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AN UTTERLY SILLY MOVEMENT

The people of the State of Oregon are patriotic. They are willing to make any sacrifice necessary to the winning of the war, to adding to the health and comfort of the boys on the battle front or to aid the allies. They will put up their last dollar and expend the last drop of their blood if necessary in order to defeat the Hun and keep civilization a boon for the world. It is because they are willing to do this that objection is made to the efforts of State Food Director Ayre to put the people of this state on a wheatless basis simply for his own aggrandizement and to get himself in the limelight. The State of Oregon has less than one per cent of the population of the United States, yet this trifling portion of the whole is to be put on a wheatless basis by this self-appointed dictator. If Mr. Hoover will ask the entire nation to go on a wheatless ration Oregon will comply cheerfully as will, no doubt, all the other states. Its citizens will cut their rations to the bone if needed, not only of wheat but meats, sugar, anything, if that is what is asked of it along with the balance of the country. To select one person out of about 125, and ask that person to go on a wheatless ration while the other 124 do nothing of the kind, is as silly as it is discriminatory. The amount of wheat that could be saved by this state going wheatless for four months, or 120 days, would just equal the nation going wheatless one day. That is what the asinine food director of this state is asking of its people. He is asking Oregon to bear this deprivation in a vicarious way for four months to save the balance of the country depriving themselves for one day. There is something about Mr. Ayre's think box that needs fixing and Hoover should send him to the dry dock. He would achieve a little cheap notoriety at the expense of the people of the entire state. The country has too many of that kind of official patriots who place their little personal vanities over and above the rights of the balance of the people.

NON-ESSENTIALS MUST GO

The war cost this year will be \$24,000,000,000 according to the estimates of Secretary McAdoo. The total earnings of the nation is placed at \$60,000,000,000. To meet the demands of the war will require a turning over to the government of 40 per cent of these entire earnings. For this reason it is held that we must get along without the non-essentials. We can quit buying many things that we are accustomed to having, and the government will probably curtail the manufacturing of many of these things. The auto production will be one of the first to feel the hand of authority. The conservation of coal is one of the great objects and the closing of factories making non-essentials, no matter what, will follow to save fuel for the coming winter. It is expected that the taking of men from their ordinary pursuits for war purposes will in another year make labor so scarce that the making of non-essentials will be dropped voluntarily. Scarcity of money will also force the consumer to refuse to buy them.

Someone back at Washington has seen a great light. Instead of penalizing the newspapers, it is now proposed to assist them in every way possible so that they will be able to do their part in sustaining the government and backing it with fullest advertisements as to its needs. It is suggested that advertising will decrease and that the newspapers will have to get more from their subscription lists and this means that they will have to increase the subscription price. They must do this if the prediction about the decrease in advertising proves true, or they must pocket their losses, if they can, and run in debt more and more until the war ends.

Tomorrow is the one day on which the war will be forgotten for most of the day by the small boy at least, for the big circus will be here. Many of the old folks who are forced to attend to take care of little Johnny and Susie will also forget the dreadful sacrifices being made on the other side of the Atlantic, at least for a little while.

If the reports are not exaggerated the slaughter of the Germans on the west front is terrific. It is regrettable that this slaughter must take place, but then it is forced on mankind to protect itself and the priceless civilization that has been built up within the last 1,500 years. Americans entered the war not for dislike of the German people but for horror at the methods used by them in their effort to enslave the world. We are not killing Germans from hatred, we are not killing Germans for the love of killing, for that is the thing furthest from our desires. We are killing Germans in France because the German people forced by their over-lords and misled by false education have run amuck on the world, and it is necessary to kill them because they are a menace to all the balance of the world.

When Kaiser Bill threatened to punish Americans in Germany if a relative of his interned in this country was not exchanged, Secretary Lansing called his bluff by saying there were more German citizens by far in this country than Americans in Germany, and he hoped before the German boss undertook anything of this kind to take into consideration that he might be doing something he later would regret.

