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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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

EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL GRAM.

The new state labor commissioner, Gram, was of course elected on pledges of economy and efficiency like most officials are.

This is one of the offices that if the consolidation commission was sincere in its efforts to cut out the useless jobs wouldn't last five minutes. The few duties that it performs which are useful to the state or any citizen of it might be performed by a clerk of the Industrial Accident Commission.

But the labor commissioner holds on--probably because the office provides a number of soft political jobs for the faithful boys--and there is a scarcity of jobs in which the duties consist mainly of signing the payroll, to go around at best. It is a self-sustaining office, one in which the fees extorted from the industries of the state for factory inspection go into a special fund and may all be spent to pay the salaries and expenses of administration. It works, in other words, like the premier graft of our graft-ridden state, the fish and game warden job. The last bi-ennium under Labor Commissioner Hoff the fees amounted to about \$40,000, and Commissioner Hoff turned some \$3,000 over to the state treasury, lacking the nerve to spend it all, and probably possessing certain conscientious scruples that do not enter into the make-up of his successor.

Mr. Gram now comes forward and asks the ways and means committee of the legislature to appropriate some \$17,000 in addition to the fees of his office in order that he may deport himself with the dignity and regal trappings becoming a full-fledged official of the great state of Oregon. Among other things Mr. Gram asks for an apartment in Portland where he may keep two regular employes on state pay--probably a throne room with liveried lackeys to wait upon the royal commissioner of labor of this sovereign state.

Modest and economical Mr. Gram will not get abolished of course, but he will have hard sledding getting past the ways and means committee with his request for a larger budget. The members of that committee are not in good humor; they are trying to make every dollar do the work of two, and the 6 per cent limitation law haunts them in their dreams. They are inclined to think Labor Commissioner Gram ought to be tickled to death to be allowed to live and go collecting those little fees from the over-prosperous industries of the state and spending it as he pleases, without putting in a claim for \$17,000 of treasury swag that is so badly needed by other departments, which have no fee graft to sustain them, and are compelled to account for what they spend.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

HAPPY AS A KING.

"I am as happy as a king," I used to blithely say, when I was led to dance and sing, I felt so dad-blamed gay. But when I look around and see the kings as they are now, I thus express my heartfelt glee: "I'm as happy as a cow!" A lot of kings are at the dump, among their broken dreams and there the briny tears they pump, in never ending streams. And those who still hold down their thrones are sorrow stricken wights; they fill the daylight hours with groans, and walk the floor at nights. They have no wish to laugh or play, these most forlorn of men; and when I'm feeling good I say, "I'm happy as a hen!" If I had forty kinds of gout, and knew dyspepsia's sting, I might rear up a bit and shout, "I'm happy as a king!" If gifted surgeons, wearing bells, should amputate my wing, I might exclaim, between my yells, "I'm happy as a king!" And if the headsmen chose my neck on which his ax to swing, perhaps I would remark, "By heck, I'm happy as a king!" The world is bright and good and big, it's all that I could wish; I am as happy as a pig, as happy as a fish.

FIFTEEN BILLIONS SAVED.

If a penny saved is a penny earned, so is a million dollars. The American people, then, have just made fifteen billions. That is the amount voted back into the treasury by congress out of the \$30,700,000,000 appropriated last year for war expenses. It represents a saving made possible by the cessation of hostilities far earlier than was expected.

If this sum as a whole means little, it is worth reducing to understandable terms. There are roughly 100,000,000 people in the country who have to help pay for the war directly or indirectly. This \$15,000,000,000 means \$150 apiece for every man, woman and child in America. Counting five to a family, it means that the average American family saved, right off, \$750 by the signing of the armistice last November.

This does not represent the entire savings by any means. If the war had continued as most of us expected, until the end of this year, there would have been many billions more to pay, over and above the appropriations that are still to be made for winding things up. There is the further saving involved in lower prices from now on than would have prevailed during the prolongation period. One thousand dollars per family would hardly cover the total saving.

