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Office Cat

(Copyright 1921 by Edgar
Allan Moss.)

A Prayer

Lord, when I am nearing the end
of life's day
Let me look o'er the path I
have trod
And know I played fair every
inch of the way,
As I sit by the fireside and nod.

Let me, when years number three
score and ten,
Hold no barren regrets for the
past,
Let me feel that my name is re-
spected by men,
And let them be friends to the
last.

When the locks time has left me
are scanty and gray,
And my teeth have long since
ceased to moult,
Let me sit by the fire in a digni-
fied way,
And not try to act like a colt.

That Walking Stick

(Attica, Ind., Tribune)
A cane was found by one of our
citizens and left at this office
for identification and reclama-
tion. It is not much of a cane,
but still, viewing the stick from a
psychological side glance, it
must have done service to some
citizen of Attica for many years.
It is not a very long cane, there-
fore, as a strong man would use.
It is not a very long cane, there-
fore, it must have belonged to a
man with long arms, slightly
stooped, with the habit of walk-
ing in deep meditation, with face
cast downward. Therefore this
walking stick must have belonged
to a professional man—a doctor
or a lawyer perhaps. Judging from
the color of the cane the owner
must be dark complexioned, gray
haired and eyes either gray or
brown. At a closer look at this
stick the conclusion is reached
that the former owner must have
held some public office for quite
a number of years, as it shows it
had been shifted from the right
to the left hand an incalculable
number of times on occasions
when the owner met up with fel-
low citizens with franchises to
exercise. If the owner of this
walking stick will call at this of-
fice, describe the property and
pay for this notice at 5 cents a
line we would be very glad to
turn the cane over to him.

The man standing at the corner
of State and Commercial the other
day who told us that the girls
of twenty years ago had ugly an-
kles was perfectly safe. No wo-
man will admit that she was a
girl twenty years ago.

Not Against—Of's the Word
Sir—Hast been a strike against
the contrab? I present myself as
a strike breaker. If you resist my
demands, hew-a-a-a-are! I re-
cently overheard this conversa-
tion between two women:

First woman—What have you
seen at the theatre lately that you
liked?
Second—I liked the shaving
scene from the "Barber of Se-
ville."

First—Really? I cared more
for the jungle scene in "Tiger,
Tiger."

Will our multitude of loyal and
gifted contributors please sign
their regular nickers to con-
tributions henceforth? Initials or
nom de plume only will be used
for publication, unless otherwise
specified. Thank.

A Boston tailor announces that,
for a limited period, he will sell
\$25 suits and topcoats for \$27.50.
Hurry, men!

Notice to Advertisers

Copy for Display Ad-
vertising should be in
The Capital Journal of-
fice by 5 p. m. of day
previous to publication.
Advertising brought
in on day of publication
is at advertiser's risk.

The Capital Journal

Emergency Clause Veto

Among the five measures on the referendum ballot referred to the people by the legislature at Tuesday's election is the "Emergency clause veto constitutional amendment," which empowers the governor to veto the emergency clause on any measure to which it is attached, without vetoing the balance of the measure. The measure would then not go into effect until 90 days had elapsed after its passage.

The emergency clause added to a bill, makes it effective upon its passage, and deprives the people of their right to take a referendum, if desired. This is a privilege seldom utilized, but is a right reserved to the people that should not be interfered with.

There is a growing tendency to abuse the emergency clause and prevent referendums by its indiscriminate use. Every session sees the emergency clause applied to more and more measures that are not emergency measures in any sense. If the proposed amendment is passed, the emergency clause can be attached to every inconsequential measure in the hope that it may slip pass the governor, for its use will not endanger the bill.

Instead of curtailing the abuse of the emergency clause, the amendment will increase it. The mere fact that its use under present conditions endangers the bill, restrains its use. Elimination of this restraint will increase the abuse.

The measure is needless and should be defeated, for it will be more production of evil than of good.

Preserving The Parks

Our national parks were dedicated by congress to the people in perpetuity as national playgrounds. All of them contain natural wonders and scenic marvels and their destruction or defacement would be a calamity.