Porto Ricans do not take German atrocities as calmly as do Americans, and when the sinking of the Carolina was reported with the loss of several Porto Rican lives, the populace of San Juan stoned the houses of German residents and otherwise showed their resentment. Not being able to scotch the snake that bit them, they quite naturally took a club to the balance of the snake family wherever they ran across them.

The American people are fast arriving at the conclusion that no peace can be made with Prussia that does not include payment in full for every ship and every cargo sunk by the submarines, and this in addition to indemnity for those whose relatives were murdered in the sinking of the Lusitania and other vessels which were sent down in violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

The submarines along the Atlantic coast are not reaping a very abundant harvest the last few days. It may be there are not so many ships afloat along the coast for them to sink, and it may be they have run the length of their string and are off for more supplies. It is possible also that they have taken the hunch that now is a pretty good time to duck and skip.

A leading German newspaper suggests that it is a proper time now to "offer" the allies peace. That is an idea the junkers want to get out of their minds. When the allies are ready to talk peace it will be when Germany "asks" for it and this with tears in her eyes. Germany can't offer the allies anything just now that they will accept.

General Foch is continuing his policy of swapping with Hindenburg, trading ground for men. The question is has he ground enough to last until the Hun runs out of trading material?

The United States marines are always supposed to be located right where hades is most likely to erupt, and they seem to be making tradition good along the famous river Marne.

Prussian leaders have told their soldiers the Americans would not fight. Now they have the opportunity, they should "tell it to the marines."

Rippling Rhymes

by Walt Mason

WRITE A LETTER



WALT MASON

Write a letter to a soldier when you haven't much to do; it will brace some homesick fellow who is feeling pretty blue. Oh, our boys are lion-hearted, and they'll whip their weight in snakes, but they have their lonesome moments when their hearts are full of aches; there are hours when they are longing for the homes so far away, and the girls they left behind them, and the parents old and gray; and a letter full of sunshine makes their melancholy shrink--therefore get your pen in action, with a demijohn of ink. Write a letter to a soldier, full of cheerfulness and joy; let the sob stuff go to thunder--it won't help a lonesome boy. Tell the soldier you are betting he will make the Teuton fly, tell him all his hunky-dory, and the goose is hanging high. Tell him all his friends are banking on the big things he'll achieve, let him know he's not forgotten since he took his final leave. Write a letter to a soldier ere you go to bed tonight; some poor chap is tired of waiting for the letter you don't write. It will take you fifteen minutes such a letter to compose, and you'll hearten up a soldier when he's billed to face the foe. Make it bright and brave and breezy, full of courage, smiles and snap, show the confidence you're feeling in the outcome of the scrap, and some soldier boy will bless you as he takes his little gun, and prepares to shoot the gizzard from a lewd, immoral Hun.

The Woman Who Changed

By JANE PHELPS

A CONTRETEMPS.

I received a note from Julia Collins. "I am delighted that you and George are to go when I do. I really dreaded going alone. Another one of those 'getting old' signs you talk about, I suppose I shall try to run over and take tea with you some day while George is absent"--and much more. In the note, she had used "George" four times. Did she do it purposely, to annoy me, or did she use it unthinkingly? I showed the note to Mrs. Sexton and asked her the same question. "Give her the benefit of the doubt," she told me. The day after receiving her note, Celeste announced Merton Gray and Mrs. Collins at the same time. I couldn't understand. Had they come together? But I had no time to speculate. "When the cat's away, the mice will play!" Mrs. Collins said, after she had greeted me and I had spoken to Merton. "Meaning that because George is away, Mr. Gray called?" I asked, rather putting her out of countenance. I suppose she thought I would avoid the innuendo. "I told Mr. Gray I wouldn't whisper it, so he could come right along with me." "I am very glad he came," I replied calmly. Mrs. Sexton joins us. "So am I!" Unperceived by me Mrs. Sexton had come into the room. "How do you do, Julia? And I am very glad to see you, Mr. Gray. I have something pleasant to tell you." "Indeed! I shall be delighted to listen," Merton replied. "Mrs. Howard's portrait has created a great furore. I have heard of at least two who will beg for sittings, when they return in the fall, although as Mrs. Edgar said: 'they can't hope to have so lovely a portrait as that beautiful Mrs. Howard.' Don't blush, my dear! You aren't to blame for being handsome."

