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Editor and Publisher

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## RUSSIAN SITUATION BRIGHTENS.

The Russian situation, thanks to Prussian arrogance is becoming more favorable to the allies, and this rapidly. In Ukraine the peasants, driven to desperation by the taking of their grain by the Germans, the overrunning of their country by Prussian soldiers, and the shooting down of all who resist German authority, are resorting to retaliation and resistance. Although practically unarmed they have bested the Germans in many small encounters, and have wreaked terrible vengeance on them whenever possible. The Germans despite the "solemn treaty" of Brest-Litovsk have sent their armies through Ukraine territory and have taken possession of it. They announced but recently that German safety and the stability of the government required the disarming of all the inhabitants. This course with a country with which they had just made a treaty of peace shows what other countries can expect and it shows also what tactless masters the Germans are. They do not know how to conciliate, to make friends, but rely on brute force, and deceit instead.

In Russia proper the conditions are about the same as in Ukraine, with a new government rapidly in the making. The western and northern provinces are getting together, having had a sufficiency of Lenine and Trotsky and the bolsheviks, and are preparing to again turn their strength against the Prussian. They have found as have the Ukrainians, that a German promise is like a German treaty, absolutely worthless. They see plainly that they must either get from under German domination, or become in time a German state. The provinces of Archangel, Vologda and some others have given notice that they will welcome allied aid and the help of allied armies on Russian soil. This will greatly simplify matters as heretofore the allies have been afraid of arousing the enmity of the Russians by sending troops to aid them. German propaganda has instilled into some Russian minds that once the allies got into Russia they could never be got out, and that they would simply own and control Russia. These misguided ones are awakening to the fact that the conditions described are following German help, that their country is being taken possession of by Germany, and that even now to take her grip from the Russian throat will require the aid of these same allies. It is possible by next year Russia will be back in the fighting again at least enough to compel Germany to maintain a large army on the eastern front. If this is done the task of trouncing the kaiser next spring will be made much easier.

The dispatches today state that Ukraine is preparing for desperate resistance, and already an army of 800,000 men is available as soon as it can be armed. The German press recognizes the gravity of the situation, saying the Ukraine government has become reliant enough to tear up the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and intimates that another declaration of war against the Russians is imminent, and apparently unavoidable.

Germany has called on Austria for help on her western front. This shows the weight of the blow that has landed on her, and also her inability to further increase her own armies. Austria is a weak reed to lean on, and if such weight is placed on it it will break. With troubles of her own in Italy, and an ever increasing menace from the revived Russia, the possibilities of aid from her for Germany are limited. It will require all her men and aid from Germany besides if she is to meet a new enemy along her own frontier.

The consolidation commission has reported, and on the face of its report has done little except to change the form of government without reducing the commissions and offices. The governor is given more powers, which at present is a sad mistake. In fact the situation seems to be that the commission to consolidate the commissions and offices has simply traded off the old dog for two pups.

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## SWEDEN WOULD GRAB:

Finland assumes a high tone toward Sweden, insisting that the claim of the latter to the Aland Islands is without foundation, and asserting "she will never give them up unless through war or the decision of the allies." From this it looks as though Sweden will have to fight if she gets possession of the islands, for with Sweden's strong pro-German sympathies, it is not likely she will be given anything after the war, as a reward for her faithfulness to the democracy of the world. Finland, on the other hand, is showing her sympathies are with the allies and is trying to play fair. She can snap her fingers with impunity at Sweden, for the latter has shown by her tame submission to German ruthlessness that there is no fight in her. More than half her merchant marine has been sunk by the German submarines and she submits to it like a slave to his master. Time was when Sweden knew how to resent an insult and to avenge an injury, but that was years ago, and she has apparently forgotten that there is such a thing as self defense, and that it is better to suffer defeat rather than ignomy. What Sweden will get from the powers she can put in her eye and suffer no pain thereby.

At last it looks as though the criminal career of William D. Haywood was to come to an end. For years he has been in the limelight, and always in connection with something of a criminal character. There is little doubt in the minds of those who followed his trial for the murder of Governor Stuenenberg, that he was guilty of the crime, though the jury found otherwise. Since that he has been connected with many things for their object the defiance of the law, and the destruction of the government. In his present trial the evidence is such that he apparently cannot avoid its effects and stands a more than good chance of getting inside some prison, a place he is eminently qualified to adorn. When he arrives there it will be time to put out the light for the vilest sinner will have returned to the place that should be his permanent home.

The German restaurant keeper of Portland, who threw a bucket of water on a lot of newsboys because they cried their papers in front of his place, announcing a German defeat, certainly gave no aid or comfort to the enemy but he showed where his sympathies lie. His act will have about as much to do with winning the war for Germany as that of those pro-Germans who carry their feelings to the extent of refusing to turn their clocks ahead to correspond with the time adopted by the country. It shows great love for the Fatherland, and an astonishing deficiency of common sense.

The United States has served notice on Lenine and his fellow Germans in the bolshevik government that they must explain their recent actions in threatening war and in arresting the American consuls. It is not at all improbable that a state of war may be declared to exist between this government and the bolshevik rule in Russia.

