

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, SALEM, OREGON, BY

Capital Journal Ptg. Co., Inc.

L. S. BARNES, President. CHAR. H. FISHER, Vice-President. DORA C. ANDRESEN, Sec. and Treas.

Subscription Rates:
Daily by carrier, per year \$4.00 Per month .45c
Daily by mail, per year 3.00 Per month .35c

FULL LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH REPORT

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES
New York, W. D. Ward, Tribune Building
Chicago, W. H. Stockwell, People's Gas Building

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"NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW"

Bryan does not defend filibustering, but at the same time he justifies the late successful one in the senate. He takes the position that Americans should not be allowed to travel on belligerent ships. Like most of others of his way of thinking, he does not make a distinction as to the kind of belligerent ships. If one deliberately went aboard a warship he would expect to be treated as any other person on her. On peaceful belligerent ships it is a different matter for under the rules of civilized warfare while the ship may be sunk, it is required the lives of those on board shall be saved. This country has raised no protest against the sinking of ships so long as the lives of those on board were taken care of. It has not asked Germany to spare a ship because there were Americans on board, but only that the lives of such Americans should not be taken. England has established a blockade of German ports. If a ship undertook to run that blockade and was sunk, no country could object so long as the lives of non-combatants were spared, and the vessels and cargoes destroyed paid for. If, however, England in enforcing her blockade should sink merchant ships without warning and sacrifice lives in so doing this country would sever relations with her just as it has with Germany.

The trouble is that submarine warfare has come into existence only recently, and owing to its nature it is difficult to comply with the rules of war without danger to the submarines. Germany on this account has established, or tried to, new rules of her own, made to fit new conditions. International laws cannot be made by one country, but must be established by mutual agreement. Germany's leaders know this, and while denying it, are at the same time insisting Germany is fighting for her existence and that this justifies the use of any means that will win. It is one of those cases of "Necessity knowing no law." That is all there is to the German contention.

As bearing on the submarine controversy the following synopsis of our only existing treaty of "commerce and amity" with Prussia was prepared by Mr. S. E. Edmunds, lecturer on international law at the St. Louis University Law school. Mr. Edmunds says:

The first treaty of "commerce and amity" between the United States and Prussia dates from 1785, before the one country had found her constitution and the other had lost her Frederick the Great; the American negotiators were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams. This treaty was revised in 1799, while John Quincy Adams was our representative in Berlin. In 1810 this second treaty expired by time limit, but it was revived in 1828. Secretary of State Henry Clay and Ludwig Niederstetter, representing Prussia, signed their names to an instrument reaffirming certain portions of the old treaties, it being expressly stated that Article XII of the treaty concluded between the parties in 1785, and Articles XIII to XXIV, inclusive, of the similar treaty concluded at Berlin in 1799, "are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they made part of the context of the present treaty" of 1828.

Article XXIII, of 1799, thus reconnected in 1828, contains those provisions which the German would now like to see reconfirmed and expanded by our government. It is effective in case of war between the United States and Prussia (now represented by the German Empire). In the first place, it says:

"If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance."

Further provisions of this portion of the treaty relate to the treatment of women and children, scholars, fishermen, and artisans carrying on their peaceful occupations in unfortified places, and also to the humane treatment of prisoners of war taken by either side. The above provisions are clinched by this general declaration:

"Neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered, as annulling or suspending this or the next preceding article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and of nations."

Certain other provisions, meant to be effective whenever one of the two signatory nations is at war with a third power, are of very much more pressing concern to the editors of the American press. In particular, the Article XII of 1785, reconfirmed in 1828, has been found intensely interesting. It reads as follows:

"If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports, and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, inasmuch as all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, and such things belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, altho they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy."

The revived Articles XIII, XIV and XV from the treaty of 1799 provide that contraband carried in neutral bottoms may not be confiscated, but must be duly paid for; after a contraband cargo is removed, a neutral vessel must be allowed to proceed to its destination. If a neutral merchantman is employed by a neutral man-of-war, the warship's commander has but to state that the other ship is under his protection to establish the status of ship and cargo without further examination.