There has been for some years an effort to mar the natural beauties by commercial exploitation of their water and other resources for private gain, and to this end a systematic campaign has been waged in congress by promoters of irrigation and power projects.

It is therefore a real relief to note that President Harding is as firm for preservation of the parks as President Wilson was and that Secretary Fall of the Interior department has gone on record by disapproval of pending measures, as follows:

I do not believe it would be advisable for congress to permit private interests to develop irrigation or power sites within the limits of existing national parks. These parks were created by congress for the preservation of the scenery, forests and other objects of beauty and interest, in their natural condition, and they are created and maintained for general and national purposes as contradistinguished from local development.

There are abundant opportunities for the development of reclamation and power projects outside of park boundaries. There ought to be some spots free from desecration by commercial vandals.

Open Forum

Contributions to this column must be plainly written on one side of paper only, limited to 300 words in length and signed with the name of the writer. Articles not meeting these specifications will be rejected.

St. Paul, Oregon, June 1, 1922.

To the Editor: In a recent issue of The Capital Journal we read that our friend, Hon. Thos. Kay, blames the voters and not the legislators for the high tax-
ation.

The legislators have certainly gone the limit. There was a time when candidates had some fear of being defeated, and they would promise economy; but that time is all past. All they need now is to get the republican nomination and they are elected. In this, the voters are to blame. If the parties were held more even, the voters would have a choice, and it would be an inducement for a member of the legislature to do better. The republicans in the state need a good beating. I don't say by the democrats. Oh, no! Let it be by a taxpayers' league, or by independents, or by democrats. Any one will do.

The tax eaters have discovered that only a small vote is cast at special elections; as the taxpayer is disgusted and fails to vote; but the voter that has nothing to lose comes out and gives a majority to the tax eating bills. There we find the voters are blamed. Well, in a way they are to blame. Why don't they come out and vote?

But the legislature is more to blame, and our friend should lay the blame there.
In two years we will have four elections—one regular and three special. On June 3, 1923, we had a special election. Only 50,897 votes were cast, and heavy burdens were laid on the taxpayers. This election was ordered by the

legislature. There was no need of this special election; but the legislature ordered it. Are the voters or the legislature to blame for this special election? At this election five burdens were added to the taxpayers besides the expenses of the election.

On May 2, 1920, another special election was held by order of the legislature, and 171,592 votes were cast. There were nine questions on, and they all carried. Had both of these elections been held at the regular elections, most of these would have been beaten.

On Nov. 2, 1920, a general election was held, and a full vote was cast, being 247,899. Eleven questions were voted on and ten of them were beaten. This does not suit the tax eaters, and the legislature made another call for a special election to be held on the 7th of this month. This makes four elections during the space of two years and five days.

Is it not about time for the voters to throw their politics aside and beat the party in power and elect a legislature of different, or no politics. The trouble with our state is that too many of our voters, if the devil was on their ticket and their father on the opposing ticket, would vote for the devil and throw their father.

In looking over the votes cast by the five members in the legislature from Marion county on S. B. 309, calling the special election of next Tuesday, we find that four have voted in favor of the bill, and one, Mr. Kay, was discreetly absent.

Yours,
JOHN F. THEO. B. BRENTANO.

Paper Strike Settled
Greenbay, Wis., June 3.—The strike of 500 employees of the Northern Paper Mills of this city was settled at a conference of mill officials and union officials last night, according to announcement today.

JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY
JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY
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Now Showing at the Liberty Theatre



Katherine Mac Donald in "The Notorious Miss Lisle"

Wife of English Nobleman Plans Business Career



Lady Poynter, wife of Sir Ambrose Poynter, noted British architect who recently entered the business field as a house decorator, according to reports from London. Lady Poynter declared that her scheme is not the whim of a society woman, but a solid business proposition. She has established her place in Beauchamp place, London, and will work under the name "Toucan." She explained that she had studied the business for the past two years.

Past Battles Reviewed

(By Associated Press)

The coming Dempsey-Carpentier battle for the world's heavyweight championship recalls recent first of the modern clashes officially advertised as of heavyweight championship importance took place February 7, 1882, at Mississippi City, just across the Louisiana line from New Orleans. John L. Sullivan knocked out Paddy Ryan with bare fists in the ninth round.