"You shouldn't praise children. It makes them disagreeable," Julia Collins said. "At least, that is what I was taught." "Were you praised?" I asked in pretended innocence. Merton screamed with laughter. "Look out, Mrs. Collins! You have met your match in repartee. I never knew anyone quicker to take one up than is Mrs. Howard. I speak from experience." Mrs. Sexton changed the subject, and for the rest of her call, everything was smooth and agreeable. When Mrs. Collins rose to go, Merton said: "As we came here together, I will accompany you." Then he explained that they had met in the lobby of the hotel. I was delighted that it was so--that no prearranged engagement had existed. George returns after an accident. George was coming the next day. Had it not been that Mrs. Collins was going with us, I should have been delighted. But to have her as a companion was not alluring. It was time for George to come. The train had been one some twenty minutes. Time, in plenty, for him to go to the hotel, I waited, looking from the window. But instead of my husband, I saw a messenger hurrying along the street. At once, I was seized with a premonition of trouble. "Celeste, Celeste!" I called. "If that boy has a message for me, bring it here at once!" "Oui, Madame!" As I feared, it was for me. Celeste brought it to me at once. "An accident to the train! An accident, George!" The reaction was so great, I nearly fainted. Celeste brought me a glass of wine, and hung over me with so much solicitude that I finally succeeded in pulling myself together. I called downstairs to the hotel office to ask if they had heard any details. "Several killed, many hurt," the clerk told me. "I hope Mr. Howard was not on the train!" "He was, but is unhurt. He wired me," then I added, "If you hear anything further, please let me know." I wondered if George had told me the truth. If he really were unhurt, or if he had sent the wire to keep me from worrying! Finally I determined to go down to the station and see what I could find out. Several people were before me. Among them I saw Julia Collins. What was she doing there? Suddenly, I heard her say: "George Howard is on that train! I came to hear if he had been injured. He is a very old friend, you know." I turned and raced back to the hotel. What, right had she to go to look after my husband? What right had she to know what train he was expected. (Tomorrow--A Widening Rift)

HUGE GERMAN LOSSES SINCE OFFENSIVE BEGUN

Military Experts Calculate that 660,000 Are Out of Action

By Henry Wood

(United Press staff correspondent)
With the French Armies in the Field, June 12--German casualties in the big offensive to date, according to scientific military calculations, total at least 660,000. Having engaged 280 divisions in the original Picardy-Flanders offensive, 53 divisions in the Marne drive and twenty so far between Montdidier and Noyon, the Germans have thus employed a total of 333 divisions (3,996,000 men) since March 21. Military experts estimate the average enemy loss at least 2000 men to a division. With a maximum of 210 divisions (2,520,000 men) on the west front, the above total means that a great number of divisions have been engaged two or three times, while the Germans still possess more than thirty fresh divisions (300,000 men) which have not yet been used. Under the present organization of the German army in the west, the cream of the army, both officers and men, is concentrated in Von Hutier's "shock army." This army is counted upon to deliver initial blows with irresistible force, permitting less able troops to pass through the breach thus created. The "shock army" consisted originally of 25 divisions (300,000 men). It opened the drives against Amiens and Chateau-Thierry with heavy losses. It has encountered even more terrific losses in the present drive, five divisions (60,000 men) being replaced on the first day alone. Since the beginning of the war the consumption of German man power has never been so great as it has been in the last few months. Recent terrific losses have already precipitated a crisis in German effectiveness. They are filling up their depleted ranks from auxiliary troops which heretofore had been exempted on account of age or wounds.