The district attorney of New York city has made a move to get Harry Thaw back into New York presumably to answer a charge of assault on Frederick Gump, Jr., but really to prevent him getting into the asylum for the insane in Pennsylvania. Thaw has proved such fine picking the profession in the big city don't like to lose him. It is understood Thaw will be examined early next week in Philadelphia with the object of confining him in the asylum, if found insane. It was to prevent this the district attorney, successor to Jerome who struck a gold mine in Thaw, commenced proceedings for his extradition yesterday.

It is now very nearly a year since the Southern Pacific Company assured the Commercial Club that a new depot would be built in Salem without delay. Evidently the company made the annual promise as a matter of custom and then proceeded to forget it, relying on the Commercial Club to keep quiet and not stir up anything for another year or so. A Southern Pacific promise is of value only when the company can be forced to make good--and the Salem Commercial Club lacks the nerve to compel it to act, although it could do so.

A letter received a short time ago by a Salemite from a friend in the Ozark section of Missouri tells of the thrifty citizens of that section using discarded auto tires for making shoe soles. That would make an ideal material for the purpose here in Oregon where the climate is supposed to be damp, and some of our local Crispins should profit by the hint and try it.

Cuba has set a new pace for dealing with revolutions in Latin American countries. The regular forces went up against the rebels and instead of deserting or running away actually got in and whipped the other fellows. On top of this the leaders of the revolution were captured, and that means their children will be soon paying the inheritance taxes, if there are such in that country.

Senator Stone voted for the change in the senate rule, while insisting: "it was for the purpose of passing the armed neutrality bill to which I am unalterably opposed." Bob LaFollette on the other hand stood pat to the last, his last statement being that "the senate had now become a rubber stamp."

Bryan is a wonderful theorist, and his latest is that it is wrong to fight under any circumstances. Some time some one with a largely developed curiosity will put gin in the old man's grape juice, just to see what, if any effect, it would have on his lack of pugnacity.



THE SOMBRE VIEW

Most husbandmen take gloomy views of everything on earth; they bring to town the saddest news, and seldom deal in mirth. I meet them on the public square, on every market day; they fill my bosom with despair, such doleful things they say. "The wheat is killed, all hope we've lost, of having crops this year; the apple buds were nipped by frost, and punk the prunes appear. There's weevil in the clover hay, the grass was killed by snow; the hens long since refused to lay, the roosters do no crow. The winter's been so beastly dry--and there seems drouth ahead--that everything outdoors must die, if not already dead. We sell no butter and no cheese, we have no stalfed beeves; our hogs are down with Bright's disease, our horses have the heaves." When I have heard the farmers talk for half an hour or more, despondently away I walk, my head and spirit sore. The farmer wears a heavy frown and roasts the luck all day, yet every time he comes to town he salts some coin away.

Believe Speech Shows Germany's Dire Need

London, March 9.—Themselves well fed and certain the German submarine war cannot restrict further food supplies, press and public alike today saw in a report of a German official's speech from Berlin indication of a grave situation of lack of food in Germany.

The speech referred to was by the Prussian food director Dr. George Michaelis, delivered in the Prussian diet.

"We have discovered in the third year of the war," he was reported to have declared, "that among all sections of the people the general feeling is not one of that endurance for which we had hoped. We have not had that stern supervision in cities which is absolutely necessary. There has been widespread abuse of bread tickets, entailing grave consequences as regards our stock. Bread tickets have been illegally used on such a shocking scale that our entire reserves were exhausted."

She Wanted Hair But Got Advice Instead

Portland, Or., March 9.—Judge Stevenson was hailed as a Solomon today. Mrs. William Sharrar, Syrian, caused the arrest of Mrs. George Abraham

Says Death Caused by Disappointment

Philadelphia, Mar. 9.—Count Zeppelin's niece, Countess Anna Ursula Dagenfeld, declared her belief today that the death of the German inventor was due, indirectly at least, to the failure of the dirigibles to accomplish their purpose in the war.

