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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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INITIAL RED REVOLT.

The affair up at Seattle is not a strike; it is a revolt against organized government. If it succeeds the United States will be in precisely the same condition as Russia, Austria and other parts of Europe where anarchy prevails. Lives will be sacrificed and property confiscated and destroyed throughout the nation at the command of the leaders of this radical element, most of whom are not American-born. The revolt at Seattle is the direct result of the propaganda that has been carried on unrelentingly in this country for years, striking at the very foundations of democratic government. Government mails have carried socialistic and anarchistic publications practically free of postage when the purposes of those same publications was to destroy orderly government and substitute in its place the crazy schemes of long-haired fanatics or half-baked ideas of ignorant and criminal foreigners who are abusing the asylum of refuge they have found in this country. Politicians have catered to the noisy turbulent faction and forgotten apparently that the people who have permanent employment, who have businesses and property and homes, with the welfare of families in their keeping, were entitled to any consideration at all. The Seattle revolution is the answer.

This initial revolt of the bolsheviks in the United States must be suppressed with a firm hand. After that the law-abiding, honest and industrious elements of all classes in this country must heed the lesson. The demagogue and the agitator must go, and men who believe in a real democracy, where life and property are safe, and laws are honestly enacted and justly enforced, must be placed on guard. The Seattle warning must be heeded or grave consequences will ensue.

SOLDIER LANDING PLACES.

Philadelphia wants all the home-coming troops to be landed at that port, on the ground that it was the place where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Boston might set up a similar claim, basing it on Bunker Hill and a certain famous tea party. New York surely deserves consideration not only because of her historic associations but because the Statue of Liberty stands there. In any such controversy Virginia, the first Mother of Presidents, and a veritable nurse of American Liberty, could not be ignored. New Orleans might plead that the army ought to be landed there because it was at New Orleans that the great victory was won in the year 1812. No doubt San Francisco, Portland and Los Angeles could

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

NONE PERFECT.

No man is perfect, 'neath the sky; there is a flaw in every guy. We could not long endure the man constructed on so rare a plan that all our searching would not find a blemish in his heart or mind. This most astonishing of gents would make us look like fourteen cents. Since you have blemishes to burn, why roast your neighbor to a turn? Why jump on Jinks for swiping coal, if you have pinched an orphan's roll? While you roast neighbors one or two, be sure that some one's roasting you. I have a lot of loathsome faults; my gall is fierce, my conscience halts; sometimes I drop my lyre and pen, to take a sack and steal a hen. I talk too much and bore my friends; my list of failings never ends. And you are roasting me, I know, as you go waddling to and fro, and pointing out the things I lack to make me like a winner stack. My faults I know, defy all cures, but they are smoother faults than yours. I wouldn't swap you poor galoot, unless you gave your watch to boot. While you are roasting me it's true that I am busy roasting you, and neither one has any right to roast the other misfit wight. That man who has no fault or flaw alone has right to play his jaw.

easily discover ample reasons for bringing the boys back through their portals.

Therefore, the war department will continue to land troops, as usual, wherever it is most convenient to land them. And it is just as well. Any spot where a homing doughboy sets his foot is America, and that is enough for him.

THE BEGINNING OF WORLD ORDER.

Many critics of the peace conference to "internationalize" the German colonies fail to see the real significance of such an innovation.

Designed originally, perhaps, to prevent any unseemly scrambling among the powers for these German possessions, and any violation of the principles that peoples should no longer be "bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty," the plan opens up vistas reaching far beyond any such immediate purposes.

It should be apparent to any thoughtful person that by the very act of internationalizing these colonies, a practical League of Nations comes into being, with immediate, practical work to do. It is the beginning of the realization of the dream that has haunted and allured the noblest minds for more than half a century, and has now become the ardent dream of an overwhelming majority of civilized men.

There have been attempts at internationalization made before; but they were the arrangements of limited groups of nations; for their own particular purposes, without universal sanction and without any formal, permanent organization possessing authority to administer the territory involved.

Those colonies, it appears, are to be armed by the League of Nations. They are to be administered in its name, by nations to whom its authority is delegated, and which are responsible to it for their conduct.

