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

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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL
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FOCH IS HINDENBURG'S MASTER.

The situation on the western front becomes daily brighter. This not so much because of the steady gains made, as for the demonstration that Foch has taken the Hindenburg measure, and is showing himself the latter's superior. It is rather a paradox, but Foch is making the German retreat much slower than it would be if Hindenburg was left entirely alone. That distinguished military leader wants nothing so badly as to remove his army from where it is to some point further back where it can dig in and try to defend itself. General Foch is hard hearted and will not permit this. He is forcing the Germans to maintain a great rear-guard battle continuously. In order to fall back Hindenburg has to withdraw his heavy artillery first leaving only machine guns to hold the allies back while getting it to a safe place. It is when he leaves his armies in this shape that Foch strikes. The result is that the German losses are severe, far greater than those of the allies. By this plan Foch will have the Teutons greatly weakened when they reach their old line and unable to do anything except make a defensive fight. This is what makes the situation brighter than at any time since the war began. The Hun's power has passed the peak, and is on the down grade, while his enemies are increasing at a rate that will soon give them double his strength. While the British and French are doing all the fighting, and beating the enemy back without any special help from the Americans other than their holding a large sector of the front, it is no doubt part of Foch's plan to keep the Americans out of it and hold them for a mighty stroke when the occasion offers. When they are again sent into the fight at full strength there is going to be some interesting reading matter in the German papers, if they print the full news. Foch is using the same tactics the coyote uses on the town dog, when he gets his head pointed one way the coyote, which always fights in pairs, gets busy at the end that is not watching, and when the surprise causes the dog to turn suddenly, the other coyote takes a snap at the unguarded point. He is keeping Hindenburg busy changing ends, and will eventually wear him out.

The Oregonian does not take kindly to the proposed consolidation measure prepared by Professor Mathews of Illinois, which makes the governor the autocrat of the state. That statement in the professor's report that the Oregon voters do not know enough to elect their officers, and that the governor should take the job off their hands does not fit well in the average Oregonian's thinker. As the professor was imported by the governor for the purpose of fixing things he evidently undertook to fix them in a manner that would suit his employer. No matter how much the governor may long for the position of Pook Bah, it will not be given him. The state got along reasonably well before the gentleman from Corvallis discovered how bad the form of government was, and how much the people needed him to do their voting for them and "relieve them of a burden they are not qualified to bear."

Prussian militarists quickly discovered that bombing unarmed cities was against all rules of civilized warfare, when their own cities were receiving the bombs. Before that it was perfectly legitimate, because it was the allies' cities that were being bombed. However they will have to take the medicine they prescribed for others, even though it becomes necessary to hold their noses while inserting the spoon into unwilling Teuton mouths.

Sweden having found that Spain could pull the feathers in the German eagle's tail, plucks up her courage and insists on being treated the same as Spain. Both these countries evidently now look upon the kaiser as licked. That is where they differ from some of the smaller nations that did not wait until certain they were on the winning side before declaring themselves. Little Liberia declared war as soon as she learned the United States had done so.

A "FRIENDLY DEMAND."

According to yesterday's dispatches, the "friendly demands" made on the Shipping Board by shipyard workers for a dollar an hour pay, had, and has behind it, a threat of a strike to enforce the demand. The law passed by the senate yesterday may put a bug in that mess of dumplings and will certainly do so if the house adopts the senate amendments, concerning "work or fight". The Cummins amendment provides that workers may strike, but if they do must submit their demands to a board of arbitration and return to work pending a decision or accept the other horn of the dilemma, and take their place in the army. The new bill does not conscript labor but it puts a check on strikes, and compels obedience to the decision of the board of arbitrators. The bill will become a law none too soon. One of the peculiarities of the situation is that the shipyard employers do not care what wages are paid, and are indeed interested in having wages made as high as possible for the reason that they get ten per cent above cost and the more a ship costs the more money the shipyard employer makes. The system is a bribe to employers to make the cost as great as possible. Of course there are many shipbuilders who will not take advantage of this provision, but among so many, it is a dead certainty there are some who will. There are men so constituted that if they were making 500 per cent a month profit they would think up some crooked scheme to double it. This class will be found among shipbuilders as well as in most other pursuits. As a matter of fact there is more or less profiteering in all classes, labor not being exempt any more than capital.

The socialist members of the German reichstag are now required to submit copies of any speeches they may intend to make, to the military authorities. This is done, it is claimed, lest the speeches contain something calculated to dishearten the German people and worry the militarists. Fancy an American congressman submitting his speeches to the war department for permission to make them. This shows the militarists dare not let the German people hear any discussion of conditions confronting them.