One of the really amusing things of the war is Turkey and Bulgaria quarreling over territory promised each by Germany, as a bribe for entering the war. As there is not the slightest chance of either ever getting it, the friends of freedom can sit back and smile while the dupes of the kaiser get at each others throats over the plunder.

## Rippling Rhymes

by Walt Mason

### THE KAISER.

The kaiser makes me wear old duds, and drink the cheaper grade of suds, and smoke punk torches that, afire, taste like a shoe or rubber tire. Oh, once I always bought the best; I had an ample treasure chest; I drew on Cuba for cheroots, and sent to Lunnon for my boots; a Paris triumph was my hat; the kaiser put a stop to that. I buy my things in pawnshops now; a battered derby shades my brow; a suit of mohair drapes my frame--the hanged old war lord is to blame. I used to scan the bill of fare and choose the richest viands there; a big planked steak was just my size, topped off with divers kinds of pies. Now to a chophouse I repair, and eat the cheapest victuals there; they will not let me have a steak, they have no flour to make a cake, they dole out sugar with a spoon, and cut in halves the luscious prune. The kaiser's hand is everywhere; it even grips the bill of fare. The kaiser's landed on our shore, his shadow darkens every door. Your every care and every ill you may charge up to Kaiser Bill. And he'll o'ershadow every heart until we wipe him off the chart; all other chores we must eschew until that mighty task's put through.

## Government Wants One Thousand Men

Chicago, Aug. 14.—One thousand men are wanted by the government for the air service department of army for work as airplane mechanics, carpenters, coppersmiths, electricians fabric workers, instrument repairmen magnet

repairmen, motorcycleists, motor mechanics and cabinet makers. Men of draft age only will be accepted. Applicants having the fundamentals training in any of the above named trades will be inducted into the service through their draft boards after making application and taking the required examinations.

Journal Want Ads Pay

## THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

**THE WEDDING DAY.**  
**CHAPTER V.**  
The day Ruth and Brian were married dawned bright and beautiful. Awake with the first peep of day, Ruth ran to the window, and, leaning out, said happily:  
"Happy is the bride the sun shines on!" then called Mamma to draw her bath.  
"What for ye all up so early?" the old woman grumbled, coming in with her cap all awry. "I don't thought ye was sick, calling me befo I had my cap on."  
"No Rachel! I'm not sick, I'm going to be married to the man I love and I am very happy! I want to get dressed quickly and get out of doors. I never would get married in any month but October! See the sun on the golden trees, Rachel, isn't it lovely?"  
"What you call them trees gold for? They ain't no gold. They is just gittin ready to die, them leaves is, just like old Rachel will when her baby goes away."  
"Nonsense! Hasn't Brian said I could and for you, soon? Come, don't look so distressed. One would think you were never going to see me again!" and, taking hold of the nurse, Ruth danced her around the room until she was out of breath.  
"Dar, child, what you all tryin' to do? Kill yo ole mammy?"  
"No, make you stop grumbling so that I can have my bath."  
Rachel went into the bathroom to prepare everything for her young mistress' morning bath, as she had ever since Ruth, a child of ten, had come to "The Terrace" (as the place was named) to live. The running water drowned her grumbling, but it could not prevent her giving her thoughts expression:  
**FOR THE LAST TIME.**  
"Who want to git her bath ready, lak I does? She ain't no call to go away up thar along with him wid' out me, that she ain't. What he thinkin' of, anyway. Thar ain't no niggers up thar, only poor white trash niggers. They ain't worth nothin' in them kind. I reckon she'll be sendin' fer old Rachel mighty soon when she gets one of them a waitin' on her." Then, "Come, missy Ruth, yo bath am ready."  
"All right!" the clear voice answered. "Are you good-natured agin, Mammy? If ye're not, I'll put you in with all your clothes on, you see if I don't."  
"Yes, yes' good-natured. I was jes thinkin' about them pore white trash kind of niggers yo will get up north to wait on yo all. Yo will be a sendin' fer old Rachel mighty soon, so you needn't be makin' threats to throw me in dat tub."  
"It isn't a threat, it's a promise!"