TELL HOME FOLKS THEY WILL NEVER BE ASHAMED OF US

Message Sent Back From France by Soldier Boys at the Front

St. Paul, Minn., June 12--"Tell the folks at home that they never will be ashamed of us." This was the message given by American soldiers in France to members of the American Federation of Labor mission which has just returned from Europe. The report of that mission was read before the 38th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor yesterday. "Mothers of America need feel no worry as to watchful care being taken of their boys," the report said. High praise was directed at the morality and morale of the American soldiers over there. "American soldiers are as sanitary engineers, sent to France to rid the country of pestilence," the report continued. "They are thoroughly capable of doing what they are there to do. We left the American army with confidence and pride. "Germany's greatest antagonist is the determination of a free people to remain free. There is a grim and unyielding determination on the part of all people to win. These soldiers feel that war is their job. They may be slain but they never will be crushed into defeat. "America's food restrictions are minor and trifling compared to restrictions in England and France. It is the duty of every American to conserve as much as possible, so the food supply for our brave soldiers can be as generous as possible. The reading of the report of a congratulatory telegram from President Wilson and messages from W. F. Gifford and many other officers of the national council of defense occupied the morning session. President Wilson's telegram commended the federation's support of the administration "not only on the battle fields but in the factories and shipyards." The message said that "no intrigues of the enemy will be able to divide our loyalty in this crisis." Four delegates who voted against the adoption of the labor mission's report were energetically hissed. "Does President Gompers know whether these four men ever uttered sentiments in accord with the principles of the American Federation of Labor?" Delegate Dobson shouted as the four dissenting votes were cast. Delegate Schlessinger, New York, led the opposition to the adoption of the report. Delegates from the gas workers and oil workers of California, from the Georgia Federation of Labor and for the United Trades Labor assembly of Louisville, were seated, after protests were overruled. Resolutions condemning profiteering in essentials during the war were introduced today. A financial report showed that the federation has bought \$30,000 in liberty bonds and \$10,000 in Canadian victory bonds. Anthony McAndrews reported that \$2,510.64 has been collected to send tobacco bearing the union label to American soldiers in France.

WONDERFUL RECOVERY FROM INDIGESTION

Port Townsend Man Could Not Eat Much, Now Eats Hot Bread, Clams or Anything He Wants

Port Townsend, Wash.--Hundreds of people know how Charles Witte used to suffer from indigestion, yet today he can, to use his own words, "digest anything an ostrich can digest." Mr. Witte says: "I tried all kinds of medicines for indigestion without obtaining relief. I heard of Bi-nesia and bought a 50c bottle and it gave me relief right away. I felt a great deal better. It is the only thing that has done me any good and I cannot praise it too highly. Before I began using Bi-nesia I could not digest much; now I digest hot bread, clams or any kind of food; in fact, anything that an ostrich can digest. Before I began using Bi-nesia I misery after every meal; now I do not have any pain and I feel fine. I want to say to all sufferers from indigestion: Just try Bi-nesia and I am sure that you will never regret it. I know that it has done for me and I know it will do the same for you." Bi-nesia, the remarkable preparation which has done so much for Mr. Witte and thousands of others is obtainable of leading druggists everywhere in both powder and tablet form at 50c and each package contains a binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back. In fact, your own druggist, a man whom you personally know, stands back of that guarantee and is authorized to say to you: "Eat a hearty meal of the good things you like then take Bi-nesia. If it fails you can have your money back and the trial will cost you nothing." Don't wait, don't delay. Get Bi-nesia today and experience as did Mr. Witte the pleasure of eating without fear of pain and suffering to follow.

Writes From Prince Albert; Say Crop Prospects Good

The city of Prince Albert, in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, experienced a rather chilly month of May, according to W. O. Radkey in a letter to the Capital Journal. He writes that the country experienced a snow fall of six inches on May 24 with the ground freezing an inch deep one night, and a minimum temperature of 24 above. Regarding crop prospects and food conservation in the province of Saskatchewan he writes: "Prospects for a good crop are fine. The only garden vegetables coming up as late as June 4 are onions. The only restrictions on wheat flour here are in hotels and restaurants where no more than two ounces of wheat products may be served at one meal to each person. In private homes, there is no restriction on wheat flour except you cannot purchase more than two weeks ahead of your actual needs. Sugar the same--no restrictions on meat." "Very life of the nation" President Wilson wired congratulations to the 38th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. The telegram to Samuel Gompers read: "Please convey to the 38th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic support which the members of your organization have given to the war program of the nation in the past year, not only in the trenches and on the battle fields where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and shipyards or workshops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen."

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