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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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THE ARMY'S PEACE MORALE.

In one respect this is the most critical period of the war, militarily speaking. The armies of the various military powers are finding it harder to keep up their morale, now that the fighting is done. With the war won, they have lost interest. They want to go home. They are restive, and their restiveness and discontent find expression in a general relaxation of standards and lapse of discipline.

This is said to be particularly true of the British and American armies. Both are essentially civilian. Those in the army of occupation found the new experience interesting at first, but the routine has begun to tire them. They do not want to police Germany. They went over to fight, not to do guard duty or to stand around waiting aimlessly for nothing in particular. They want to come back to their own country, their own people, their own jobs.

All this is perfectly understandable. No one can help sympathizing with these exiled civilian-soldiers. But it will not do to sympathize too much. For there is still a military duty to perform, and disagreeable as it is, they will have to perform it.

Peace is not yet definitely established. Technically the war is not ended. There may yet be armed opposition in Germany or Austria, especially when the peace terms are announced. At best, it will be necessary for some time to come to maintain large allied forces to use in any part of Europe where fighting starts or disorder is threatened. Considerable numbers of troops will have to be kept in Germany until the main peace conditions are complied with.

Americans at home, understanding this, can help maintain the morale of the expeditionary force by taking it for granted that the soldiers over there will stay and play their part in a soldierly spirit until the disagreeable work is all cleaned up.

It is a good sign that the boys are anxious to get out of the army. It shows that militarism has secured no hold upon them and that they would be citizens rather than soldiers. They entered the army only because that was the best way in which they could serve their country at the time.

Now that Portland has its big emergency hospital ready for patients the baffling influenza threatens to go out of business of its own accord. And the incident illustrates the tendency of officials to prepare for an emergency after it has passed.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

GETTING NORMAL.

The war is done, and we get back to peace time's old accustomed track. We're sitting up and taking note of things that lately seemed remote. Once more I hear the auto fan explain as loudly as he can how he went up huge hills on high, and didn't have his motor die. His spiel seems relevant and sane, which would have been in wartime vain. Once more the dames, when cooped indoors, are talking of the dry goods stores and of the lovely lids they've seen, all decked with doodads red and green. And they allude to Mrs. Brown, who's bought the smoothest coat in town, while her poor husband strives to make his stand off something less a fake. And once again the ill health bores describe their ailments and their sores. A little time, while battles raged, their chronic sorrows were not staged, but now they're all come back again, to rasp the ears of patient men. I see the old ways coming back, and as of old the gossips clack; the private quarrels were forgot, we're resurrecting, smoking hot; the statesmen spring their oily smiles, and hand out bunk in forty styles. I wonder if we'll ever sigh for good old wartime days gone by, when there were themes of which to speak, and keep on speaking for a week?

KEEPING IT RECLAIMED.

A great deal of attention is being given just now to land reclamation, with the idea of making available for returning soldiers soil previously uncultivated. This work calls for big drainage, irrigation and timber-cutting projects, which in turn will, of course, furnish employment to soldier or other labor.

In the meanwhile the farm-help shortage continues serious, and it is rumored in some quarters that many of the soldiers are not particularly interested in the reclaimed lands. An important phase of the land problem then is to make farm wages high enough to interest laborers, and to keep the land reclaimed.

In Oregon and Washington the proposition is to put the soldiers on the logged-off lands--and most of the people who advocate it do not realize what clearing up logged-off land means. Many of the soldiers who never faltered before the German trenches will hesitate long before deciding to devote their lives to this task.

According to authorities in New England, Connecticut has 800,000 acres of agricultural land which has reverted to a wild state in the past 50 or 60 years. New Hampshire and Vermont have 2000 idle farms apiece. Similar conditions could probably be found in any of the older farming sections of the country.

