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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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GIBRALTER.

Perhaps in a perfectly ideal world Great Britain would give back Gibraltar to Spain. But this is not yet altogether the millennium.

Britain, having held the big rock guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean for more than 200 years, will hardly relinquish it now. Letting go things is not one of the Lion's characteristics anyway. And in the present state of things, the British people are about as firmly persuaded as ever that they need Gibraltar in their business. Their territorial possessions in Asia, Africa, and the Antipodes, to which the strait of Gibraltar is the gateway are vaster than ever as the result of a victorious war. The seas are not yet free, lasting peace is not yet so thoroughly assured, that Britain can afford to give up the main bulwark of her empire.

And Spain, so far as an outsider can see, whatever her historic right to this mile or two of rock, has little moral right to it. Spain never used it so justly and wisely as Britain has done, in pursuance of a sea policy which has benefitted other nations almost as much as Britain herself.

In the present war Spain has done nothing to justify her in asking anything from the allied powers. She has favored the German cause and given Germany much practical aid. Only now, when the war is won, she seeks to snuggle up to the winning side and ask favors.

Spain proposes to exchange for Gibraltar the fortress of Ceta, on the Moroccan side of the strait. Its military value is much less than that of Gibraltar. In view of everything the proposal is absurd, and will probably hardly receive serious consideration at the peace conference. As long as the world's gateways are guarded by individual nations, nearly all powers would rather have Britain guard them than Spain. If Britain can be persuaded to hand them over to a league of nations, that is a different matter.

RECONCILIATION.

One of the finest bits of comment on the president's visit to England is that expressed by the London Daily News:

"It would be an insensible mind that could witness without emotion of profound gratitude the spectacle of the president of the republic, which the folly of an English king did so much to create, riding through our streets side by side with the sovereign of a more enlightened day."

"In that scene we saw not only the erasure of the past, the cleansing of the book of memory of a long trail of estrangement; we saw in it the symbol of reconciliation."

"It was well that such an occasion should have been celebrated as a popular festival."

Thanks to the modern miracle of communication, the

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

THE NEW YEAR.

We start the New Year right; the kings have ceased to fight; and some are banned, and some are canned, they've said a last "Good night!" We've seen what war can do; it's worse than was the flu; and rows that make the nations quake are bad for people, too. All fights are bad and vile; no quarrel's worth your while; so if some chap demands a scrap, just answer with a smile. You're bad as Kaiser Bill, if you display the will to break the peace and give release to wrath, already still. Why throw sarcastic flings at captains and at kings, if you're the chap who hunts a scrap, and stirs up grief, by jings? We start the New Year right; there is no scrap in sight; no gent is near who'd twist my ear, or pull my nose or bite. Let's keep the record thus; let's dodge the foolish fuss; let us be good and saw our wood, nor paw around or cuss. Let's an example set to kings who fume and fret; with kindly hearts let's do our parts—peace is the one best bet.

people of the United States and of the whole far-flung federation of British democracies participated in that festival along with the official heads of their governments. The two most powerful peoples of the world rejoiced together in token of new sympathy and understanding.

If the British and Americans stand together from now, as they should, there is nothing they could not accomplish. In their hands are their own destinies, safe from foreign violence and envy, and also the destinies of the world.

One of our exchanges suggests that it would be a good time to clean up Mexico now, and we quite agree with the suggestion. It would be a very small job at this time, incurring practically no expense, since we have a great army, fully equipped, on our hands, and its a job that will have to be done sometime, anyway. Mexico will give us trouble and be a black spot on the western hemisphere just so long as the United States keeps hands off and allows anarchy to rule there. We don't want to do anything to Mexico but to force her to behave, and hold a protectorate over her, just as we do over Cuba. If the Mexicans knew what was best for them this is what they would desire, just as the Cubans have finally become satisfied that law and order is better than anarchy and revolution. Cubans, until recently, hated the Americans for forcing them to become extremely prosperous under a reign of law and order, but finally they are being educated up to believe in good citizenship and are proud to follow the lead of this country, as was shown by their prompt declaration of war against Germany when we entered the ranks of the belligerents. History would be repeated in respect to the Mexicans if we compelled them to establish and maintain a stable and efficient popular government.

Those "unbeaten armies" of Hindenburg's are like the bottomless ponds in rural neighborhoods, where Johnny cracks his skull open every spring when he makes his first dive.

