

The Seattle Daily Times

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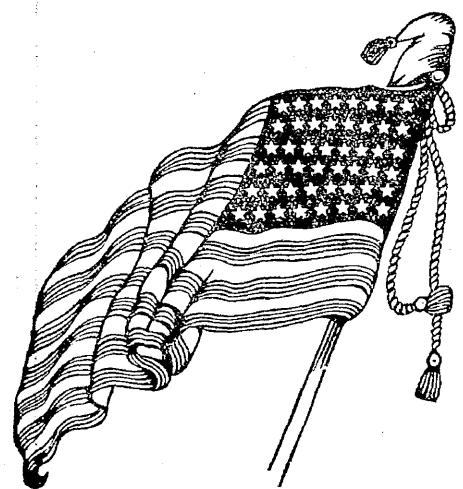
—BY—
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OUR PLATFORM

- 1—Americanism—government "of the people, by the people" for the good of the greatest number, which means cooperation by the majority to prevent domination of this country by any class.
- 2—A square deal for labor and capital, which means protection for capital, organized and unorganized—and for labor, organized and unorganized.
- 3—Anti-Bolshevism and anti-anarchism, repudiation of the Red Flag whenever, wherever and however displayed.
- 4—A new policy for Seattle's publicly-owned utilities, specifically its street railway system, that will prevent bankruptcy of the city.
- 5—Lower taxes through a reduction in the cost of government, state, county and city, and through greater departmental efficiency.
- 6—The best schools and the best teachers the community can afford.
- 7—More industries and greater support for those already established.
- 8—More commerce, achieved by removing every handicap on trade through this port.
- 9—An American fleet second to none and an American army adequate for all defense needs.

The Times is Independent Republican in politics. It is absolutely independent in business and religion.

REFORM PROCEEDS HALTINGLY.

A SPECIAL PRIZE—but not for intellect or forethought—should be awarded the Congressional group that proposes to let all taxes stand without change for the present year.

It is distinctly possible Congress will fail to make savings in sufficient amount to modify the existing schedule, but if this be the outcome of its efforts, the political results of failure to achieve retrenchment will be distinctly unpleasant.

David Lawrence, who spoke with considerable authority concerning Democracy's plans during the Wilson administration, says the minority party is waking up. "Broadly speaking," he says, "the Democratic Party will range itself against the Fordney tariff and the new revenue law and base its whole attack on them in the next Congressional elections."

The Democrats will get nowhere in such a campaign if this Republican Congress makes a bona fide showing of drastic economy. The American people are not unmindful of the huge debts saddled upon the country by the war and are not expecting the G. O. P. to do the impossible.

However, the fact remains that there has been no effort at drastic economy to date. The scheme for departmental reorganization, of which so much was expected in the way of financial savings, apparently has gone the way of many previous proposals of a similar nature. Against the jealousies of departments and the passive resistance of job-holders, the administration has made little progress. Even the indefatigable and supremely efficient Hoover has not achieved to the extent that he unquestionably had hoped.

The fact of the matter is that in the nation, as in the various state, county and city governments the country over, too much is being attempted. Worthy as are these varied enterprises, the nation simply cannot afford them at this time. It must cut the garment of expenditures to fit the cloth of income. To date, there has been no realization of that circumstance in official circles—or, at least, no courageous facing of the facts of an extremely serious situation.

If not this Congress, then the next must and will take stock of federal activities and abridge them so as to limit the tax burden upon the people. It may be necessary to conduct a national campaign with this program as the chief platform of the victorious candidates in order to eliminate some of these tax-eating activities, but whether change comes in this way or through the resolute action of men now in office, less government and lower taxes will be achieved in the very near future by act of a determined, because overburdened people.

ARE JAPANESE CAUCASIANS?

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE ever presented the Supreme Court of the United States is due to come up for argument in the coming fall.

Takao Ozawa has asked that august tribunal to decide the racial composition of the Japanese people, he assuming the attitude that their "root stocks" are Caucasian.

Into this remarkable cause enters the question of a fabled continent, "now submerged in Northwestern Polynesia, of which the capital was Ponape, in the Carolines—the stone remains showing the ancient city of 100,000 inhabitants." From the aborigines who inhabited this continent, it is asserted, sprang the Polynesians, including the Japanese, the earlier Mediterranean races and the forefathers of "later Baltic peoples of Europe."

The Japanese specifically are declared to be of Caucasian descent. "The root stocks" of the race, according to Ozawa, "are the Aino of the North and the Yamato in the South, each Caucasian—the latter of Mediterranean race."

The case arises from the desire of the petitioner to obtain citizenship, despite the legal provision barring persons of the Mongolian race. It involves international relations, for the decision will be scanned with particular interest by those Japanese who feel that America's attitude toward them has raised the question of racial inferiority, rather than that of racial difference, as claimed by observers in the United States.

Probably never at any time in history has so extraordinary

ordinary a cause been laid before any judicial body. The court's ruling will settle the legal phases of the case, so far as this country's immigration and citizenship laws are concerned, but if adverse to Ozawa will not settle the controversial point in his mind or in the mind of those of his fellow countrymen who hold to the same opinion as he concerning the ancestry of their race.