That is to say, the whole civilized world, through the agency of this league, is to own and control those colonies. For the first time, civilized men throughout the world are working together.

From such a beginning greater things may come. From controlling the destiny of those colonies, in themselves not very important, the league may come in time to exercise a beneficent sway over all the earth.

The reason Oregon sheriffs are becoming more efficient in their enforcement of the bone-dry law is probably because they are getting so thirsty themselves by this time that they can smell the booze as soon as it crosses the California line.

The allies are going to send troops to Turkey. Why not? They did it in all the other crusades.

All this present rush of activity in congress will not make up for the months of time lost in interminable debates over things that did not concern congress.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

BY JANE PHELPS

IN THE BEGINNING.

CHAPTER I.

I was born in a little mid-western town, and had lived there all my life. My home was a long, narrow, white building, shaped a good deal like the toy Noah's ark that used to amuse children. There was a small, unpretentious entrance, which opened into a shallow hall, which was as unpretentious as the entrance, yet it was in every way comfortable.

The house was set almost in the center of a large lawn ("yard" we called it). In the season it was filled with flowers of all kinds, in not very symmetrical beds, and in borders along the walks that led both to the front and back door. There were flowering shrubs and bushes set down haphazardly, and several large trees. When everything was in bloom it was a very attractive looking place. But in the late fall and winter when the wind whistled thru the shrubs and rocked the giant branches of the trees stripped naked of their summer dress, the long, low, white house had rather a pathetic look.

I hated the winter. It was always so unattractive in Huntington, where many of the houses were almost a replica of the one in which we lived, and where the streets so beautifully shaded in summer by the interlaced shade trees were bleak and unattractive because of the bare trunks and branches of those same trees.

I used to think that there could be no other place in the world where the wind howled and groaned, as if in agony, as it did in Huntington. But as my experiences afield had been only to neighboring towns, I was perhaps incapable of judging. Yet now after years of city living I still shudder when I think of the way the wind whistled and moaned through the trees and shrubs in my old home.

Father kept a small store. We never knew what it was to really want for anything; yet mother counted every penny. I never had an allowance because there was only just so much, and nothing must be wasted. Yet as I look back it is the only criticism I would make of my father and mother. They brought me up without allowing me to handle a penny, or to use my judgment in spending. Mother bought my clothes and we made them together.

If I had any little extras, as I grew older, she always got them for me.

I sometimes read stories of girls who had an allowance that they were permitted to spend exactly as they pleased. These stories always made me envious, and I would wish I, too, might have money of my own to spend. Then I would weave dreams of the time when I would be married, and I, like mother, would buy for the family. But strange as I never dreamed of any of the town boys as a possible husband, I had played and danced—gone to school and Sunday school, with them, and in a way was very fond of them, as one is in a small town where the boys and girls grow up together. But whenever I thought of marriage, it was not with one of them.

I was just twenty-two the summer that Neil Forbes came to visit his aunt. She lived next door to us, and I met Neil almost immediately. There is very little ceremony in a place like Huntington.

I was coming home from the store carrying a parcel for mother, when as I passed Mrs. Carter's gate she called to me:

"Come in, Bab, I want you to meet my nephew!" My real name was Barbara, Barbara Hill; but everyone called me Bab.

"Neil, this is my neighbor, Barbara Hill," was the way she introduced us. A very common way in Huntington.

"I am very glad to meet Miss Hill," a pleasant voice said, and as I laid my hand in the one he extended I looked into the handsome face of the only young man I ever had seen who in any way fulfilled my girlish ideals of what a husband should be.

Tomorrow—The Glamour of a College Education.

STREETCAR EMPLOYES

(Continued from page one)

Troop Detachment at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 7.—A detachment of 532 men of the First United States infantry and a machine gun company from Camp Lewis were in Tacoma today to guard government property and to hold themselves in readiness for action in any emergency that may arise as a result of the strike. The infantrymen are equipped with rifles, bayonets and hand grenades of the type used by American troops in France. The

machine gun company is equipped with 16 machine guns.

Some of the infantrymen are quartered at the armory. Thirty-four men are guarding the municipal power plant at LaGrande and other detachments are on duty at the sub-stations at Fern Hill and the transmission station at 25th street.