"The last letter I had from Uncle Ferdinand," said the countess, "was brought over by Captain Koenig of the Deutschland, in which he expressed regret that the Zeppelins had not been more effective in raids over British cities."

Countess Dagenfeld makes her home in Ventnor Heights, N. J. She has lived in this country for a number of years.

For assault. It court she suddenly produced a handful of raven tresses, pointed to a bald spot on her head, and screamed that Mrs. Abraham had done the scalping. In revenge she wanted a fistful of the other woman's hair, and she wanted it on the spot. Her yells filled the building. The situation was tense as the Syrian and her friends crowded around the judge seeking his approval. He solved the problem by continuing the case for a week and threatening to jail both women if any more hair should be sacrificed.

Use Journal classified ads

VON ZEPPELIN DEAD

Amsterdam, Mar. 9.—Arrangements have not been completed for the funeral of Count Von Zeppelin, according to Berlin dispatches today. They reported that the great dirigible inventor died from inflammation of the lungs. For some time he had been suffering from dysentery and later he developed the pneumonia. An operation was necessary. While convalescing from this operation inflammation of the lungs developed.

GERMAN PAPER GIVES PRESIDENT A ROAST

Says America Is "Beneficiary of Death Bed of Civilization"

By John Grandens.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Berlin, via wireless to the United Press, March 9.—Picturing America as the "gleeful beneficiary at the death-bed of European civilization," the Berliner Tageblatt today in an editorial fiercely assailed what it calls President Wilson's abrupt change of front from his speech of December to his present attitude, particularly as revealed in his inaugural address.

"None of the state leaders of belligerent countries or of neutrals have spoken as often as President Wilson," the newspaper asserted. "Although America is the least affected by the deathbed of European civilization, Wilson's intention to change the idea of 'neutrality' is evident from each successive speech, in spite of the tradition of America's reserve from having a hand in the developments of the war."

"Paper Quotes Bryan." "This is proved in the last speech of the man who has deserted Monroe's position by his statement that 'America may possibly be forced to take an active part in the fight.'"

"It is difficult to answer the question of what Wilson wants with 'war,' because Wilson's chief opponent, and one of the persons supposed to be best informed, says America 'is in danger of being dragged into the war without reason.'"

Continuing, the Tageblatt asserted the "time has passed for arguments." "It is not necessary," the editorial added, "to state Wilson's tendencies in enduring for one party what he intends to avenge against another, as a 'minimum right and principle of freedom.'"

"Welcome Peace Program." "But it is absolutely necessary to point out the contradiction in Wilson's words, which may possibly cause a misleading opinion by the whole world, and this is that, in pointing out the necessity for arming against Germany, he turns abruptly from his peace program against its sole enemy, Germany."

"We raise the strongest protest that Wilson must remember his peace program found more sympathy in Germany than in the entente countries."

"Today Wilson may succeed in carrying a great people with him and in making them believe that the ideals and happiness of all people is threatened by Germany; but he who does this ought not to put the principle of 'fair dealing' at the head of his demands."

The Tageblatt's reference to "Wilson's chief opponent" evidently means Former Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, who has frequently been quoted substantially as stated in the editorial above.

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A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

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QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

GOMEZ' BAIL FIXED AT MILLION DOLLARS

Government Troops Within An Hour by Rail of Rebel Stronghold

By Fred S. Ferguson.

(United Press staff correspondent.)
Havana, Mar. 9.—Bail for General Gomez, captured rebel leader, was set today at a round million dollars. No one has yet come forward with this staggering amount of money to permit release of the rebel chieftain and the prospect is that he will remain in Principe penitentiary, pending trial.

Announcement was authorized by the Cuban government that arrangements are being made whereby Cuba will indemnify American citizens suffering losses through the destruction of property by rebels.

It is stated that the government troops are continuing their advance toward Santiago and are now within an hour's journey by train, of the rebel force.

No immediate executions of the cap-

tured rebel officers and men will be made, it was authoritatively stated today. The officers will be court-martialed as soon as possible.

