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### THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

Is the only newspaper in Salem whose circulation is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations

## PROPHECIES AND FACTS.

Next to airplaining there is perhaps no more uncertain business than prophesying. Nobody can tell how a prophecy is going to turn out; that is one reason why there are so many prophets--the hazard appeals to the human craving for adventure.

There are all those prophecies about what the returning soldiers will do or will not do, and chief among them the oft-repeated statement that the airmen will never consent to come down to earth again, except, as some one has said, "for sleep and gasoline."

Now comes a reporter and reports that of the first twenty aviators interviewed in France, not one intends to pursue aviation as a business after the war.

Of the other branches of the army only about one-fourth of those interviewed expressed the determination to make any change in their former line of business.

This information may be a little disappointing to the seers and pessimistic reconstructionists, but to the folks at home it is pretty good news that the boy who is coming back is the one who went away. Broadened he will be, sobered, no doubt; but the boy who was glad to get home "because he could now take his own girl to the movies", is typical of the great majority.

There will be those seeking change, and changes will be necessary, but far more necessary is the plain, normal, practical common-sense in the same old every-day routine. If everybody holds steadily to that, "whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues they shall cease."

The boys as a mass will come back to their families and go to work as usual.

Consolidation talk has begun in the legislature and it will end in the accomplishment of absolutely nothing, just as it always does. If commissions are consolidated it might be necessary to abolish a number of offices and this will never be done in Oregon. As it is at present there are not enough soft political jobs to go around among the "boys," and that is why each succeeding legislature creates a number of new places to meet the growing demand.

Colonel Mercer, who keeps order in the state senate heard Abe Lincoln speak at Gettysburg and other places. Wonder what he really thinks about some of the gas of offensives launched around him nowadays.

## RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

WILHELM WRITES.

All day the exile sits and writes, and pauses not for food or drink; his pen goes on through weary nights; a boy's kept busy packing ink. What occupies your gray goose quill? What sort of themes do you select? What are you writing, Exile Bill--what gems of thought may we expect? I hope you won't attempt free verse; that sort of stuff is stale and dead, and it would bring an added curse to rest upon your jaded head. What write you when the night wind wails, and when the tempest booms and groans? Perhaps some little bedtime tales concerning blood and dead men's bones. How fine 'twill be if Bill devotes his genius to this sort of work! Kids need some spic-y anecdotes of murders done by Teut and Turk. They're tired of rabbit, fox and owl, of animals that talk and weep; they want to hear of murders foul before they close their eyes in sleep. What kind of stuff do you produce, oh, Wilhelm, writing all the time? A version new of Mother Goose, with morals tacked on every rhyme? Perhaps you're writing household hints for busy wives who wish to know just how to get the proper tints, when dyeing rags of years ago. Write on, until your hand is lame, the sparkling ink will be supplied; and writing is a harmless game--the only one you ever tried.

## FEEDING OUR FRIENDS.

In considering the bill to appropriate \$100,000,000 to feed starving populations in eastern and southern Europe, some congressmen have expressed doubt as to whether the American public would sanction such a step, in view of the heavy war burdens already assumed and the prospect of another war loan in the spring.

They need not have suffered any anxiety on that account. Having put so many billions into the war, the nation is willing to add a few millions to complete its war. America has not saved Europe to let it starve.

The money is to be applied "outside of Germany." Our enemies will be taken care of in due time, and they will be expected to pay for what they get. This relief is meant for our friends, the long-oppressed subject populations of Russia, Austria and Turkey, who have no recognized governments yet established, whose financial resources are wiped out by war, and who have neither private nor public facilities for making the necessary purchases.

The United States can well afford to perform this service for them. If they are ever able to pay for the food, very well. If not, we need not worry. It is a good deed, worth doing for its own sake, a piece of philanthropy in which every American may take genuine satisfaction. And if we look for reward, that, too, will not be lacking. Nothing could make a more favorable impression in Europe at this time, when we hope to have American influence count so strongly for a wise and just peace settlement.