The machine detachment in command of Captain H. C. Moore is at the plant of the Tacoma Shipbuilding company, non-union shipyard, where it was feared rioting might occur.

Acting on orders from the war department, to "protect government property and to assist in quelling disorders if the emergency requires intervention of troops," 1514 men from the First infantry and a machine gun battalion were sent to Tacoma and Seattle yesterday afternoon. The troops left camp with three days' travel rations and 10 days' garrison rations. At Camp Lewis an order has been given that all officers and men of the 13th division shall remain in camp. No passes are being issued for the men to come to Tacoma.

Spokane Patroled.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 7.—Soldiers are patrolling Spokane's business streets today for the announced double purpose of compelling all persons in uniform to observe military rules and to suppress any demonstration which might be made by radicals. They are from the 44th infantry at Fort Wright and will continue patrol duty indefinitely.

Sent Resolutions.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 7.—Governor Lister received resolutions from the Tacoma Metal Trades council strike committee demanding that "during the inability of Governor Lister to conduct the affairs of his office that Lieutenant Governor Hart act in his stead and that the governor disperse with the services of all present in an official capacity who have not been legally elected to transact the business of the state."

The governor sent the following reply:

"I desire to say that I am thoroughly informed as to the whole strike situation. I expect to keep informed so long as the strike continues. Should the time come that I cannot keep well informed to make my own decisions, I shall consider your suggestion."

Governor Lister, who is ill, recently appointed two advisers to conduct routine and minor affairs in his office. He is able to keep in close touch with all larger matters of state concern.

SENATE IS ELOQUENT

(Continued from page one)

the commission authority to regulate the rates of the many public utilities that now have franchise agreements made prior to 1912. He insisted that the supporters of the bill were contending for a dangerous doctrine when they wanted to enact a law which recognize the principle that the state could delegate power to make contracts and then could not exercise its further power over such contracts.

Huston Replied.

Senator Huston made reply. He argued that under the decision of the supreme court in the Portland streetcar fare case, the public service commission can raise rates but it cannot lower them. The streetcar fare was raised because the public utility consented to the increase, while it would be unheard of for a public utility to consent to a decrease.

"If the commission should attempt to lower a streetcar fare below the amount agreed on in the franchise," he said, "the utility could go into the federal court and stop it in a minute."

He argued that when the state delegates to an agent, such as a city, the power to enter into a contract the state cannot later repudiate the contract made by the agent.

He asked why it was that all the public utilities are fighting the bill, and answered the question by declaring they all expected to obtain from the commission increases over the rate fixed by their franchises. He warned the men of wealth and of property that they should not set the example of disregarding contract agreements because if they did they could not expect the working class to be particular about keeping their wage agreements.

Senator Banks declared if the bill became a law it would bring ruin to many public utilities which would be forced to abide by their franchise agreements while Senator Moser said that all the public organizations of Portland endorsed the action of the public service commission in granting the six-cent streetcar fare, as it was necessary to save the company from the hands of the receiver.

Open Forum

OPPOSES AUTO-GAS TAX.

Salem, Or., Feb. 6, 1919.

To Capital Journal:
I would like to say a few words in regard to the doubling of the auto tax and the one cent on gasoline and distillate. Just because a man has a car is it a square deal to put an unjust and unequal tax on him? I can name men in Marion county that have property of \$100,000 that keep no car, and a man on a 5 or 10 acre tract would be taxed to help improve the property of the \$100,000 man. I do not think if it comes to a vote that the 50,000 autos in the state care to improve the whole state. On the other hand, if our of-

HERE'S WHAT PEOPLESAY ABOUT TANLAC

"I Feel Like Going From House To House And Telling Everybody About It," Says A. J. Livingston.—People From All Walks Of Life Praise Medicine That Has Helped Them.

"I just feel like going from house to house and telling the people about Tanlac."—A. J. Livingston, Ashland City, Tenn.

"This is really the first medicine I have ever taken that does what they say it will do."—J. F. Holley, Lexington, Ky.

