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THE INDUSTRIAL EDITION
 The Capital Journal today presents its readers its first industrial review, containing facts and figures regarding the resources and development of Salem and its tributary territory.
 The industrial section differs from the usual special edition in that it contains no fulsome puffs and write-ups, no fancy illustrations or hot air. It is devoted exclusively to carefully compiled statistics, reliable and dependable data, striking comparisons based upon authentic records, and logical conclusions as to the future drawn from these established facts.
 Surrounding these condensed statements of facts are the display advertisements of industries centered about Salem, which tell their own story. The endeavor has been to present a brief and business-like resume of our resources that could be quickly comprehended and convince the most skeptical.
 The industrial section should be mailed broadcast, for no stronger argument as to the impregnable strength of Salem's industrial and commercial position could be presented.

THE ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN
 Senator Harding, in his keynote campaign speech accepting the republican presidential nomination, rejects the League of Nations and the treaty of Versailles and declares for the negotiation of a separate peace with Germany by congressional resolution, thus defining definitely the republican position.
 As the candidate of the Old Guard, Senator Harding runs true to form. His position is that of the republican senate leaders, whose every effort has been the rejection of the peace treaty or its nullification by reservations. The ambiguous republican platform, designed to catch votes for the league and votes against the league, is thus shown to be mere camouflage. The aims of Johnson and Borah are revealed as synonymous with those of Lodge and Harding—only their methods differ. Now they have dropped subterfuge and openly unite in a common cause—war upon the League of Nations.
 Mr. Harding offers, after peace has been made by resolution and the league rejected, to propose an "international understanding" to "promote world harmony" without "impairing American sovereignty." The language of the Old Guard. The league is in actual existence and the only way America can promote world harmony is to join the league—talk to the contrary is "bunk" as Herbert Hoover has put it.
 Of all the many falsehoods used to discredit the League of Nations, the most preposterous is the one that it creates a superstate, or in any way imperils the sovereignty of the member nations. The League has been in existence for some months. It has not impaired the sovereignty of any of the nations. It is only an experiment and its future depends solely upon the good faith of the participants. If it fails, it will be due to just such miserable intrigues as those conducted by the United States senate.
 As to separate peace with Germany, Senator Lodge as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, publicly proclaimed, when the suggestion was first made, that it would make the United States "guilty of the blackest crime." He said:
 "If we send our armies and young men abroad to be killed and wounded in northern France and Flanders with no result but this, our entrance in the war with such an intention was a crime which nothing can justify."
 The intent of Congress and the intent of the President was that there could be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur. We cannot make peace except in company with our allies. It would brand us with everlasting dishonor and bring ruin to us also, if we undertook to make a separate peace."
 Yet this is what the republican party and the republican candidate for president propose and what they will commit the United States to, in case of election in November, a policy to "brand us with dishonor and bring ruin" and nullify the work of our armies abroad.
 Thus have the maneuvers of the Old Guard been crowned with success. Decreasing the death of the treaty before it was written, rejecting concessions and creating new objections, concealing enmity under pretense of friendship, seeking nullification through amendment and reservation, appealing to racial animosities and conducting a propaganda of misrepresentation, slander and falsehood, chanting a hymn of hate, a small senate minority have succeeded, through control of party organization and the selection of one of their number as candidate, in forcing the republican party, from its attitude of friendliness on the part of the rank and file to the treaty, into one of open hostility.

German Warships Given America To Arrive In August

Washington.—The five German warships allocated to the United States sailed from Brest July 13 and are due to arrive at New York, August 2, it was announced today at the Navy department.
 The 23,000-ton dreadnought Ostfriesland is proceeding under her own power but the armored cruiser Frankfurt and three destroyers are under tow by the transport Hancock and three American mine sweepers. These four ships were incapable of self-propulsion, the Frankfurt's machinery having been irreparably damaged while the destroyers were among the German vessels submerged at Scapa Flow.
 It is planned to open the vessels for inspection, it was said, shortly after their arrival in New York. After remaining there two weeks the destroyers will be towed to Norfolk. Whether the vessels will be sent to other ports for inspection had not been determined. The Ostfriesland may be, as she is able to proceed under her own power.

\$300,000 Theft of Platinum Halted By Detective Work

New York.—Detective work involving chemical analysis and other scientific methods saved the government from loss by theft of platinum worth more than \$300,000 and brought about the rest of three alleged conspirators. They were taken into custody in April, although the fact was not revealed until yesterday. They are awaiting trial.
 In April two men who said they were Robert E. Carter and Joseph Fredericks left small lots of platinum "sponges", the porous state of the metal, with two jewelry stores in New York. These firms, having received circulars notifying them of the loss of considerable amounts of platinum, not only from industrial plants and universities but from the Federal Bureau of Standards, notified the authorities at once, with the result that when the two men returned to collect their money they were arrested.
 When the possessions of the men were searched, 230 troy ounces, worth approximately \$150,000, were found in two rubber hot water bottles the men had been carrying in a satchel with them.