Hood River's fruit crop brought \$2,000,000 last year, which indicates that when its output doubles up two or three times that splendid district may get into the Salem class.

General Pershing has awarded the distinguished service medal to the generals commanding the various French, Belgian, British and Italian armies. There we go, medalling in foreign affairs.

They are wasting a lot of time and money trying that pro-German socialist traitor, Victor Berger. The only legal procedure he has coming to him is an inquest.

The one thing about Hog Island that is honest and square is its name.

This self-determination of races certainly raises hob with the sport of kings.

THE WIFE

By Jane Phelps

RUTH IS HAPPY IN REVIEWING BRIAN'S LETTER. CHAPTER XXVII.

Brian had said he would fight all the better, all the harder, because of the baby. That meant to Ruth that he would be in still more danger. But he also had said that now he must be extra careful of himself because of his desire to come back to her and the baby. How she was to reconcile his "going guinea for the Hun" and his care for himself she didn't quite understand. Yet, in a way, she was more than a little thrilled at the thought that Brian was not only fighting for his country; but for her and Brian Jr.—the boy the father had never seen.

Ruth knew there were many such babies—babies born after the father had gone "over there" to do his utmost to save the world from the frightful slavery that a Hun triumph meant. Her heart went out in sympathy to the mothers of those babies, the wives of the absent soldiers, and she determined to search some of them out and see if she could not help them in some way.

"They must need help—some of them," she said to her aunt.

"Of course, a great many of them are poor. It will be hard for them to get along on a soldier's pay. Especially these with very young babies. We will see what can be done about looking after a few of them, at least."

Ruth was happier than she had been in a long time. Brian knew about the baby, and had not blamed her for hiding from him her coming motherhood. Yet before she slept, that night, after she had read again the letter which had so comforted her, she thought of Mollie King.

Brian had taken his joy directly to her. He had said he HAD to tell some one—some woman. That he woman happened to be Mollie, was bitter to Ruth. She wondered if there were no other women, older women, nurses perhaps, to whom Brian could have gone. It seemed that Mollie was always in evidence when anything concerning Brian or his affairs were discussed. Almost feverishly she wished that Mollie King was somewhere away from Brian. That he had shared his news with her, had the effect, in some way, of making them seem nearer together than ever.

Then she wondered what Brian would tell her that he wouldn't want the censor to read, and blushed in the dark. He had said he was happy. He had called her "little mother" and wished he might see her. Surely it was to tell her he loved her—and she was foolishly making herself unhappy ever Mollie King.

"Oh dear! why couldn't she have stayed at home!" Ruth said aloud, then turned over and went to sleep.

Ruth knew of Mr. Mandel's war work; knew that he was interested in anything pertaining to it. So she had no hesitancy in speaking of her plan to him—the plan to help the mothers of babies born after their soldier-fathers had gone overseas.

"A case of a kindred feeling making you wonderful kind," he said with a quizzical smile. Then, seriously: "I shall help you all I can. I think there is a woman on one of my committees who knows and has aided several young mothers. I will speak to her, and if I am right I will arrange for you to meet her. As I understand, you want to do some personal work for them?"

"Yes—Aunt Louisa and I. She will furnish most of the money, of course. But I want to do something, and nothing has appealed to me like this."

"Naturally." Then: "If you need more money than Mrs. Clayborne gives you, let me know. I should like to help also. It is a very necessary charity, I am sure. Perhaps one which has been overlooked in the many demands made upon us by the exigencies of the war."

Ruth thanked him. The very next day but one, he told her he had arranged a meeting with the woman he had spoken of; that she WAS interested in that work, and was delighted to have Ruth come to her for information. He also volunteered to take Ruth to the committee rooms. This offer Ruth refused. Somehow, she felt it would be better to go alone. Mandel seemed a little hurt, but, as was his way, he said nothing, seemingly satisfied to allow Ruth to do as she pleased. That he longed to go with her, longed for the quiet fifteen or twenty minutes alone with her, she had no way of knowing. He had turned away his face so that she should not see how keenly he was disappointed.

When she left the shop he handed her a note of introduction to Mrs. Livingstone, the woman she was to see.

HOME INDUSTRY FACTS



THE refinement and delicacy of American women is our national pride. With active minds and warm hearts, our women feel most keenly the trials of "hard times" and they deserve all the best fruits of prosperity.

Building up LOCAL PAY-ROLLS is the straight road to LOCAL PROSPERITY.