"I would not take one thousand dollars for what this wonderful medicine, Tanlac, has done for me."—Mrs. Hattie Lutes, Lexington, Ky.

"We have sold 1180 bottles of Tanlac and have never had a dissatisfied customer."—Smiser Drug Co., Columbia, Tenn.

"For two years before taking Tanlac I had rheumatism so bad I couldn't raise my left hand to my head. I now feel like a new man."—J. B. Woodward, Lexington, Ky.

"I feel so good after taking Tanlac that I told my hands the other day I believed I could beat any of them shucking corn. I meant it, and believe me I could have beat 'em all."—J. A. White, R. P. D., Lexington, Ky.

"In my thirty years of active practice as a physician I have never seen anything to equal Tanlac as a medicine to produce results."—Dr. J. T. Edwards, Fayetteville, Ga.

"I would certainly like to shake the hand of the man who discovered Tanlac, and tell him the good it has done my wife."—R. L. Winter, Macon, Ga.

"I wouldn't take a hundred acres of the best land in Georgia for the good Tanlac has done me."—Z. T. Moody, Greensboro, Ga.

"This medicine is worth its weight in gold, and if the price was fifty dollars a bottle instead of one dollar I would buy it just the same if I had the money."—Robert Young, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Four bottles of Tanlac helped me more than fifteen years of medical treatment that cost me an average of \$100 a year."—E. B. Hall, Fountain City, Tenn.

"Money couldn't buy the good this Tanlac has done for me."—Ex-Sheriff Archie Anderson, Houston, Texas.

"Tanlac has certainly helped me and I recommend it to others for the good it has done me."—Ex-Sheriff C. W. Mangum, Atlanta, Ga.

"I would spend the last dollar I had on earth for Tanlac; I have gained nine and a half pounds on one bottle and feel just like a new man."—J. T. Andrews.

"If the people of this town only knew the good Tanlac did me, you wouldn't be able to make it fast enough to supply the demand."—Mrs. Mattie C. Bond, Memphis, Tenn.

"Yes, sir, I gained twenty-five pounds by taking Tanlac, and it has been a long time since I felt as well as I do now."—Capt. Jeff D. Riggs, Vicksburg, Miss.

"Before I took Tanlac I would gladly have given a thousand dollars to have been able to eat the supper I've just finished."—John Farrell, Nashville, Tenn.

"Tanlac is sold in Hubbard by Hubbard Drug Co., in Mt. Angel by Ben Gooch, in Gervais by John Kelly, in Turner by H. P. Cornelius, in Woodburn by Lyman H. Shorey, in Salem by Dr. S. G. Stone, in Silverton by Geo. A. Steelhammer, in Gates by Mrs. J. P. McCurdy, in Stayton by C. A. Beauchamp, in Aurora by Aurora Drug Store, in St. Paul by Groceries Stores Co., Inc., and in Donald by M. W. Johnson.

officials decide the paved roads are the cheapest in the long run, let us have an equal tax on all assessable property and build them.

E. E. BASSETT.

Adjustment Of Mexican And U. S. Controversy

By Carl D. Groat

(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Feb. 7.—Adjustment of the controversy between American oil interests and the Mexican government is in prospect, according to Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, now here on

leave. He expressed himself today as hopeful of an amicable arrangement recognizing American rights without infringing on Mexico's sovereign rights.

Relations between the two countries he designated as most cordial. President Carranza, Fletcher declared, is the real power in Mexico.

Fletcher said it is generally understood Carranza will call a special congress session in April or May to take up the oil problem.

JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY
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STRESS OF BUSINESS

A nation's necessity has plunged many thousands of boys and girls in their teens into the vortex of business before their time. Many will feel the strain upon vitality and energy and likewise the need for the nourishing and tonic virtues of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

A very little, taken regularly, is far more beneficial than when taken by fits and starts. Scott's Emulsion is concentrated nourishment that contributes to strength and helps confirm the body in vigor and health.

MERCHANT'S ACCOUNTS.

OUR own complete facilities here in Salem— together with those of connection banks out of town—make it convenient for Merchants to bank with the United States National Bank for home needs—and through it for those existing away from home.

You'll find it only a step from your place of business over here.



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Salem Oregon