Public Forum

To the Editor: Welcome to the folks who are here in our city as visitors. It is commendable and beneficial for Salem to decorate our city in their honor and use the flag, white and blue to do so but why desecrate the most sacred emblem of that order and of the state and nation by draping the flag all over our buildings?
 No good citizen would willingly stand by and see our flag trampled upon, yet, when we stop to think, this is just as much a desecration of its honor.
 It is forbidden by the laws of Oregon to make a drapery of our flag and is against the constitution of the United States and those using it in such a manner subject themselves to the liability of prosecution.
 What does the flag symbolize? The declaration of the principles of the nation it represents.
 When will the American citizen learn to respect our national emblem?
 Yours for the protection of our flag.
 A LOYAL AMERICAN.

Abe Mallin

Hoover is like a lot o' other people—he was goin' big till he talked. Backo Moon used t' be a workin' man, but now he's got t' trade.

Rippling Rhymes

GOOD CLOTHES
 My heart is right, but my pants are wrong, and I take my place in the has been throng. I fall in line at the merchant's door and ask a job in his useful store; I need the coin, and I'd gladly toil until each finger had grown a boil, but the merchant looks at my seedy shirt, and my shoes all stained with the highway's dirt, at my trouserloons with their bagging knees, and says, "Oh, fade from my doorway, please!" I've a willing heart, I have active legs, but my vest is stained with the juice of eggs, and my whiskers leak and my hair is long, so I trot with the has been throng. Perhaps it's wrong that the seedy man can't find a place in the caravan; perhaps it's wrong that he stirs our mirth so we don't notice his sterling worth, but the world runs on in the same old groove, and it doesn't change, and it won't improve; at every turning its signboards say that there's no place for the seedy jay. So I'll buy a suit at a princely price, and then perhaps I can cut some ice. With my whiskers trimmed and my hair in curl I'll sally forth like a belted earl; no more I'll look like a gutter swab—and I'll bet a nickel I'll get a job!

LOVE and MARRIED LIFE
 By the Noted Author
 IDAH McGLONE GIBSON

Back Home.
 I think I surprised myself more than I did Miss Parker when I said that I liked men as men, but not in the mass. But, thinking it over, I knew that I had told the truth. I could not remember a man whom I did not like individually, and yet when I thought of men as a sex I almost hated them.
 "I like to nurse women better than men," confided Miss Parker. "Women are braver and much more patient, although I have met a few men who were the exceptions that proved the rule, just as I have met a few fussy and quarrelsome women. You were a splendid patient," she said with a smile.
 "I couldn't have been otherwise; I was most of the time unconscious, you know."
 "It is then," remarked Miss Parker, "that people show their true natures."
 "I do not believe that. I have been told by physicians that some of the loveliest mothers in the church used blasphemous language under an anesthetic, and some of the roughest of men became as little children under the same conditions."
 "That in no way contravenes my assertion," said Miss Parker unexpectedly.
 "Oh, was my astonished remark as I subsided."
Filled with Wonder
 I looked at this woman sitting beside me again and again during the next few hours of our journey, and I wondered how two people could live together as we had done for many weeks and yet one at least should not know the other at all. Miss Parker had seemed to me a kind of scientifically ministering automaton. I had never thought of her as having her thoughts and opinions upon probably every subject which had intrigued my mind. "I must bet her point of view," I said to myself, but all at once I felt and look out on the ever-changing landscape. I did not want to think. I knew that soon I should be back in the world—the world of bustle and business of hurry and strife, and that I should need all my courage, and all my energy and all the enthusiasm I possessed.
 I was awakened from my reverie by Miss Parker asking me, "Shall we go directly to your home, Mrs. Gordon?"
 "I think not," I answered, "although Mrs. Gordon did not say. I think he expects us to go for a few weeks to our rooms in his mother's house. I would rather not move into the new house until at least a few of the rooms are made habitable."
 "Will Mr. Gordon's mother live with you in your new home?" asked Miss Parker in tones that made me understand that she was not at all curious in the matter, but just trying to make conversation.
In the Old House
 "No, she is to live in the old house, where she has lived so many years. A friend and distant relative of Mr. Gordon's and of his family is to live at her home. Miss Gordon is a hard-core woman for her age, rather