The boats are going back on the river, due to the efforts of the Commercial club, and the work of Theodore Roth, who is in charge of that particular department. These boats are needed and ought to be patronized by our businessmen whenever possible, since they tend to keep freight rates down and were responsible, at least to some extent, for our securing terminal carload rates. We should have municipal docks providing better facilities for handling freight, and in this direction Mr. Spaulding, whose company controls much of the available river front, would gladly co-operate. The boats should not only be kept on the river but they should be encouraged to the extent of making their operation profitable.

The legislature has staged the usual squabble over economy in clerk hire. Now they will proceed to employ everybody who has "pull" enough to force recognition.

Thrones and dynasties are crumbling everywhere, but Joe Singer rules with as firm a grip as ever.

## THE WIFE

By Jane Phelps

### BRIAN IS DECORATED FOR BRAVERY UNDER FIRE

### CHAPTER CXXXVI

"Just think, Brian has the Croix de Guerre, Aunt Louise. He is brave, and I am not surprised; but to think of taking so many prisoners all by himself," Ruth was so excited, her words fairly tumbled over each other.

"It was a wonderfully brave thing to do," her aunt said after she had read the short account of Lieutenant Hackett's act, and his reward. "He will probably get the Distinguished Service Cross as well. Our own country is quick to recognize such acts as any other."

Ruth was radiant all the evening. Brian had distinguished himself, and had not been wounded. Her plan for him also, took on an added attraction because people would surely give a man with such a war record the preference when he returned to civil life.

She wrote him a long letter telling him how proud she was; how happy that he had not been wounded while doing so unheroic a thing. Then she went to bed to dream of war crosses, of nests filled with Germans whom Brian dragged in prisoners, and of little Brian, who too was a soldier, and who also wore a cross.

"I couldn't sleep without dreaming," Ruth declared at breakfast. "I was too much excited, I guess." Then she explained to Rachel, who had asked what excited her so she couldn't sleep, that Brian, her husband, had been decorated for bravery. It excited her upon the news to the old colored woman, it was not surprising. Her aunt smiled more indulgently than ever she had done when Brian had been the subject of conversation. "There may be something to him after all," she thought as she, too, became a little enthusiastic because of Ruth's excitement and proud words.

"Shelly he will come back now," Rachel had said, after listening, open mouthed, to Ruth's description of what had happened "over there." "Ain't he done 'nough fightin' when they gives him all them crosses you tell 'bout?"

"I think he will be back soon, Rachel. The war will not last much longer."

"Mis' Clark's gal--that sissy back nigger gal o' hearn--said that one of them nigger reg'm'nts has been fightin' smethin' fine. Is that so Miss Ruth?"

"Yes, Rachel. The colored troops have been wonderful. We are proud of them."

"Glory be, they ain't 'mounted to much hero's, none of 'em. I've glad if they has don' smethin' to be proud on."

"You need feel that way no longer,

Rachel. They have proved themselves men." Ruth was so happy herself, that she wanted to say or do something to make everyone around her happy also.

When she reached the shop her face was still lighted up with pride, her eyes shone with her happiness.

"I must congratulate you again," Mandel said when she came into his office later on. "It is becoming quite a common occurrence. Mr. Hackett evidently doesn't let us forget him."

"Thank you, and isn't it wonderful! To think he did such a thing under fire! I don't see how he did it. In spite of all the talk of the Germans being such wonderful soldiers, they must have a streak of cowardice to let one man take nine of them prisoners."

"The yellow in them is bound to come out," Mandel returned, not thinking of the Germans, but of Brian Hackett, and of Ruth. Who and what was he to think that a woman, who belonged to a man who had shown himself so brave, so much of a soldier, would give him up even if he were lacking in some other qualifications?"

For the first time Arthur Mandel lost all hope of ever being more to Ruth Hackett than he then was. He looked at her radiant face, her shining eyes, and his heart sank. Never could a man cause a woman to look like that unless she loved him. Pride alone would not do it. And she must love him devotedly. Slight love never gave that expression to a woman's face, nor brought that light into her eyes.

It is not easy to give up one's cherished dream. And it was not easy for Arthur Mandel to give up the idea he had hatched so closely of some day making Ruth Hackett--the only woman he ever had loved--his wife. But in that few moments that was what he did. And the renunciation left him so pale and so suddenly old, that Ruth, alarmed, asked if he were ill.