Sullivan, born in Boston, weighed 190 pounds and Ryan, a native of Tipperary, was ten pounds lighter. The fishman's left jaw was broken in two places by Sullivan's smashes.
Paddy staggered to his dressing quarters to discover that while he had been taking a sound thrashing, some rascals had stolen all of his clothes and the \$200 they contained. He was flat broke, for the winner got the entire purse.

Kearns To Sell Share In Movie Rights In Fight

Atlantic City, N. J., June 3.—Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, announced today that he would consider an offer for the sale of their interest in the motion pictures of the Dempsey-Carpentier championship contest. Dempsey and Kearns will have a fourth interest in the pictures, another fourth will belong to Descamps and Carpentier, while Tex Rickard, promoter of the contest, reserves the rights to the other half.

Kearns offer to sell the interests of Dempsey and himself is taken to indicate that the champion intends to win as quickly as possible.
"Dempsey will endeavor to win as quickly as possible," said Kearns.

JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY

Alicia Hammersly

A Woman Who Wouldn't Remarry

By Idah McGlone Gibsor

The Noted Writer

Alicia's Marriage Views
"Of course he answered," said Bab when I eagerly asked her if the editor of the magazine had replied to her note.

I took the letter she extended to me.

"Read this one first," said Bab. "My dear Miss Atwell: 'I am very sorry to learn of your sister's illness. We are publishing her story in the magazine of next month. She has written a great story, and I am wondering if it is the first one and hoping that it will not be the last.' Yours very truly, 'Roland Early, Editor.'"

The next one was a very short note:

"My dear Miss Atwell:

"I am said to be a very hard-headed old editor, but there has been something strange about your sister's story—something that gripped me as I have not been in years. 'I hope our magazine has not found her only to lose her so soon again.'"

"Sincerely yours,

"Roland Early, Editor."

"Did you tell him, Bab, that I was married and a widow? He must have seen the account of the accident."

"I didn't write him anything. I think he was very curious and it's a good thing to keep him curious. If I were you, Alice, I wouldn't go to see him. I would just write a story and send it to him. If he can read your character that suits him."

"What did you write, dear?"

"I simply wrote a prefatory note saying that you still were very ill and we were not quite sure of your reason, even if you lived."

"I suppose when he got that letter, Bab, he thought the story had been written by a crazy woman."

"Well, it does sound rather queer, doesn't it? You see, Alice, I was rather ashamed to tell him that you were just on your honeymoon, because you certainly did rail about this marriage question, and you said a great many things about marriage that were better left unsaid."

"That's just it," I answered hotly. "There seems to be a conspiracy of silence which hedges about the marriage state. I believe honestly, Bab, that if a woman would tell the truth, and would say that the last years of her married life, if she were happy at all—these last years when her husband and she had become

adjusted to each other's idiosyncrasies—these last years when they learned tolerance and understanding—were much happier than that hectic period which is called 'honeymoon.'

"My dear, I know perfectly and so will you after marriage if you do not know it now that nature knows but one law—the perpetuation of the species. And she touches the eyes of youth with a magic ointment which makes both the man and the woman think that the other is superhuman. The man feels that unless he is able to press his lips any time he wishes to that little curl just behind the ear of the woman he loves, he will not be able to live, not realizing that after marriage the time will soon come when he will forget that the little curl is there. And the woman wants to feel her lover's strong arms about her, forgetting that she cannot live forever in her husband's arms. And then nature brings the two together, and after the mating, she goes on her way to work her will with other men and other maids. She has nothing more to do with these two people whom she has tied together. They must depend upon themselves. They must depend upon a sympathy of taste—a broad understanding which will make for companionship."

"The woman is vain, my dear. She wants still to be thrilled by the words of burning love which tell her that she is the one object of adoration to her lover husband. The man wants again the thrill of the chase, and so, between them, disappointment starts, and they, if they would be happy again, must turn to each other again with the knowledge that marriage and romantic love are two quite different things and start to build their lives together on an altogether different basis."