And the women, themselves, who do so much buying for our homes, can most powerfully speed up this movement.

USE HOME PRODUCTS.

HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE of OREGON

turned, impulsively holding out her hand—which he pressed firmly in his—then let go.

(Tomorrow—Ruth Is Charmed With Mrs. Livingstone.)

PRESENTED COMPLETE

(Continued from page one)

railroads back into the private control of the several hundred old companies. The second is to have outright government ownership and control of all the railroads. The third is to reconstruct the railroad map along logical lines, so as to wipe out these hundreds of different railroad companies and substitute a comparatively few companies which under strict and close government control can be expected to combine the advantages of government control, including unified control of those things where it is needed with the advantages of the initiatives of private management.

"I am not committed to any particular plan. I wish to lay before you certain reforms which I think are indispensable and without which any so-called solution of the railroad problem will be a mere disappointment and make-shift."

Is Skeptical.

"I am frank to say I do not believe that these important reforms can possibly be accomplished if we are to have in the future several hundred different railroad companies as we have had in the past, or even a hundred, or even fifty different railroad companies."

"I believe they all can be accomplished through a comparatively few railroad companies or through single federal control. If the country prefers to continue in existence the hundreds of different railroad companies, as in the past, I believe it will be necessary for the country to abandon the hope of obtaining most of the fundamental reforms which I propose to point out."

"One of the most difficult and important railroad problems in this country is the problem of terminal facilities. It probably means more to the producing and consuming public in the matter of delays, inconvenience and transportation burdens than any other phase of the transportation problem."

Outgrown Terminal Facilities.

"Generally speaking, the cities of this country and the railroad traffic that passes through them have wholly outgrown the railroad terminal facilities which were provided many years ago without any conception of the country's traffic."

"There can be no successful solution of the railroad problem which does not provide a solution for these terminal difficulties. The greatest opportunity to reduce railroad costs for the future and promote public convenience in transportation for the future will be found in the solution of these terminal problems."

McAdoo cited the situation at Cincinnati which he said was in large measure repeated in "every important terminal on the country, particularly Chicago and the terminals around New York harbor."

The Cincinnati situation, he said, has in the past "constituted one of the most serious traffic situations in the country," he declared. It illustrates forcibly the impossibility of getting adequate terminal facilities under private management, where the selfish interests of competing railroads clash.

Have Three Important Roads.

"Three important railroads enter Cincinnati by crossing the Ohio river," he said. "Four other important railroads"

GRIP, INFLUENZA

Hamil's Wizard Oil a Reliable, Antiseptic Preventive

During influenza epidemics spray the nose and throat several times a day with one part Wizard Oil and two parts water, using an atomizer. If you haven't an atomizer, gargle the throat and snuff the mixture up the nose. This treatment sets up an antiseptic wall of defense against "flu" germs.

Chest colds and sore throat lead to grip. Stop them at once with Wizard Oil before they can develop into dangerous influenza.

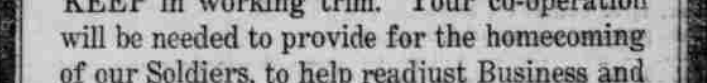
Get it from druggists for 30c. If not satisfied, return the bottle and get your money back.

Ever constipated or have sick headache? Just try Wizard Liver Whip, pleasant little pink pills, 30c at druggists. Guaranteed.

TASKS FACING US AHEAD.

KEEP in working trim. Your co-operation will be needed to provide for the homecoming of our Soldiers, to help readjust Business and to develop more of our natural and manufactured resources.

The United States National Bank is going to keep its coat off and sleeves rolled up.



United States National Bank
Salem Oregon

reach Cincinnati on the north bank of the Ohio river.

"The interchange of traffic between these lines at Cincinnati is enormous and the general public has a vital interest in this interchange, being accomplished with the least possible expense and delay. Yet conditions are such that in times of heavy traffic Cincinnati is badly congested with freight and the ability of all the railroads mentioned not only with respect to handling traffic through Cincinnati but with respect to handling other present traffic, is largely hampered by the inability to get rid of the traffic which must pass through Cincinnati."

Make It Difficult.

"The topographical conditions in Cincinnati are such as to make it exceedingly difficult to find suitable ground upon which to construct terminal facilities and the densely populated area makes terminal facilities extremely costly."