Tomorrow--Arthur Mandel Renounces Ruth.

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State Exhibit.  
The state agricultural and industrial

## GOVERNOR WITHYCOMBE GIVES BIENNIAL MESSAGE

(Continued from page 3)

sible during incarceration. A law granting the prison authorities a free hand to dispose of any commodities that may be produced advantageously by the prisoners would undoubtedly tend toward economy and lower upkeep, as well as toward a better morale among the men.

**Highways.**  
The present highway code is giving admirable results under the direction of a nonsalaried commission composed of three men characterizing the highest type of citizenship and business ability. Oregon is at last following a definitely established and sane highway program which should be accorded a full trial without damaging interference.

With the federal, state and county funds available for expenditure on road work in this state, it is estimated that employment will be furnished for approximately 3,800 men during the coming season, a factor which will weigh heavily in counterbalancing the prospect of unemployment resulting from after-the-war conditions.

Specifically, I favor the enactment of a law authorizing the highway commission to supervise the construction of a uniform system of road signs along all main highways of the state, the expense of the work to be paid from the automobile registration fees. So many serious accidents have occurred on grade crossings that I felt it might also be well for the members of this legislature to consider the feasibility of passing a law requiring the drivers of both passenger automobiles, and motor trucks to bring their vehicles to a complete stop before crossing railroad tracks outside the boundaries of cities and towns.

**Insurance.**  
The insurance code enacted by the last legislature has apparently given satisfaction and should, I believe, be given further time to work out the various problems confronting the insurance business. This new law has been the means of practically doubling the income of the insurance department and I am further advised that a steady increase will be maintained. Some time ago a committee, consisting of policyholders, was appointed to investigate the fire insurance rates. Their report is now in my possession and I presume a copy will be handed to your committees on insurance. The wisdom of creating the fire marshal branch of the department has been demonstrated by the good results its workers have accomplished in reducing fire losses.

**Corporations.**  
The corporation department also is entitled to commendation for the successful administration of its affairs and the economy of its maintenance. The so-called blue sky law has furnished the investing public with reasonable protection against the unscrupulous promoter and stock jobber, but it has not obstructed the establishment and expansion of legitimate business enterprises.

**Fish and Game.**  
With some minor adjustments, which will be recommended to you by the commission itself, I believe the present law governing the activities of the fish and game commission is working satisfactorily. In connection with the work of this commission I desire to make two specific recommendations. I advocate the ceding of Malheur Lake and Mud Lake, in Harney county, to the United States government by the state for the purpose of creating a permanent wild bird refuge. I make this recommendation because I feel that Oregon, which contains some of the most important breeding grounds in the United States should support the federal government in its laudable plan to furnish protection to migratory birds.

The plan of the federal government for the complete destruction of predatory animals is also commended to your favorable consideration and attention. If this plan were adopted by Oregon the present system of paying bounties for the killing of pests would be revoked in favor of a plan of state and national cooperation, for wiping out the animals entirely. The federal government will match each dollar appropriated for this purpose, and I suggest that Oregon follow the lead of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and Washington in accepting the assistance of the United States biological survey in this important movement, even though less than the amount which otherwise would be set aside for bounties is appropriated. Under the bounty plan the animals easiest to reach are killed and large numbers are left to propagate. Instead of continuing bounties I suggest an experiment that the state appropriate \$35,000.00 for the biennium to cooperate with the federal government in the extermination of predatory animals.

**State Fair.**  
The state fair board deserves congratulation for the excellence of the grandstand on the fair grounds and for the financial success of the last two fairs. I suggest that a reasonable fund be appropriated for the continuance of practical education.

**Success of Mines.**  
The bureau of mines and geology has been doing splendid work in calling attention to the great mineral resources of the state. Our people recently we had been somewhat derelict in promoting this great means of wealth. I suggest that this bureau be given proper financial assistance so that the mineral resources of this state may be developed in the largest possible way. In addition to the precious metals, Oregon is rich in clays that should be utilized at the earliest practical moment. Pail development of mining and its allied industries would not only serve to bring large revenue to the state, but would also furnish employment to a large number of men.