So it will be seen that if the soldiers are to be located on farms, and these farms are to come from reclaimed or logged-off lands, the problem is a big one. If they are expected to become interested in farming, if the present labor is supposed to stay on the farms, then foresight and judgment must be exercised by individuals, by local committees, by state and federal authorities to make successful farming possible and farm life worth living.

Marshal Foch is a great general, but it does not follow that he is a great statesman. His advice, if he is correctly reported, to France to grab German territory is bad advice.

Reading the campaign news from Germany, we find that they have no republican party there yet. Well, there will never be any real interest in politics until they get one.

The Germans seem to be an unobserving people. They never noticed the American military inefficiency that Senator Chamberlain talks about.

Road legislation is providing most of the interest this session, and no wonder--there's millions in it.

The paving trust we have with us always but it is most in evidence when the legislature meets.

84 BILLS HAVE BEEN OFFERED IN HOUSE

Only Fifty Had Been Offered For Consideration All Of Last Week.

With a rest over Sunday to think over the legislative needs of the state, there was a flood of new bills offered yesterday afternoon when Speaker Seymour Jones announced that the order of the day was in the offerings of bills.

Open Forum

REMEDY FOR INFLUENZA.

Editor Journal!--Much has been said and written concerning the influenza and until now there has been nothing definite as to its cause nor a remedy for its cure. The doctors have all disagreed. Some said it was the old-fashioned lagrippe and others say, no. Some say it is a nerve disease. Some say it is an epidemic of poisoning. Some say it is a germ disease. With all the great skill of our doctors no one has been able to define it or cure it but now the public becomes enlightened by a statement laying the responsibility upon the legislature for all the ives that have been sacrificed. It does not say but we presume from all causes and they have a sure remedy as follows:

The legislature to atone for its sins and stop this terrible carnage by appropriating \$95,225 for the next biennium as follows:

- Executive office, \$7,100 annually.
 - Bureau of vital statistics, \$3600 annually.
 - Bureau of preventable disease, \$19,000 annually.
 - Bureau of hygiene and sanitation, \$8,300 annually.
 - Bureau of laboratory work, \$4,450 annually.
 - General expenses, \$4,700 annually.
 - For the biennium with \$725 extra added for apparatus, \$95,025.
- We are glad to note that life will be everlasting henceforth in Oregon providing our legislature is sufficiently wise to grasp the opportunity but we cannot figure out what will become of our doctors and undertakers and how sufficient room could be found in the hallway of the capital for that many more signs of bureaus and boards, commissions, etc.
- Should this remedy be insufficient I presume the dose would be increased two years hence.
- AJAX.

Last Saturday afternoon the total number offered in the house was 84 but by the time the offerings were made Monday the number had reached 84.

The new ones presented yesterday are as follows:
No. 51. By Gallagher of Ontario. An act providing for the payment of interest on irrigation bonds.
No. 52. By Westerlund of Medford. Providing for a tax exemption of \$2000 for those who had served at any time in the United States Army and for their widows as long as they remained unmarried.

No. 53. By Burdick of Redmond. Providing that the salary of the supreme judges of Oregon be \$6000 a year. The salary now is \$5400.

No. 54. By George W. Weeks of Marion county. County assessors to secure from all growers of fruits, grain and berries tabulated statement of crops and to keep such a record on file besides having the records of crops published in the annual blue book.

No. 55. By B. F. Jones of Newport. Providing for an appropriation of \$2,500,000 by the state of Oregon, if the United States will expend a like sum, for the construction of a military highway along the Pacific coast in the counties of Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Lane, Douglas, Coos and Curry counties. The highway to be known as Roosevelt Coast Military highway.

No. 56. By Sheldon of Medford. To require the state highway commission to erect signs on the highways.

No. 57. By Sheldon of Medford. To allow the state highway commission to accept money offered by counties or private individuals to assist in roads construction.

No. 58. By Sheldon of Medford. Regarding the approval of claims by the state highway commission.