The bolsheviks, and the Teuton prisoners in Siberia who are fighting for them get whipped every time they run up against the Czecho-Slovaks or anyone else that has a gun. At Archangel the Red Guards, a murderous gang under the direction of the Bolsheviki, got tangled with the allied troops and are still pointed toward Petrograd.

YOUNG MEN WHO ENTER WILLAMETTE WILL BE PART OF GREAT ARMY

Will Be Paid \$30 a Month—Must Live in Barracks In Camp.

Young men who enter Willamette university this fall and enlist as members of the students' army training corps will be paid by the government \$30 a month. They will become in fact part of the great army, with the privilege of continuing their studies while being given their military training.

According to the plans as outlined at the meeting recently held at the Presidio between representatives of the war department and universities of the north west, and discussed today by Dr. Carl Gregg Doney, the students' army training corps men will live in barracks with the same as any army organization and be subject at all times to rigid military discipline.

This will mean that even the boys whose homes are in Salem will be obliged to live the regulation army life, eating and sleeping in barracks with lights out each night at 10 o'clock. The \$30 that the government will pay each student will be partly used in paying his share of maintaining the barracks to wash dishes and scrub floors.

But how was she to go at it? She looked thru the advertisements in the papers; but there seemed to be a peculiar lack of decorators wanted. Suppose, after all, she could find no one to employ her? The thought fixed her determination not to talk of her plan to Brian until it had materialized.

"He would laugh at me,—perhaps," she said to herself.

That night Brian complained of his dinner. Ruth knew she had not taken as much pains as usual; her mind was upon other things. The steak was overdone, the potatoes soggy.

"It seems to me when you don't have anything else to do, you might cook the mounds so a man could eat them," he said impatiently. Things had been discouraging at the office. He was tired and hungry, and the badly cooked, unappetizing dinner added to the last straw to his discontent.

"If I had something else to do, he wouldn't expect me to cook," Ruth thought, but said nothing. At another time his impatience would have made her weep; but now her mind was taken up with other things. She was sorry, of course, that Brian didn't enjoy his dinner; but she never would be a good housekeeper. He might as well understand it. Perhaps it might make him more willing she should try to earn money, and hire some one who could cook to please him.

"Try the coffee, Brian. That's good I know."

"Coffee and bread and butter aren't very substantial for a man's dinner, especially if he's tired and hungry," he replied in a milder tone as she carried his plate of steak and potatoes away almost untouched.

"I know, dear. But you see I wasn't raised to be a cook," she replied, laughing at him.

"Not if the time you have spent fussing with paints and paper, changing over rooms and putting on how windows had been spent learning to cook, we might have been more comfortable."

"Why should I spend my time in the kitchen? Aunt had cooks enough."

"You might possibly have learned something."

"Oh, but you don't understand the niggers, Brian. They don't respect white people who do their work."

"Oh, well, never mind. I feel better now. I didn't mean to be cross. This coffee is jandy."

"Yes, aunt said I made delicious coffee."

The dinner over, Brian retired behind his paper; and Ruth, after she had cleared away, looked over her wardrobe trying to decide which dress and hat she had better wear when she started out on the morrow. She had made up her mind. She would go to the interior decorating shops and try to get a position. But she would say nothing to Brian until she was obliged to.

And Brian, when he finished his paper, was so sorry that he had been cross about the dinner, that he proposed they go somewhere and spend the remainder of Mrs. Clayborne's check for a rarebit.

Tomorrow—A Friend of Brian's Tells Ruth She Should Use Her Talent.

Rippling Rhymes

by Walt Mason

BRACE UP.
Cheer up, the heat may take the starch from you, this time o' year, but there will be no heat in March, and March will soon be here. Cheer up, though feeling half way dead, exhausted by the grind; there's always solace just ahead, and history behind. Cheer up, if tired of buying ice, which thins your meagre roll; for soon you will dig up the price for loads of slate and coal. Cheer up if war news shows reverse for armies of our own; the Teuts will strike a whole lot worse than ever we have known. Cheer up if bread is lacking wheat, and long on bran and chaff; the tempting loaf you do not eat means some Hun's epitaph. Cheer up if all our wires seem crossed, and government diseased; believe me, everything's not lost because you are not pleased. Cheer up if Foch is doing things you do not understand; he's out to get some Bulgar kings, and see some kaisers canned. If some discomforts you should know, don't spring a grouchy wheeze; our boys who face the fighting foe don't bask on beds of ease. Cheer up! Let every word and deed be of a hopeful style; cheer up, for other people need the comfort of your smile.

THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

RUTH REBELS AGAINST BRIAN'S PLAN OF SEEKING CHEAPER QUARTERS.