**State Exhibit.**  
The state agricultural and industrial

exhibit at Portland should be continued as it furnishes an impressive and practical means of utilizing the resources of the state. The exhibit should, I think, be placed in the hands of the Oregon land reclamation commission with a reasonable appropriation for its maintenance.

**Consolidation Commission.**  
Accessible to the instructions given me by the 1917 legislature under House Concurrent resolution No. 11, a consolidation commission was appointed, the personnel representing a number of well known business men over the state in whom the general public has confidence. The recommendations of this commission will be considered by you in due course and it is hardly incumbent upon me to express an opinion either for or against any of the legislative topics suggested by this commission, as the report itself is addressed to the legislative assembly.

**Prohibition.**  
It will be my happy privilege to report to this legislature a communication from the secretary of state of the United States certifying to the joint resolution passed by the congress of the United States which refers to the legislatures of the various states the question as to whether or not there shall be written into the constitution of the United States a law absolutely prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. I sincerely hope and firmly believe that you will, by proper resolution, ratify this proposed amendment by an overwhelming if not unanimous vote.

**Industrial Arbitration.**  
In my address to the 1917 legislature I proposed that steps be taken toward the settlement of industrial disputes through the channels of arbitration and I am still of the same mind. If it would be constitutional to create a state board of conciliation and arbitration, clothed with sufficient powers to settle harmful controversies fairly and judiciously, and providing safeguards necessary to prevent the operation of prejudice against either labor or capital, I feel that the entire state would be benefited by such an enactment. Means should be provided, of course, to insure a full and faithful performance of the board's decisions affecting either side of a given controversy.

**Civil War Veterans.**  
I favor the enactment of a statute exempting from taxation the property of civil war veterans and their widows up to an assessed valuation of \$2,500.00. A number of states have laws of this nature and I feel that Oregon should be willing to extend this simple recognition to the heroes and heroines of the civil war period.

**Land Cases.**  
In view of the fact that the attorney general has been instructed by the state land board to proceed with what are known as the Pacific Live Stock Company land cases, it is my opinion that funds should be set aside by this legislature to continue the litigation now pending.

**Conclusion.**  
As this message is brought to a close I beg to reassure you of my earnest purpose to co-operate with you in devoting full thought and energy toward painstaking and conscientious consideration of all legislative matters. May the Supreme Ruler endow us with adequate strength, wisdom, and courage and guide us through a legislative session marked by promptness, economy, accuracy and efficiency.

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**Open Forum**  
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**FIGHTING THE INFLUENZA.**

To the Editor:--The first case of influenza reported to the city health department was by Dr. W. B. Morse on Oct. 10, 1918. The following are the numbers of cases each month up to Jan. 11, 1919: October, 232; November, 96; December, 409; and up to January 11, there was 419, making a total of 1156 cases reported and registered.

In the Daily Statesman of Jan. 11 Dr. Utter is reported as saying there has been no quarantine in the city up till the last two weeks--it is hard to get under way at first. There was no strict enforcement under the old regime.

The facts of the quarantine are these: Dr. O. B. Miles, the former city health officer, who has held the position about 11 years, received the rules and regulations from Dr. Seeley, the state health officer, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1918, and he advised trying the quarantine rules which the state board of health adopted.

Dr. Miles ordered myself to get quarantine signs printed as a rush order which I did and started to quarantine under the rules we received Monday noon before the ink was entirely dry.

That was Dec. 25 and we quarantined 451 cases up to Jan. 7, which the quarantine book will prove. Placing an estimate of 150 cases since Jan. 6 would be very large for the present health department to have quarantined and three men have been on the force nearly all the time.

The present quarantine system is the same we started and carried through on Jan. 7. Dr. Utter says there was no strict enforcement. The enforcement was just as strict if not more so than at present as experienced men gave the instructions before inexperienced help was employed and they were drilled pretty well before going out to work.

So the new regime has simply followed the same rules and in the same way in regard to quarantining where the regime left off and I have worked three and one-half days with the new regime trying to help them as best I could with the quarantine under the present regulations, which I believe amount to very little. I believe quarantining the whole household is the only system.