In view of the paucity of real information on the subject and the disagreement among authorities, the court may content itself with a decision that Ozawa has failed to prove his case. This would be a negative ruling at best, but it may be the only one that the justices, in the light of the facts, may feel that they can hand down.

GOLDEN HARVEST Washington's apple crop is worth **IS ASSURED.** \$50,000,000 we are told. So we can extend that slogan about an apple a day keeping the doctor away and add that it's also a good thing to ward off depression.

KING COAL AS KING CANUTE.

ORGANIZED MINERS in the central bituminous coal fields yesterday curtly notified operators that the request of the latter for a joint conference to discuss a wage reduction would not be granted.

The communication stated any modification of the wage scale would be a violation of the agreement fixed by the Federal Bituminous Coal Commission, which is effective until next March.

The United Mine Workers, at least in that district, evidently have not learned yet that the war is over.

The coal commission undoubtedly set March, 1922, as the date for the running of the present scale in good faith toward the operators and miners. The Emergency Fleet Corporation acted in equal good faith when it awarded contracts for carriers which probably would still be under construction in Seattle yards—if the war had not ended.

There isn't another industry in the country that has not been compelled to lower wages and costs—because the war was over. The purchasing power of the American people is less; they cannot afford to pay high prices for coal. Industries must sell at sharply reduced figures and cannot afford to pay high prices for fuel.

The miners are standing in the way of a return of prosperity. They are limiting the opportunities for employment of their own men. More, they are making it necessary for the public, acting through the operators, to conduct a union-breaking campaign to bring down coal costs.

At one time, it was the boast of the Mine Workers that they had the ablest leadership in the American labor movement. Comment on their present lack of able leadership is superfluous.

GERMANY'S PICTURE INDUSTRY.

THE SENATE has asked the Department of Commerce for information regarding competition of European motion pictures, said to sell in this country at one-fifth the domestic cost.

The chief competition comes from German plants. The producers there are able to buy cheaper film, but this is a minor saving. The chief advantage they possess, it is stated, is cheaper labor.

If this is all, the American motion picture industry can and will deflate. The day of extravagant salaries may be regarded as past. Costs will be counted more carefully than in the past.

As a matter of fact, is this all there is to the German competition? Perhaps that is the question to which the Senate desires an answer.

Germany emerged from the World War hated by all the nations with which it desired to do business. That hatred has operated and will continue to operate against German commerce the world over.

Viewed as a business proposition, it would pay the big Teutonic exporting and manufacturing trusts to subsidize the motion picture industry, through which this opposition might be overcome, in part at least. Color is lent to the possibility of subsidizing by the further fact that all industry in Germany now is in the hands of a small group of men, knitted together by interlocking corporation directorates.

A little probing by the Senate, possibly supplementing work along this line previously done by the Department of Commerce, may expose facts interesting not only to the American motion picture industry but, as well, to the people of this and other countries.

GOOD FAITH THE TEST.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE, distinguished British editor, applied the acid test to disarmament in a statement given out yesterday at Vancouver, B. C., when he said:

"All the nations invited have now accepted his (President Harding's) invitation. They will have to answer, in their own minds, before they go to Washington, the question whether they do earnestly desire to reach an agreement that will make disarmament possible, or whether they are prepared to face the alternative of failure to reach such an agreement."

All of which may be summed up, as it has been by The Seattle Times, in two words: **GOOD FAITH!**

There is no question that the nations of earth should disarm, that the people of earth wish to disarm, or that, if good faith obtains at the forthcoming conference, the great and small states will disarm.

Everything hinges, however, on the attitude in which they approach this momentous decision. If sincere, the powers will find a practical working plan that will safeguard national interests and international peace. The superstate idea embodied in the League covenant never may be realized; in fact, there is considerable doubt whether this arrangement would be altogether desirable even if realizable. But there is no doubt that naval construction can be restricted and armies curtailed, giving relief to overburdened taxpayers.

Whether the Washington conference will succeed in this effort and, succeeding, lay the foundation possibly for even more interesting and important developments is contingent solely upon one thing—the good faith of the covenanting states.

Mr. W. W. Jermaine prepares The Times' readers for what he calls a "half-baked" tax bill, but surely it can't be as "raw" as the law we've been operating under for some months past.

The statement that the Reds are seeking to undermine the United States shows them to be just about as practical in their aims in this country as they are in Russia.

A speaker at a recent Eastern banquet spoke of "this democratic capital of the most republican democracy." The administration can't object to that.

The attention of those who rail about the losses due to prohibition is called to London's liquor reforms, forced by the competition of "dry America."

At least it can be said of these weddings in the clouds that it doesn't take the honeymooners long to get back to earth again.

Pussyfoot Johnson is off to India to talk that country "dry." In England, they opposed him. Now, what will the Hindu?

American film men evidently aren't perturbed over Germany's place in the sun. It's the stars they are watching.

If the average vacationist took along all the advice that is given him, he wouldn't have room for the tent.