CHAPTER XVII.
It was Wednesday. Brian had said they would start out to hunt cheaper quarters on Sunday. Ruth turned but, then said, as she thought of living in a mess place that the one she had made as attractive as possible; and which, even yet, was an eye-sore to her artistic nature.

She looked at her hands.

"Only back a week, and look at them!" she muttered, holding them up to her gaze. "They look like a scrub-woman's hands already."

Then as she turned to her work, to the homely duties she so despised, her thoughts wandered to the old home in the South. The most trivial things took on wondrous attractions. The scented bath, prepared by mammy Rachel, the flowers on her breakfast tray, the cup of tea served in the late afternoon, all seemed luxuries by contrast with her present conditions; but luxuries she no longer could do without.

"It'll do it!" she exclaimed as she put away the last dish. Then she turned pale at her tenacity.

"Why shouldn't I?" she continued her soliloquy. "Other women do things. I'm sure it's no more degrading than washing pots and pans in a kitchen; even if it is your own kitchen." If what her aunt had told her were true, and she had no doubt it was, her work was as good as any. Of course she wouldn't expect a professional's pay—no until she had proved her ability. But even if she worked for very little to start with, she could use that little to hire a maid, and keep the house.

"Brian shouldn't find fault, if I want to help him," she soothed her conscience, as she recalled his dislike to a woman doing anything outside of the home. Many times she had heard him express his opinion and never had she disagreed with him. For one reason, she had always heard her aunt talk the same way. Then, having been brought up in the way she had been, she had unconsciously absorbed the same ideas herself—to a certain extent. But youth is more pliable, especially feminine youth. And Ruth reasoned that if it was an fault for other women to be faddists, and one that to excuse their breaking into business, it was also perfectly proper to go into business because you hated

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and his board. The young man with prospects of wealth and the young man who has been making his way through the world will be placed absolutely on the same basis in this army life.

Dr. Doney announced today that it was not determined whether the university would build the regulation barracks, or whether some of the buildings now owned by the university would be remodeled for army life. Chancellor Elliott of Montana was in the city today in conference with university officials and the result of this conference has not as yet been announced. Chancellor Elliott is regional director of the educational committee of the war department for the northwest.

When the young man enters the university this fall and enlists in the army students training corps, his pay from the government will be \$30. However, as soon as his draft number is reached by the local exemption board he becomes subject to call at any time, but is permitted to continue his studies. But with the call of his draft number, the government then pays for his board and keep at the barracks. Before his call, from the \$30 a month, he is obliged to pay his share of living in the barracks.

Students may take up any course of study they wish. The army training is just that much additional. This training is that the men may later be sent to the Presidio to complete a course for assignments as officers in the army.

Boys under the age of 18 years, who can pass the examinations to enroll at the university, will also be given the advantages of military training. These younger boys may enroll but not officially enlist until they have reached the age of 18. They will be given military training but receive no pay from the government.

Dr. Doney reports that at the Presidio several of the Willamette boys were asked to apply for commissions, but all decided to return to Salem and continue their studies for the coming year. The government has not as yet announced the name of the officer to be assigned to Willamette university.

THREE AMERICANS

(Continued from page one)

those killed in yesterday's fighting. Brigadier General Cabell commanding the American border forces, is personally conducting negotiations for a settlement of the trouble with the Mexican officers.

Story of the Fight.
Washington, Aug. 28.—The American patrol at Nogales on the Arizona-Mexico borderland stands reinforced today, ready to meet any repetition of yesterday's brush with Mexicans.

Officials here were inclined to regard the incident as of comparatively little importance, except for the fact that it was the first outbreak of any size along the border in a long time. The border is strongly patrolled at all essential points and there is no apprehension as to the extension of the incident. American troops, it was assumed, can cope thoroughly with any raiders.

The war department this forenoon received a full report of the engagement and declared there were reasons for not making it public until later in the day.

A joint investigation of the affair by Mexican and American military authorities is under way and the Mexicans have indicated there will be no further trouble, according to state department word this afternoon.

The department said it proposes no action of its own pending the outcome of the military probe.