THE BEST NOVEL
That ancient and altogether unsolvable problem as to which is the best English novel has been examined again by the New York Times and the vote of 28 modern authors awards Vanity Fair the first place, Tom Jones second, David Copperfield third, The Scarlet Letter fourth, and Robinson Crusoe fifth. Sixth place was a quadruple tie among Ivanhoe, Lorna Doone, Tess of the D'Urbervilles and Tristram Shandy. —Quoted from Springfield Library Bulletin.

STORY HOUR SATURDAY
One hundred and forty-three children enjoyed the story of Peter Pan, told by Miss Merriam at the public library last Saturday morning. Miss Paxson will tell "Taper Tom," "Husband Who Was to Mind the House," and "The Little Red Hen and the Grain of Wheat," this Saturday at 9:30. Everyone who came last week is especially invited to come and bring some friend. Let us see if we can have 200 this week.

TRY JOURNAL WANT ADS

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MY HUSBAND AND I

Jane Phelps

MILDRED MAKES A NEW FRIEND

CHAPTER CLXXIV.

I had been in Reno but a couple of weeks, when at a small musical affair I attended I met Mrs. Fairchild. She was not one of Reno's floating population, she had always lived there. She was I should judge about 50 years old, and had one of the sweetest faces I had ever seen. Not regularly beautiful by any means, but sweet and good. It developed that she lived right next to me and we walked home together.

She asked me no questions, but I told her about Edith, and that she, Mandy and myself composed our household.

"How old is your little girl?" she queried.

"Just five."

"I lost a little girl just that age many years ago," said she.

"Won't you come in a few minutes?" I asked impulsively. "Edith will be in at this hour."

"I should be delighted," she returned, and so commenced a friendship that was to mean much to me.

Mrs. Fairchild makes Edith's acquaintance.

"I have brought you a new friend, Edith," I said, when in response to my request, Mandy brought her to us, "one who likes little girls."

Edith walked over to Mrs. Fairchild, and made a little curtsy, then in her frank, childish way she said:

"I like you too."

They at once left me out of the conversation, so while they were getting acquainted I rang for tea, and Mrs. Fairchild did not leave until nearly dinner time.

"I really am afraid I have overstayed my welcome," she said as she bade me good bye.

"Indeed not!" I assured her, while Edith begged her to come again right away.

"You must let me borrow your little girl occasionally," she remarked. "My husband is in fond of children as I am."

"Mamma'll lend me won't you mamma?" Edith said.

"Certainly dear, if you are a very good girl."

Mandy's Opinion.

"Dat sho'ly am a nice lady," Mandy declared after our guest had taken her departure. "I've glad yo' all know her."

"Isn't she nice?" I enthused. "I am glad too, Mandy."

"Is she coming again soon, mamma?" Edith asked. "Cause if she isn't I'll go and get her my own self."

"I think that won't be necessary, I

and made a little curtsy, then in her frank, childish way she said:

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"Is she coming again soon, mamma?" Edith asked. "Cause if she isn't I'll go and get her my own self."

"I think that won't be necessary, I

believe we have found a friend."

"Fo' de Lord I hopes yo' has," Mandy interrupted. "Yo' sho' do need one."

In my next letter to Leonard and also to Muriel I told them of the charming woman I had met; and who seemed to be interested in Edith and me. They both replied congratulating me, but Leonard said something which puzzled me for days. He said:

"Don't let anything people say to you influence your judgment. Outsiders never can arrange our lives for us; that we must do ourselves. Advice is often better disregarded, even though it comes from a source which we know is honest in having our well being at heart."

At first I did not in the least understand what he was driving at. Then it came to me that perhaps he feared I might be influenced by what an older woman like Mrs. Fairchild would say about by divorce. I smiled to myself to think how he loved me, and how afraid he was of losing me, and how comforted me. Although when I answered his letter I made no reference to his advice that I allow no one to interfere in my affairs.

(Tomorrow — A Period of Depression.)

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