No. 59. By Sheldon of Medford. Authorizing state highway commission to establish an emergency fund of \$30,000.00.

No. 60. By Sheldon of Medford. Empowering the state highway commission to sell obsolete equipment.

No. 61. By Sheldon of Medford. Establishing a speed limit of 30 miles on state highways.

No. 62. By Richards of Portland. Referring to salaries of school clerks.

No. 63. By Richards of Portland. Referring to levy of school taxes in cities of more than 100,000.

No. 64. By Sheldon of Medford. Authorizing regents of the U. of O. and O. A. C. and the Monmouth Normal school to sell obsolete equipment.

No. 65. By Dodd of Hermiston. Referring to mechanics' liens to include digging, drilling and boring wells.

No. 66. By Dodd of Hermiston. Referring to irrigation districts, their government and certification of district funds.

No. 67. By Thrift of Coquille. Establishing time and method of payment for personal services and attorneys fees for collection of such compensation.

No. 68. By Sheldon of Medford. Re-

lating to damage of highways by the hauling of heavy loads by trucks.

No. 69. By Dodd of Hermiston. Relating to the organization of drainage districts and expenses.

No. 70. By Roman of Astoria. To prevent the giving or accepting of tips for service in Oregon.

No. 71. By Roman of Astoria. Providing that county treasurer shall be tax collector.

No. 72. By Burnough of St. Helens. Providing that any term of court that if the judge does not show up by 4 o'clock court is automatically adjourned for the day.

No. 73. By Gallagher of Ontario. Relating to express companies.

No. 74. By the Wasco county delegation. Providing for salaries of county superintendent and his traveling expenses.

No. 75. By Gallagher of Ontario. Reasonable attorney's fees for suits brought on insurance policies.

No. 76. By the Jackson and Josephine county delegation. Appropriating \$25,000 this year and a like sum next year for the advertising of tourists.

No. 77. By Smith of Baker county. Relative to the industrial accident commission and appropriating \$50,000.

No. 78. By Smith of Baker. Empowering district school boards of the first class to levy taxes.

No. 79. By Gordon of Portland. Putting the appropriation of \$100,000 for returning soldiers and sailors in legal form.

No. 80. By Gallagher of Ontario. Relative to premiums on life insurance policies.

No. 81. By Richardson of Portland. Referring to state land board suits.

No. 82. By Thrift of Coquille. Providing relief for Mrs. John R. Starnard, widow of Representative Starnard who died Jan. 15.

No. 83. By Thrift of Coquille. To enlarge jurisdiction and right of courts in the state.

No. 84. By Jones of Newport. Regarding term of circuit court in Lincoln county.

Prices Stabilized Until Last Hour In Market Today

New York, Jan. 20.--The Evening Sun financial review today reads: A ground swell of bearish sentiment rolled over Wall Street today. Whether this was attributable to the traditional dampness of spirits on Monday or to some really fundamental cause not immediately manifest, was difficult to determine.

There was a fussy ruffling of prices about mid-day when everything became quiet and prices stabilized until in the last hour, when the reaction set in.

John Wigmore of Los Angeles, A. D. Honeywell of Geneva, N. Y., and James J. Gray of Pittsburg, aviation students, were drowned when their airplane fell into the bay a Pensacola, Fla.

THE WIFE

By Jane Phelps.

MOLLIE KING BACK FROM FRANCE--TELEPHONES BRIAN

CHAPTER CXLII.

It was the tone of Brian's voice, more than his words, which made Ruth ask again:

"Why?"

"Because I do not intend my comrades from over there shall know anything of my affairs," he returned so sharply that Ruth stared.

"What affairs? What is there you do you object to having them know?"

"Nothing that I do! All that you are doing." The old bitterness was there, and more. Those fellows think me a man," his hal sough said closed over the cross which decorated his breast. I should like them to hold that opinion for a while longer, if possible.

That is the reason I did not ask Majot Williams to dinner; the reason I never shall ask any of them here."