Two official telegrams received regarding the Nogales incident were made public today. The first was from Nogales and follows:

"Engagement started 4:10 p. m., brought about by an effort upon the part of American customs guards to halt a suspected smuggler. Man halted at the line and during a conversation with customs men, a man ran out of the depot on the Mexican side of the line and fired at an American sentry coming down the line and wounded him. General firing then started from a cover on the Mexican side. American military guard on duty, from G and H companies of the 35th Infantry, returned the fire from a prostrate skirmish formation, continuing the same all along the line as fresh troops came up. Squads of infantrymen beside the depot on the American side suffered four casualties before their ammunition gave out. Balance of the line is being held by skirmishers, taking advantage of the terrain along the line. Colonel Herman was wounded through the right knee early in the skirmish. Not serious. Casualties at depot on the American side, Corporal Barnes Lotz, company G, 35th Infantry, killed, shot through body; Paul Depped, company H, 35th Infantry, wounded through left hand; Private Hiasitaki, shot through left shoulder. These casualties occurred in detachment under immediate command of Lieutenant Fanning near depot. Firing has now ceased all along the line, following conference between Colonel Herman and Mexican commander at international bridge.

Mexicans ask Truce.
Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 28.—Three soldiers dead, 28 wounded and two civilians in Nogales wounded, was the toll of Americans in last night's battle with Mexican bandits at the border opposite here.

This morning the Americans and Mexican commanders opened a parley at 8 o'clock, which is expected to decide future events. Hostilities ended last night under an agreement by which the Americans evacuated the town of Nogales, Sonora, which they had captured, the Mexicans promising not to fire before 7 o'clock this morning.

When 7 o'clock arrived the Mexicans were not belligerent and arrangements for the parley an hour later were made. In the meantime General Cabell arrived from Douglas with American reinforcements and other American troops arrived from Fort Huachuca. Mexican federal troops were en route to the border from the interior of Mexico to assist in restoring order.

During the fighting Lieutenant Colonel Herman, commanding the troops at Nogales, was severely wounded in the side. He went to the rear for first aid, returned to the field and in a few moments directed his troops in the occupation of Nogales, Sonora.

With the city occupied, the Mexicans offered to declare a truce under which hostilities were ended.

This morning quiet ended.

The American dead are:
Captain J. D. Hungerford, Tenth Cavalry.

Corporal Barney Lotz, Company D, 35th Infantry.

Private W. K. Klint, 35th Infantry.

The fighting started late yesterday when an American sentry halted a party of Mexicans, said to include customs officials, whom he suspected of attempting to smuggle a countryman across the border. The Mexicans opened fire, American troops returned the fire and soon a shower of bullets was raining on both sides of the border.

Ill feeling between Mexican and American customs guards, it was declared here, has existed for days as a result of strict enforcement of passport regulations by both Americans and Mexicans.

Stocks Are Livelier On News From Front

New York, Aug. 28.—The New York Evening Sun says financially: The gratifying news from the battle front, holding out every promise of developments of the greatest import with in the next few days, was unquestionably the paramount influence in today's stock market. The rails moved but little.

Steel assumed its traditional place as leader, crossing 116 to a new high record price for the year in a good demand.

Other steel shares, such as Republic, Lackawanna and Crucible, also made a relatively favorable showing. The specialties attracted attention and issues like C. F. L. Rubber and Hide and Leather preferred were well bought at advanced prices.

The equipment shares were in excellent demand also. Marine referred was slow in starting, but at about mid-day it pushed through 104. American Sumatra Tobacco and General Motors on the other hand suffered sharp reverse.

Senator Ollie James Of Kentucky Dead

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28.—United States Senator Ollie M. James, Kentucky, died at 6:35 a.m. this morning at the Johns-Hopkins hospital here.

For several months the Kentucky senator had been a patient at the hospital suffering from stomach trouble. When he was admitted to the institution it was not believed that he was in any immediate danger, but his condition became critical several weeks ago. Senator James was confident until his last hours that he would recover.

His wife, Mrs. O. M. James, and brother, Edward K. James, were at the bedside when the senator died.

No definite announcement of the funeral arrangements were to be had, but he will probably be buried in the old home cemetery in Kentucky.

The Industrial Club Of The Porter School

The Industrial Club met at the home of S. J. Moser last Friday. The meeting was made more pleasant and interesting by the presence of School Supervisors W. L. Smith and Mrs. M. L. Fulckerson from Salem, who talked to the club members on the various phases of club work in the county. Mrs. Fulckerson is taking Mr. Moser's place, he having entered Uncle Sam's service in July.

The members present were: Clarence Porter, president; Annie Porter, vice-president; Vera Moser secretary; Mildred King, Helen and Chester Manling; Ruth Moser and Ted King—Sylvester Appel.

RICE RIOTS ENDED

London, Aug. 28.—A quarter of a million persons participated in recent rice riots at Osaka, according to dispatches received from that city.

Two hundred and ninety were killed or injured at Osaka, while another 206 casualties were reported at Moji.


At the Minatogawa colliery, 300 miners attacked the commissary August 17 and there were fifty casualties. The population is now quiet.

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