There has not been much thought of such material considerations. The rejoicing has been mostly inspired by the knowledge that the bloodshed was ended and the boys in France were destined to come home soon, safe and sound. Still it gives every one a comfortable feeling to realize that every family in the land made more than \$1000 without knowing it on November 11, 1918.

It was the courageous fighting of our boys that saved us that money. Let us not forget it as they come home.

RETURNING STOLEN GOODS.

An inconspicuous four-line news item from Paris states that a special train from Germany recently arrived in Brussels with 740,000,000 francs in specie. This gold had been stolen from Belgium by the Germans during the war.

There is great satisfaction to every right-minded man in this return of actual goods carried off by the invaders. When the machinery and farm tools and railroad rolling stock stolen by the Hun armies are restored to Belgium and Northern France, and as much as possible of the art treasures and household furnishings are brought back, there will be still further satisfaction.

The Germans must not be allowed to escape the work of restoration, and they will not be, although there is so much that never can be restored. By returning piece by piece the loot they carried off, they may perhaps learn the shame and humiliation that will turn their minds and hearts to new ideals of decency and honesty and self-respect.

Representatives Weeks and Hughes, of Marion county, are seeking to learn the views of their constituents regarding the increase of automobile licenses and the gasoline tax. This is the proper thing to do and if such a course was always pursued by members of the legislature there would be fewer mistakes made.

After all this talk about "Versailles", the peace conference isn't being held there at all. But then "Versailles" is easier to say--if you know how--than "Quai d'Orsay" is--if you don't.

It's odd how many people who are ardently opposed to alcohol are against prohibition, and how many who are eager for everlasting peace are down on the idea of a peace league.

"Climbing Cheese and Butter Prices Halted By Milk War," says a New York newspaper headline. When butter and cheese get strong enough to climb, it is time for war.

SENATE BILLS

- S. B. 127. By Smith (Coss and Curry). To authorize counties to become bidders for and to construct portions of state highways.
- S. B. 128. By Handley. Regulating the use of the initiative and referendum in municipalities other than incorporated cities and towns, as authorized in section 4 of article 4 of the state constitution.
- S. B. 129. By Smith (Josephine). Amending bounty law relative to proof of death of animal as shown by the post.
- S. B. 130. By Baldwin. Amending the trust company law to provide that reserve requirements shall not apply to trust companies which are members of the federal reserve banking system.
- S. B. 131. By Baldwin. Repealing chapter 166, laws of 1915, which permits farmers and others to establish state banks on the co-operative plan.
- S. B. 132. By Strayer. Exempting pensions from attachment and execution.
- S. B. 133. By Moser. To provide for the establishment within municipalities zones within which the use of property, height of improvements, and required open spaces for light and ventilation of buildings may be regulated by ordinance.
- S. B. 134. By Jones. Amending section 507, L. O. L., by making insanity for a year prior to commencement of suit grounds for obtaining a divorce.
- S. B. 135. By Porter. To prevent fraud in the registration of livestock and providing a penalty.
- S. B. 136. By Eddy. Amending section 13, chapter 295, laws of 1917, fixing the time that the report of road

PROPOSE TO SETTLE

(Continued from page one)

the principality of Teschen. "No measure implying annexation of all or part of the said principality either to the territory of Poland or of Czechoslovakia taken by interested parties shall have binding force." "The delegates of the Czech nation engage to release immediately with their arms and baggage the Polish prisoners taken during the recent conflict (Signed.) "WOODROW WILSON "DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE "V. ORLANDO "G. CLEMENCEAU "ROMAN DMOSEKI "E. NES."

FIRST "HIGHER PAY BILL PASSES HOUSE

Joint Roads Committee Agrees On Half Cent Tax On Gallon Distillate.

The boys lined up at the state house in favor of salary grabbing when their first round Monday when the house voted to give J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of schools, an increase of \$600 a year. The bill had been put in originally asking that Mr. Churchill be given \$4500 but the salary committee recommended \$3600. His present salary is \$3000 a year.

As this was the test as to whether the increase salaries of state officials would be smooth sledding, the big oratorical spell binders of the house got behind the Churchill bill with their heavy artillery.

