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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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RARE OLD CHINA.

One of the countries in which the world is going to be most interested, when it has time, is China.

While the rest of the world has been largely engaged in the conduct of the great war, China has been in the throes of revolution and civil war herself. She has swept from monarchy to republic. The north has fought the south. Faction has warred on faction. Just now she is at peace, all her various parts being, at least temporarily in harmony.

The change in governmental form in China is most significant of the progress of the world; for that secret, old, mysterious country invented kings and aristocracy, and has remained hide-bound and conservative beyond any other nation in the world.

China was asleep, stupid with old age and opium. But now the voice of youth is heard in the land; railroads will be pushed into territory never before desecrated by the foot of modernity; mines are to be developed and ships built; there is a representative government, crude as yet, but none the less republican in form.

The women have emerged from their obscurity and oppression to education and industrial employment.

Most significant of the change in this ancient, self-centered people, is the report that China contributed \$1,200,000 to the United War Work fund for its work abroad, going over the top with twelve times the quota assigned her.

Studying Y. M. C. A. methods in New York City are several Chinamen who are to go to France and work among the Chinese laborers there.

South America is most frequently mentioned as a fruitful field for United States manufacturers after the war; but an awakened China, beginning to build and to buy, is worth the careful consideration of the American business men.

THE BOGEY WOMAN.

Ever since the call came for women in greater numbers for industrial service, there has been an undercurrent of worry as to what would happen when the men came back, and wanted their jobs. As a matter of fact this, like most worries, was unnecessary.

There is more work than ever to be done throughout the country generally, and so far at least anybody who wants a job can have it without working any injury to anyone, male or female.

Peace industries that were wholly or partially sus-

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

WILHELMINA'S GUEST.

Oh, Wilhelmina, may I not congratulate you on your guest? His merry ways will hit the spot, and give your humdrum life new zest. There's something doing all the time when little Willie is on deck, some fascinating curves in crime, new stunts in arson, death and wreck. He's come to eat your Holland prunes, with you he'll rest and break his fast, and I would always count the spoons when he has finished his repast. The kaiser at your door has knocked, you've let him in, without his crown; now see the henhouse safely locked, and all your portables nailed down. Oh, Wilhelmina, may I not suggest a safe deposit vault, for all the goods you prize a lot, for everything except the salt? Your visitor's a charming skate, when he has will and wish to please, but while he strives to fascinate, hang firmly to your cupboard keys. No doubt 'twill grieve your gentle heart to see him with his crownless brow, but you should bid your tears depart until you have secured the cow. His hair is white, his cheek is pale, he bears the marks of misery; but while you listen to his tale, just chain your palace to a tree. He'll doubtless talk of Me and Gott until your woman's heart is sore; but, Wilhelmina, may I not suggest a strong new cellar door?

ended are resuming operations. Many of them were employers on a large scale of female help. They now enable the women to resume their former more congenial occupations.

The percentage of women who took labors of distinctly masculine character, such as shipyard and foundry work, is really small, and almost entirely unskilled labor easy to shift.

What employers call for in these days is efficiency and skill. The jobs are held by the persons best fitted for them, be they men or women. The war only emphasized a fact already accomplished in this regard.

Where the question arises what to do with a body of workers no longer needed, the United States employment service stands ready to help both employers and employees. This service maintains branches and clearing stations throughout the country to aid in the distribution of help and the solution of the labor surplus or shortage in any district. It is urged by the government that this service be utilized.

No nation had it on the Belgians for enjoying Christmas this year. You can bet your last dollar on that.

A good many people are getting so addicted to the war bond habit that they're almost sorry to see the war ending.

Hiram Johnson seems to think that he is representing the Russian bolshevik in the United States senate. Bein governor and boss of California for several years admirably fitted him to become an associate of Lenine and Trotsky.

when La Monte left.

"You will have considerably more care, now that La Monte is gone," he had told her, "it is only fair that you have more money. Then, living expenses have advanced to a great extent. Be careful, though, that I don't put too much work on you. You must not get sick."

"Work never makes me ill," she had responded, thereby telling him more than she meant to of the reason of her occasional illnesses before Brian left her. "It was worry because of him," Mandel said to himself after this conversation.