"The congestion at Cincinnati in the past has constituted one of the most serious traffic situations in the country. Each of the railroad companies has its separate facilities and while there have been various particular arrangements of a joint character, it still remains true that the railroad companies under private management have never been able to get together and put into effect any comprehensive plan which would result in terminal facilities equal to the situation."

Will Never Accomplish It.

"It seems fair to conclude from the failure of the railroad companies in the past to accomplish this result that they probably never will accomplish it in the near future under corresponding methods of private management."

"It is evident that in view of the common interest, some comprehensive plan ought to be worked out."

The entire situation should be dealt with from the standpoint of the general public interest and the selfish interests of any particular railroad company ought to be subordinated to the general interest. Yet under private management there is no way whatever in which the public can properly assert and accomplish its needs and the result both in construction of facilities and in operation is left to the haphazard play of the conflicting ideas of seven or more separate railroad companies and plans of the utmost importance are subject at any time to be defeated by the disagreement of one or more of these companies."

Money Ought to Be Spent.

"It is estimated that there ought to be spent in the near future about \$45,000,000 in the rehabilitation of Cincinnati terminals so as to make them equal to modern public needs with probably \$25,000,000 additional for passenger terminals. This involves the building of a new bridge and the reconstruction and enlargement of two other bridges, the construction of convenient and commodious freight houses, the provision of adequate belt lines and adequate facilities for intercommunication between the different railroads."

McAdoo predicted that if government control is continued a surplus of \$100,000,000 or more will be built up for the government during the year, if conditions are comparable to those of 1918. He also predicted a considerable reduction in rates by the end of 1919.

Big Deficit Exists.

McAdoo said a deficit of about \$136,000,000 existed at the end of 1918. This deficit, he said, is remarkably small, because increases in freight and passenger rates were in effect for only a little more than half of 1918, whereas increased wages and other higher costs applied all through the year.

"If the increases in freight and passenger rates had gone into effect at the beginning of the year, it is estimated there would have been a surplus for the year of at least \$100,000,000 to the government," McAdoo said.

For the year 1919 with all rate increases granted in 1918 operating for the entire 12 months and upon the assumption that the traffic for 1919 is substantially the same as in 1918, and that the cost of fuel and supplies the same, it is estimated that there should be a surplus to the government over

Conflicting Reports Of Bolshevik Activities

London, Jan. 3.—Successful encounters with allied forces in the Archangel and Kotlas regions, together with the capture of six additional towns, was reported in the Bolshevik official communique of December 31, received by wireless from Moscow today.

Issued Ultimatum

Copenhagen, Jan. 3.—The British commander in the Baltic provinces according to the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, has issued an ultimatum to the German commander, declaring that unless he prevents further advances of the bolsheviks and re-captures Walk and Wenden, the allies will invade Germany.

Abandon Riga

Copenhagen, Jan. 3.—German troops have been forced to abandon Riga, which now is probably in the hands of the bolsheviks, a Berlin dispatch reported today.

British Reported at Riga

London, Jan. 3.—A Central News dispatch from Copenhagen today reported that British troops have landed at Riga.

Recommends Sinking Of Hun Capital Ships

Washington, Jan. 3.—Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander of the American squadron in the North sea, has recommended the sinking of all surrendered German capital ships, he told the house naval affairs committee.

The submarines, destroyers and other minor craft should be kept, Rodman said.

the cost of material and supplies may be reduced and it is also reasonable to expect that which improved operation under normal conditions relieved of the intense pressure and excessive cost incident to the war necessity and with a general improvement in operation and use of facilities and equipment that be reasonably expected in peace times, and above the standard return of approximately \$100,000,000. It is to be expected however during the year 1919 many more economies can be effected.

"Since the object of the government should be at all times to operate the railroads not for profit, but at cost and to render at the same time the best possible service, I confidently believe that it will be possible during the year 1919, or certainly at the end of the year 1919, to effect a considerable reduction in rates unless the traffic for 1919 should be much less than it was in the year 1918."

His study of the railroad problem with relation to the nation's future prosperity has convinced him, McAdoo said, that "during this great period of world development involving the vital welfare of the American people, it seems to me particularly wise that the period of the federal control of railroad transportation be made concurrent with that of government ship control, that is, for five years to come."

Commander Evangeline C. Booth has announced a New Year's gift of \$80,000 to the Salvation Army by the Order of Elks, the money to be used for war relief work.

Horlick's Malted Milk
Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids
No Cooking
A Nutritious Diet for All Ages.
Quick Lunch; Home or Office.
OTHERS are IMITATIONS