Smith of Baker--the former home of Mr. Churchill--spoke most emphatically in favor of the additional salary. He thought \$3000 was a mere pittance, claiming that sheepherders out in his part of the state were being paid from \$1500 to \$1800 a year.

Hughes of Marion spoke against the raise saying that Mr. Churchill knew what the position was when he ran for the office. Gallagher came out heavy for the advance in salary bringing in the cry of educating the children. Mrs. Alexander of the Dalles lined up with those in favor of voting higher salaries. Looney of Marion county was the only delegate from Marion who favored the increase in salary. Martin was absent when the vote was taken and Weeks, Hughes and Speaker Seymour Jones voted against the salary raise.

A tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline and one-half cent a gallon on distillate was agreed upon last evening at the joint roads and highway committees at a meeting held last evening. With their recommendation, the bill will probably pass and become a law. There was some opposition to the tax of one-half cent a gallon on distillate as this will fall mostly on farmers, especially in the eastern part of the state. As the emergency clause is being tacked on to many bills, mostly to prevent a referendum it was finally agreed after considerable debate that the emergency should be attached to the gasoline bill. With the emergency attached the bill will become a law as soon as passed by the house and senate and signed by the governor.

Santa Teresa And Princess Mataika Are Due Soon

Washington, Feb. 4.--The transport Santa Teresa sailed from Bordeaux January 30 and is due to arrive in New York February 9 with 102 officers and 2993 enlisted men. The troops aboard consist of the Bordeaux convalescent detachments on to seven inclusive; 11 to 14 inclusive; 17 and 18 and 65, casual company 31, Virginia sick and wounded. The transport Princess Mataika, St. Nazaire for Newport News, due to arrive February 11 with 141 officers and 3,322 enlisted men.

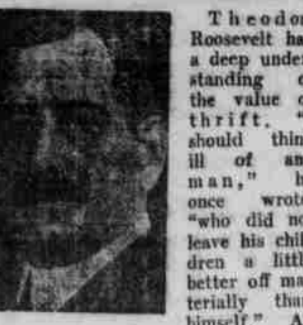
SCATTER AUTHOR'S ASHES

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 4.--The ashes of Herman Whitaker, the author, lie to-day scattered on Round Top in the Piedmont Hills in accordance with his wish. It was on Round Top that he received inspiration to write The Planters. Four of his children performed the rite, but his widow, Mrs. Alice Hunt Bassett Whitaker, was not told of it until hours later.

JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY

LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUS, President American Society for Thrift



Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt had a deep understanding of the value of thrift. "The habit of saving money stiffens the will and brightens the energies." One might quite as much greater length from the sayings and writings of Roosevelt, but the two statements here given throw tremendous light on the character of this great American who is now mourned by the nation. The thrift that Theodore Roosevelt understood, practiced and taught was not the narrow, selfish kind that goes no further than money hoarding. Thrift with him meant efficiency and progress. He knew that the act of saving money is more beneficial in the long run on account of the added strength it gives to the will than because of the direct financial gain.

his marked characteristics, was only gained after a hard fight, and the exercise of his tremendous will-power. Above everything else Roosevelt was a fighter, an aggressive crusader for all the causes he believed to be right.

The secret of his success were his strong will and his ceaseless energy. Hence, there is particular significance in his statement that "the habit of saving money stiffens the will and brightens the energies."

That Theodore Roosevelt well appreciated the direct financial advantages of thrift was shown in the tremendous conservation policies inaugurated by the United States government during his administration. No President was ever responsible for carrying out such a gigantic thrift program. He put a stop to the annual waste in a vast amount of water-power, mines, arable soil and lumber, he reclaimed millions of acres of arid land. In constructive statesmanship these policies stand out as among the most noteworthy achievements of the Roosevelt administration.

To gain a just appreciation of the character of Theodore Roosevelt one must take into account the tremendous part that thrift played in his life. He knew the mental and moral values as well as the financial ones to the individual, and he was the first of our presidents to take decisive action in conservation of national resources. Circumstances did not make it necessary for him to go through the penny-saving period of life common with many illustrious Americans, but he was nevertheless a thrifty man, whose success was founded on the axiom that a sturdy will is the inevitable outgrowth of thrift habits.