The thought made him feel that soon he might win Ruth for his own as such thought always did. Mandel was not a bad man, he was really a good man. He thought Brian unfaithful, not worthy of Ruth. He had thought her unhappy with him, and although she now had a child he (Mandel) would gladly take baby and all at once. But as I have said before, "he was a patient man," so he bided his time, making Ruth as happy as was possible under the circumstances.

Then came a letter from Brian that turned Ruth's world upside down again. (To be continued.)

Open Forum

SCHOOL BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT.

Question. What is the comparison between Salem and other first class districts in Oregon in regard to the millage tax for schools for the year 1917 and 1918?

A. Salem has the next lowest of any in the state, Albany being the lowest which will be readily seen by the following: The Dalles, 13.1 mills; Marshfield, 13; McMinnville, 12; Medford, 11.8; Corvallis, 10.3; Roseburg, 10; Astoria, 9.4; Ashland, 9; Seaside, 8.3; Pendleton, 8; Eugene, 7.6; Portland 6.5; Salem, 6.4; Albany, 6.

Q. Have any of these districts failed to pass the budgets on the first election?

A. Yes. The Dalles. They had a second election and passed it by a large majority. Salem cannot afford to, not pass this budget either from the standpoint of dollars and cents or from the standpoint of the children.

Q. Why is it not a good proposition in dollars and cents to vote tax budget down?

A. Because the district will have to borrow about \$95,000 with which to maintain the school at an expense of about \$6000. This interest will amount to about one-half of the raise the school board finds it necessary to have (\$13,293.54).

Q. Why will it be a good proposition from the children's standpoint?

A.—If the schools are crippled because of financial aid they will also be crippled because of moral support to the effect that the schools cannot be kept up to standard for the benefit of the rising generation.

Q. What is one of the great contributing factors which has made the United States of America take the lead in recent world events?

A. The schools have been largely responsible for producing a race of people who possess initiative and ability to think. There has never been in the history of the world such a well educated army as the United States of America put into the field during the war.

Q. What great weakness faced the people of the United States?

A. The industrial situation showed America that she had to take steps in the future to bring her industries up to the proper standard by educating the people along this line.

Q. What is the object of the so-called

LUMBER JACKS ARE BUSY IN FOREST OF THE NORTH



Winter-time is busy-time in forest lands. Only when the snow is on the ground are trees felled and drawn to water, so the white season is a feverish one. Logging companies bid against each other for the services of the fearless fellows—mostly Scandinavians and French Canadians—who follow the dangerous calling known as "logging." The felling of trees is no child's play. Strength is needed to swing the axe or thrust the saw; judgment and nimbleness are requisites when dodging a down-crashing giant; fearlessness and dexterity are essential when riding the logs down stream or breaking up a jam.

Logging camps are busy, interesting places. They are maintained by the various companies who operate in the woods, for food and board must be furnished every worker. Enormous quantities of food are consumed by the husky men whose appetites are whetted by hard labor in the clear, keen atmosphere of northern woods.

Canada bids fair to soon have a monopoly of these lumber camps, for the logging industry in the States is fast dwindling. Take any given section in northern Wisconsin or Michigan where in the eighties or nineties flourished a dozen camps, today you will do well if you find two. The reason is that most of the standing timber there now is too far from water to make logging a paying business. On the other hand, Canada's 600,000,000 acres of timber lands are threaded by such a network of waterways that the profitability of logging is insured for many, many years.

The timber of Canada embraces nineteen varieties of soft woods and eleven sorts of hard woods. Of these, white pine is the most important and commercially valuable. Spruce makes the best pulpwood, the newspaper demand bringing this to a \$15,000,000 annual item. British Columbian red cedars go into furniture and interior decorations. The yearly output of Canadian forest products near the \$200,000,000 mark.

es would naturally have a downward tendency and they say they are willing to pay teachers liberally, but not exorbitant wages. That we in the capital city should set examples instead of following examples set by other cities, but they do not know what the salaries are nor how much was raised, they think the committee should first classify them together with the former salaries and the amount of raise, and why the teacher demanded it. They have the impression that in some cases the raise was unexpected by the teachers.

We have not written this in antagonism to the school board or the committee but undoubtedly these impressions defeated the budget formerly and we believe the committee should know the reasons and thus avoid the same calamity and we believe no doubt they can explain matters satisfactorily.

—CALEB HUGHES.

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