German Women Flee Before Advance Of Polish Insurgents



German women refugees arriving in Oppeln, Germany, from Upper Silesia, having fled from their homes in advance of the Polish insurgents. The photograph is one of the first from the war-ridden country and reminds one of refugees fleeing during the World War.

VAUDEVILLE

TODAY AND TOMORROW

SEYMOUR and DURREE

In Clever Capers

McGREEVY and JEFFRIES

The Village Cut-Ups

DORMAN and DEGLENN

After the Masquerade

LAURA MARSH

The Girl From Melody Lane

ALICE JOYCE

in "Dollars and The Woman"

Larry Semon Comedy

BLIGH THEATRE

LADD & BUSH BANKERS

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Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Don't Kill The Goose That Lays The Golden Eggs

IT'S TIME TO WAKE UP

By D. M. BRICKNER, President The Menter Co., New York

What gaineth a man if the barrel of flour he needs sells for two dollars and he has only thirty cents to his name.

And is looking for a job and can't find one.

The people of this country right now, to-day, are facing a situation that calls for common sense.

Let's forget about Psychology and Economics and readjustment and all other much-talked-of-things.

And use common sense.

In every city, town and hamlet in the land people are telling each other what the country needs.

But you know and I know that what the people of the United States need most of all just now is Common Sense.

If you are a shoemaker, and the furniture worker, the weaver, the hatter, the machinist, the miner—

And the producers of a hundred other commodities you buy during the year, stop buying the shoes you make,

And by so doing throw you out of work

How are you going to get the money to buy the things they produce?

You've got to help consume what the other fellow produces and he must help to consume what you produce.

Today the country is in good shape—the troubles exist mostly in the minds of the people.

But if we do not wake up now and start to do more buying, it won't be long before our troubles will be real.

Nations, like individuals, can make themselves sick by worrying when there is no cause for worry.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and the way to prevent an industrial breakdown in the near future is to—

Buy what the other fellow produces and start doing it today.

The excuse of high prices has faded away.

The cut-price advertisements of reputable merchants fill the pages of the daily newspapers.

Read them today and buy tomorrow the things you have put off buying so long.

Keep this fact everlastingly before you.

If you don't buy what the other fellow produces he cannot buy what you produce.

And if buying slows up many thousands of people, not actual makers of the things we consume, will be thrown out of work—

Railroad men, for instance, and cartmen, clerks and bookkeepers and people employed in a thousand different ways.

That's about all there is to the whole situation.

And all the Senators and Congressmen and Governors and commissioners can talk their heads off and can't change it.

Men and women of America, and especially you who are well able to buy, your country needs you—needs the same patriotic endeavor that you gave so freely during the war.

If the non-buying condition continues to exist, idleness will continue to increase throughout the land.

Industry after industry will close, and want, poverty, sad houses and bread lines will naturally follow.

And if once our country gets into such a miserable situation it will take a long and weary time to get out of it.

There isn't a man or a woman reading this message who cannot help to avert the troubles we are drifting into by supplying themselves with the things they need.

If you haven't the ready cash, use your credit.

Do something to help move the goods from the shelves of the retailer who in many instances has cut prices to less than he actually paid for the goods.

Buy now from the retailer, so that he can order from the manufacturer and give him a chance to keep his workmen employed.

All can help—Don't say all this sounds good, but I'll just hang on to my money and let the other fellow spend his.

Buy now—Put your shoulder to the wheel, for industry is but a big wheel.

And when it revolves easily and without strain, it grinds out prosperity, and prosperity means happiness, cheerful homes and contented families.

Contrary to the idea that seems to prevail in certain circles—

Merchants who sell on credit terms or partial payments do not urge people to go in debt for things they do not need.

Extravagance is not encouraged, but, on the other hand and especially at this particular time, credit merchants are doing much to help dispose of the surplus stocks of merchandise.

Because of their unbounded faith in the honesty of the people they are disposing of a great deal of merchandise that would otherwise remain unsold.

It's time to wake up—Buy now and buy all you can that prosperity may continue to reign in the land we love.