THE WIFE

By Jane Phelps

BRIAN REALIZES THE JOY OF HELPING OTHERS.

CHAPTER CLIV. Ruth had not neglected her "war babies," nor their mothers, since Brian's return. Now that he was nearly recovered from his wounds, he visited some of them with her. He told of the bravery of the boys "over there" and gave them all the comfort he could if their soldier husbands were among those who never would return. He became as interested as was Ruth in trying to do all he could for the wives and babies of to men who were lying in Flanders' Field. And in ministering to them his own heart was softened, his life made more unselfish.

Mrs. Clayborne still remained in the south but she sent Ruth all the money she needed for her pet charity. One little woman whose baby was delicate, and the mother-heart almost broken because of the loss of her husband added to the fear she would not keep her child, she told Ruth to send south and on the old plantation where Ruth had spent her own childhood days the baby grew stronger and the young mother more resigned.

"Isn't it wonderful what a help to oneself to try to make others happy?" questioned Ruth one night as she and Brian sat planning what they could do for one of her war babies' father who had come home terribly maimed.

Yes, and Ruth had it not been for you I never could have known much about that kind of helpfulness. I have been very self-centered all my life, I am afraid. I have looked at things only in the light of affecting Brian. Hacked. But between the war, and my brave little wife I have learned many things. "We all have learned to feel differently this last year or two, Brian. Things that looked so large before seem scarcely worth thinking of now. And things which passed by us because we were engrossed by self, are taking their place. But we'll all get adjusted after a bit."

Ruth was so happy in her home life that she had not one single regret in her heart. She worked faithfully during the morning on plans from the shop sent her. Mandel paid her generously and she insisted upon paying Rachel's wages as, without her, she would have been unable to apply herself to her tasks. Finally she and Brian came to the point where there was no more talk so more feeling, even, about WHO earned the money. It was a common purse, and spent for common needs. Brian's business did not materialize to any great extent all at once. But gradually clients came to him, some of them rich men whom he charged fair prices. Others soldiers who wanted advice and whom he charged nothing, or just enough so they would not feel objects of charity.

"The rich must pay enough so those who cannot afford to pay can be cared for in every way," he remarked to Ruth one night in discussing the happenings of the day. "That's just what Dr. Moore said this morning. Baby has been a bit fretful with his teeth, and I dropped in to see him. A poor woman was there with a sick baby, her husband still overseas. The doctor wouldn't take a penny for what he did for her; and made the same remark you just made; that those who could afford it, must pay for these others as well as for themselves." Kenyon Roberts was much interested in Brian's charge of location. They had grown very intimate since Brian's return. Kenyon never tired of listening to Brian's talks of what had been done; of how the boche had been

JEWELRY AUCTION

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Open Forum

WANTS TO HEAR FROM AUTOISTS
Am desirous to learn the attitude of the automobile owners of Marion county as to the ten million dollar bond issue, the principal end interest to be raised by doubling the present automobile license, and assessing one cent per gallon on all gasoline and distillate used in the state. Kindly address me as at the state house.

GALGEE W. WEEKS, Representative

A GREAT ECONOMY BECAUSE OF EXTRA WEAR

"After a trip to Kilauea, the active volcano of Hawaii, my Neolin-soled shoes were the only ones not absolutely ruined. Many in our party wore hole-milled boots," said Miss Jerry P. Lane of Seattle, Washington. The sharp jagged lava of Kilauea cuts an ordinary sole to pieces quickly. That Neolin Soles stood the test but emphasizes their toughness and durability. These qualities are built into them by a scientific process. Women--and men and children, too--who are hard on shoes should buy their wear Neolin Soles. They come in many styles, and because of the extra wear they give, are a great economy. And any repairman will re-sole your worn shoes with Neolin Soles, which are flexible and waterproof as well as long-wearing. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels, guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neolin Soles