffer by the fumes of acids, etc., in any form. What a pity it would be to spoil nature's outlook by turning the position of the chimney into the beautiful sights on the green fields that surround Seattle. It makes no sense to build a factory in a place so full of beauty as this. It is a pity that the people of this city should be so generally so ignorant of the value of their own country's beauty, and how it can be preserved.

LEE J. PRIEST, Seattle, October 13, 1920.

TOMORROW'S HOROSCOPE

Monday, October 18. Monday is a day full of promise for those in business, in employment, and for all affairs of a social, domestic or affectional nature, as Jupiter is the ruling planetary force of the day, dominating with most benevolent intent in all phases of human interest by his trine aspect with Luna, as well as by his quintile relationship with Venus—the latter bringing his power to prosper and good news into the domestic, social and affectional channels.

Those whose birthday it is into the forecast of a year of prosperity, happiness and growth in all directions. A child born on this day should be generally lucky in his affairs, and should rise to good position in life.

Adequate Defense. A Ramsgate man charged with shooting a cat denied that he fired at it. The animal is said to have dashed at the man and bit him. He shot himself upon it.—London Punch.