W. L. BRYANT,  
Former Deputy Health Officer.

## SPANISH INFLUENZA IS MORE DEADLY THAN WAR

The appalling ravages of Spanish influenza in this country are perhaps best realized by the statement recently made, that more deaths have resulted in little more than a month from this disease than through out whole eighteen months participation in the battles of the European war.

Our greatest danger now, declare authorities, is the great American tendency to forget easily and to believe the peril is over. Competent authorities claim the coming of cold weather is very apt to bring a return of this disease and there should be no let up throughout the winter months of the following easily observed precautions, remembering that influenza is far easier to prevent than cure.

Influenza is a crowd disease. Avoid crowds as much as possible. Influenza germs spread when ignorant and careless persons sneeze or cough without using a handkerchief. Cover up each cough or sneeze. Do not spit on the floor, sidewalk, in street cars or public places. Avoid the use of common drinking cups and roller towels in public places. Breathe some reliable germicidal and antiseptic air to destroy the germs that do find lodgment in your nose and throat.

Remember, no safer precaution against influenza could be employed in this manner than to get from the nearest drug store a complete Hyomei outfit consisting of a bottle of the pure oil of Hyomei and a little vest pocket hard rubber inhaling device, into which a few drops of the oil are poured. You should carry this inhaler about with you during the day and each half hour or so put it in your mouth and draw deep breaths of its pure, healing germ-killing air into the passages of your nose, throat and lungs.

By destroying germs before they actually begin work in your blood, you may make yourself practically immune to infection.

All these suggestions about Spanish influenza are equally true in the prevention of colds, catarrh of nose and throat, bronchitis and even pneumonia. Don't become careless. Do your part. Keep the germs away. You may save yourself a serious illness and the loss of several weeks work. Dan J. Fry.

## Sailings of Several Transports Announced

Washington, Jan. 14.--Sailing of several transports from France for the United States was noted by the war department today.

The Oion, St. Nazaire for New York, is due January 20 with two casual officers.

The Casand, Brest for Boston, is due January 20 with the following: Twenty-third balloon company; casual company 420 (New York); 424 (Ohio); 425 (Kansas); 430 (Ohio); 431 (Regular army); 432 (Maryland); 434 (Camp Meade); 438 (regular army) and 92 casual officers.

The Manchuria, St. Nazaire for New York, due January 20, carries the following:

Eighty-Seventh division headquarters 312th sanitary train, sanitary squad 68, to be demobilized at Camp Dix, 15th ambulance company of the 114th sanitary division; 301st trench mortar battery of 76th division to be discharged at Camp Devens, Seventh trench mortar battery to be discharged at Camp Grant.

Seventh mobile heavy ordnance repair shop (Camp Merritt); 46th engineers ponton train (Washington barracks); 97th aero squadron (Columbus barracks); 154th aero squadron and 101st aero-squadron (Fort Slocum); Second casual ordnance battalion; casual companies 403 (regulars); 126th (Pennsylvania); 127th (Iowa); 128th (Massachusetts); with a number of casuals and sick and wounded.

## Be Strong

THE strong and vigorous men or woman is envied by less fortunate humanity afflicted with aches, pains, infirmities and ailments. The sufferer says to himself, "If I could only be well, how happy I would be," for living is more essential to the joy of life than is wealth.

The kidneys almost literally wash the blood and keep it clean and free from impurities. When the kidneys are out of order, they fail to filter out the waste and poison matter. It remains in the system to cause headache, rheumatic pains, sore muscles and stiff joints.

## Foley Kidney Pills

help the system eliminate this poisonous waste. They soothe, strengthen and heal sore, weak and diseased kidneys and bladder. When the kidneys are working properly, appetite returns, refreshing sleep is possible, and health and strength come back.

C. W. Foley, 1205 No. 4th St., Dallas, Tex., writes: "I am very much pleased with Foley Kidney Pills. I am working in a coal yard and have been very much troubled with my back. I have taken several boxes of Foley Kidney Pills and they have already helped me."

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