## HENRY CLEWS REJOICES OVER GOOD WAR NEWS

New York, August 10, 1918.—Good news comes from the front. The war tide is rising rapidly in our favor every day and is as rapidly falling against the enemy. The morale of the enemy is now lower than at any time of the war, while with the allies the contrary is conspicuously true. Apparently the British and French have launched a new offensive with special success. Germany has made three stupendous drives on the west, all of which have been flat failures, accomplishing nothing but grasping sections of territory which she cannot hold and will be of no permanent advantage. American troops have already made a splendid exhibition of fighting qualities, and Germany will soon realize what to expect when our millions of ardent and fearless young soldiers reach the front in larger force. The German high command had hoped to obtain a decision before their arrival, but failed, and today victory for the allies is not so very far distant. Our government is wisely making full preparations for an army of immense size, five millions or more. This is the kind of argument which Germany best understands and which is sure to hasten allied victory. There is no need for special anxiety about the monetary outlook. All that is necessary is to understand the situation and then make necessary adjustments. The nation has one great purpose in view, winning the war, and every energy must be turned in that direction. The truth is, there is a tremendous pressure for credit upon the banks. High prices for commodities, labor, etc., fully tax their resources, and the expansion of credit has been very considerable. Crops are moving faster than usual; and with fixed prices there are no inducements for farmers to hold their grain. Business requirements are unusually heavy; and the interior banks are well loaned up. It is self-evident, therefore, that there must be some curtailment of credit, especially in view of the approaching preparations for the next liberty loan. During the new fiscal year the government will require immense quantities of money; one-third from taxes, and two-thirds in bonds or other obligations. Such huge demands will, of course, impose additional burdens upon the banks and the money market. Our banks are in sound position; our banking resources are quite equal to the enormous strain, and behind all we have the federal reserve system, which has almost accomplished miracles in marshalling and utilizing the country's credit facilities. Money and credit, like other commodities, will probably rise high for some time to come; but the process of equalization operates constantly and tends to equalize matters. There is also compensation in the fact that nearly all of the money required to be raised by the government will be spent in the United States, stimulating war industries beyond the most sanguine expectations. Heat, vacations and war activities intensified the inertia prevailing in the financial district. In addition, the Street feels the absence of many active and able personalities who formerly infused varying degrees of life into the stock market, but who have patriotically gone to the war or are otherwise engaged in helping their country. It is universally anticipated that with the coming of peace there will be a great revival of activity in the financial district in the way of launching new enterprises, that were necessarily postponed, and in the new adjustments and work of reconstruction that will place heavy demands upon industry and finance for years to come. Present inertia in the stock market is also much increased by the scarcity of time money and restraints upon speculation imposed by the banks which are already beginning to husband their resources for the next loan which is but a few weeks distant. Activity was further restricted by disposition to await more definite information concerning the new revenue bill, which is now being drafted by the house ways and means committee and is likely to meet with not a few changes in the Senate. Delay in the new contract between the government and the railroads was another cautionary influence. It is believed that a contract dealing fairly with investors will ultimately be reached; for the administration has been fair and liberal in nearly all its arrangements with capital; and there is no reason to assume that it will be otherwise in the case of the railroads. That several of the large railroad systems should postpone action upon dividends, not earned in the last quarter, is evidence of prudence rather than distrust. In this connection, it is worth noting that the British railroads, which like our own were taken over from their owners by the government, are reporting good earnings and increasing their dividends; the Midland, Great Eastern and other companies, having increased their pay-



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ments. Our industrial shares continue to be market leaders, especially the steels, though the uncertainty as to new taxes is a general handicap to speculative operations. Price fixing of commodities also acts as a deterrent. Copper was fixed at 26c until November 1; a price that is generally profitable to producers except the high cost concerns. Here the government assumed a liberal course of action. Cotton manufacturers are now coming more closely under the price fixing regime in staples. The August government crop report was in some respects a disappointment owing to the July damage resulting from drought and other unfavorable conditions. But July and August are usually months of deterioration and further damage might occur, except to wheat, the harvest for which will soon be ended. The government figures for this year's crop are 878,000,000 bushels of wheat, compared with 650,000,000 last year and 2,908,000,000 bushels of corn, compared with 3,159,000,000 bushels a year ago. While these figures have fallen below early expectations, they are still much above the average. For the present at least financial operations should be conducted upon strictly conservative lines. This is a time to strengthen resources and "hold fast" until approach of the new fiscal movement that must inevitably come with the new dawn. Much depends upon war news which at this writing is decidedly encouraging.

## Business License Tax Adopted By Committee

Washington, Aug. 14.—The house ways and means committee was trying to come to some compromise with the treasury plan for an 80 per cent war profit rate, leaving excess profit rates as they are. The majority of the committee is in favor of raising excess profit rates. Secretary McAdoo may come before the whole committee to explain his position, but it is more likely that the differences will be thrashed out in conference with Chairman Kitchin. The committee also adopted a business license tax. Retail establishments doing more than \$2000 worth of business a year must pay a tax of \$10 annually all professional men, except preachers and teachers, are also taxed \$10 a year, and wholesale establishments doing a business of more than \$200,000 a year will bear a tax of \$25 annually. An additional 10 per cent is levied on all jewelry made in whole or in part of platinum. The other jewelry tax is 10 per cent.

## Mediation Committee For Garment Workers

Washington, Aug. 14.—Secretary Baker has appointed three referees in the dispute between the cloak, skirt and dress manufacturers and the International Garment Workers union, at the request of both parties. Baker has sent a communication to the president of the union requesting that their differences be submitted to a board of referees for final settlement. Among conditions imposed by the secretary were: The workers now on strike should return to duty; referees shall have no power to make any changes in the methods of manufacture; wages shall be fixed for a period of eight months; the award shall date back to August 1 and there shall be no further strike or lock-outs.



A VACATION FROCK OF NATURAL COLORED LINEN—When mother chooses a frock for little ones, her choice falls upon this natural colored linen one with hand crocheted in brown on waist cuff and collar. Copyright, Underwood & Underwood