SLEEPY-TIME TALES
THE TALE OF BUSTER BUMBLEBEE
 BY ARTHUR SCOTT BAILEY
 The Carpenter's Promise
 When Buster Bumblebee told Whiteface, the Carpenter, that he hated to work, that honest artisan stared at this caller in astonishment. "You're a queer one!" he said at last. "But there's something about you that I can't help liking, though it would be hard for me to say just how, just as she had suggested.
 After that the news spread quickly, for Mrs. Ladybug was somewhat of a gossip—in a pleasant enough way. Being much interested in her neighbors, she liked to talk about their affairs. And now she told everyone that Buster Bumblebee was going to have a fine new house, and that the Carpenter was going to build it for him.
 Naturally, Buster's friends all told him that they were glad to hear of his good fortune. And whenever anyone mentioned the matter, Buster promptly invited him to come to a party that he intended to give as soon as his new home was ready to move into.
 "Mrs. Ladybug tells me that I ought to have a house-warming," Buster explained. And though some of his neighbors didn't know what he meant by that, they said "Of course!" and tried to look wise.
 There was only one thing about the whole affair that annoyed Buster: when people asked him when his new house would be finished he was unable to tell them.
 "Well, when is the Carpenter going to start building it?" they would ask. And he could only reply that as soon as the Carpenter completed the addition to his own house he had promised to begin to build Buster's.
 Now, many people were satisfied with that answer. But there were some, they were the curious ones, that insisted on knowing exactly when that would be. And then there was nothing that Buster Bumblebee could do except to admit that he didn't know.
 "What's the matter?"
 "What it is—so please don't ask me!" "Then you'll make me a house, after all?" Buster cried joyfully.
 "I will," the Carpenter promised, "just as soon as I finish the addition I'm building to my own home."
 "Good!" said Buster. And wishing the Carpenter Bee a hasty good-afternoon, he flew off to find little Mrs. Ladybug and tell her that he was going to have a house of his own.

Democratic Convention Snap-Shots
 The Story of Nominations
 By A. H. VANDENBERG

The Convention of 1904
 Three high spots stand out in the story of the democratic national convention of 1904, which met in St. Louis on July 6—(1) the unsuccessful effort to galvanize ex-President Grover Cleveland into renewed leadership; (2) the party power of William Jennings Bryan even when partially in eclipse; (3) the spectacular insistence of Judge Alton B. Parker of New York upon the "gold standard" ere he would accept the convention's nomination for president.
 John Sharp Williams of Mississippi was temporary chairman of the convention. He precipitated the convention's first great demonstration when he pronounced a glowing eulogy upon Cleveland, whose name had been prominently featured in pre-convention gossip and negotiations for many weeks. This ovation, however, was as far as the Cleveland movement ever went. His name did not appear upon the ultimate roll call.
 Champ Clark of Missouri was permanent chairman of the convention. The rules committee re-adopted the historic old "two thirds rule" by a vote of 24 to 4. Bryan lost his first skirmish when an Illinois contest for seats was decided against Bryan's minority report from the committee on credentials, by a vote of 647 to 299, on the floor of the convention. But Bryan won a more important skirmish in the committee on resolutions, when his influence sufficed to have a plank upholding the "gold standard" struck out.
 At 5:40 o'clock in the morning of July 9—after an all night session—the convention took its first and only presidential ballot. It stands on the official record as giving Judge Alton B. Parker of New York exactly a two thirds majority with 667 votes, William R. Hearst was in second place with 196 votes, and a field of 11 other candidates divided the remainder of 165 votes.
 Henry G. Davis of West Virginia was then nominated for vice president on a single roll call, which was made unanimous after an original division showed Davis with 654 votes against a field of three as follows: James R. Williams, Illinois, 165; George Turner, Washington, 100; Senator William A. Harris, Kansas, 58.
 As soon as the news of the convention's action reached him at his home, Judge Parker wired that he could not accept the nomination except as the convention understood him to "regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established." Thereupon, by a vote of 774 to 191, the convention passed a resolution that it did not regard the question of the monetary standard as "a possible issue in the campaign," and there was nothing in the views expressed in Parker's wire to preclude his acceptance of the nomination.
 This campaign resulted in the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

ment will consent to the Lloyd-George proposal for an armistice with Poland. The aim of the Soviets it is believed, is to gain time for the reorganization of the Red army and to solidify bolshevik internal control and does not indicate any definite change in foreign policy.
 Even though, as some believe, acceptance of an armistice may indicate that the more moderate faction of Lenin dominates in Moscow, it is pointed out that the differences between the Lenin and Trotsky elements are chiefly in the matter of the method for the accomplishment of the same ultimate object—the establishment of proletarian dictatorships in all countries.

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NATIONAL TOILET CO.,
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Russia To Consent To Polish Peace
 Washington.—With no official news to go on, it is regarded as more probable in well informed quarters here that the Russian Soviet govern-

"Why don't you find out about it?" asked the most curious person in all Pleasant Valley—and that, of course, was old Mr. Crow. "If I were you, I'd go to the Carpenter and insist on his telling me."
 So Buster Bumblebee began calling at the Carpenter's house every day. Some days he even went there two or three times. It must have been annoying for anybody as busy as the Carpenter to be interrupted so often—and always for the same reason. But he never once thought of being angry—though he did wish that Buster would let him work in peace.
 His answer to Buster's question was always the same. "I'm afraid my house won't be finished to-morrow."

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