Without a word Ruth turned away. She was very silent all thru dinner, although her aunt, sensing some sort of a strained situation, talked more volubly than she usually did.

"I shall have to argue him out of that frame of mind," Ruth thought as she watched his face--almost sullen, so different from the brightness of the past few days. "Poor boy, he's half sick yet, even if he has been so wonderful. I shall have to humor him, not feel hurt at things he says and does. So, with an effort, she joined her aunt in her attempt to make things assume a happier complexion.

Her aunt left at eight o'clock. And it was with a little sinking of her heart that Ruth bade her good-by. Brian would be all alone during the day until he was able to go out. It would make her absence the more noticeable. Poor, sensitive Brian. He would have to get used to it. Her work needed her, had been neglected for him as long as he required attention. He must amuse himself with the baby and his books.

It was noticeable, however, that Ruth took great pains to have all the latest magazines and many of the new books, upon the table close up to the couch, convenient to his hand without causing him to rise. She also gave particular orders as regarded luncheon--she came home each day instead of going to the nearby restaurant--providing everything Brian liked. But he did not recover his old manner. He talked little when she was at home, and once or twice had gone down town and come home very tired.

"Please don't try to go out alone, yet she said one day.

"I shall go as often as I choose. Please let me alone."

The reply was so unlike the Brian who, even when in pain--as he was at first--had a snid and gay answer for them all, that the tears filled her eyes and she put her hand pleadingly upon his arm.

"Don't, Brian. You hurt."

"I am not the only one who hurts people; don't flatter yourself that I have a mortgage upon that emotion."

"Oh Brian, I don't know what to do! You are so difficult lately."

"Been better if I hadn't come back?"

"Please, dear!" the tears fell unheeded. "I can't bear to have you talk like that. Not come back to baby and me! It would have been too awful."

Then one day Mrs. Curtiss came into the shop.

"Mollie King is back. She looks prettier than ever. She had had some wonderful experiences, and you should hear her talk about Brian. I guess he has kept most of his brave acts to himself. She says he was simply wonderful that officers and men loved him, and that he could do anything in the world with his men; that they would follow him anywhere. You must get her to tell you some of the things she told me."

That night when Ruth reached home she noticed at once that Brian seemed brighter.

"You feel better tonight!" she said as she kissed him.

"Yes, Mollie King is back! She called me up and we had a regular pow-wow on the telephone."

"Did you ask her to come up?" breathlessly Ruth waited.

"Yes. You bet your life I did! I told her how infernally lonesome I was lying or sitting here all day long. She is coming tomorrow morning to sit with me."

Ruth turned toward the kitchen. She feared she might say something she would regret.

"I told her not to dare to make any plans until I got back to the office," Brian's voice trailed after her raised a little, and in it a vibrant quality she had not noticed for days "that I should expect her to spend the days with me. I needed a nurse."

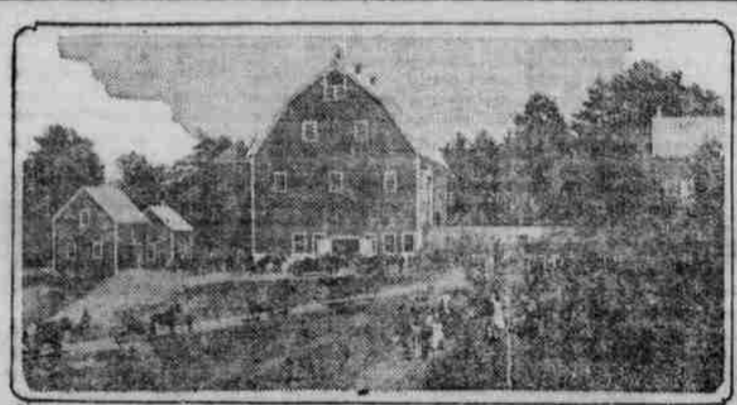
"What shall I do?" Ruth said when the door between them had closed, "I can't let her get him interested in her again--and--it's so soon." She wrung her hands in agony at the thought, "I can't! I can't," she reiterated.

Tomorrow--Ruth Reviews Her Life--with Brian.

Private Carl M. Crook of Athens has been awarded the Belgium Croix de Guerre by King Albert.

C. L. Barnhart, a farmer living near Dallas, dropped dead in one of his fields a few days ago while plowing.

GREAT WAR DEMONSTRATES FOOD IS MOST POWERFUL MUNITION



Home on the Experimental Farm, Kentville, N.S.

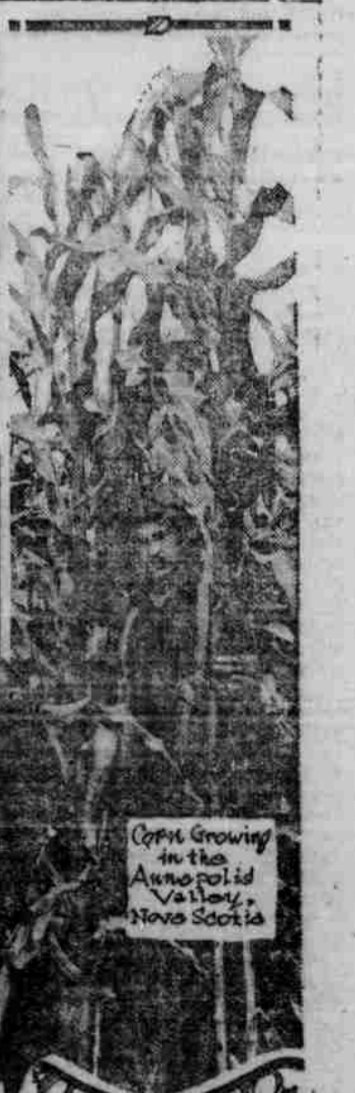


Victoria Clay, Nova Scotia's Prize Butter Maker

"Food will win the war," declared the military experts. "Here goes!" said the farmers and by their increased efforts demonstrated the truth of the militarists' calculations.

Nova Scotia farmers hold a place second to none in respect to percentage of gains achieved in increasing their farm products. The result has wiped out any pre-war conceptions of Nova Scotia as wind-swept, rocky and barren. Visitors to Evangelina's Land know it as a land of tumbled-mile long orchards; rich, lyked meadows covered with lush grasses or dotted with haycocks on hills; fertile fields that yield immense crops of potatoes--the famous Blueones--all sorts of grains and the finest of flax.

The recent reign of Mars is responsible for a big increase in the wheat acreage of Nova Scotia, the area having been practically doubled since the beginning of hostilities in 1914. Eleven new roller process



Open Growing in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia

wheat mills of the best construction have been erected under a policy adopted by the provincial Department of Agriculture for the encouragement of wheat raising. This is but one branch of that department's activities for it maintains several experimental farms and stands ready to aid the farmers in every phase of farming from supplying Mrs. Farmer with seeds for her flower and kitchen gardens, to providing full-blooded stock for Mr. Farmer and teaching him how to get the biggest results from them.

Erection and operation of creameries goes on apace and marks the progress of the Province as a dairy country. The 1918 output of these co-operative creameries near

the two million pound mark which resolves itself into about 5,000 pounds per patron. The importation and distribution of high-grade, pure-bred stock under the supervision of Melville Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture, is largely responsible for the impetus enjoyed by this industry.

Despite the fact that 1918 weather was largely unfavorable for farming, Nova Scotia has made a very creditable showing, harvesting 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 6,250,000 bushels of corn, 700,000 bushels of wheat, nearly 1,000,000 tons of hay, and 500,000 barrels of apples. The total crop under crop in 1918, exclusive of apple orchards, was 2,119,862 acres.