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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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CRIME AND WALL PAPER.

The lecturer on art subjects was talking about the effect of harmonious environment upon human character:

"A man who had been in charge of five penal institutions said that never in his whole experience had he found a criminal who came from a happy home."

The happy home from which a good man comes may be most humble, but it contains elements of harmony which make him desire to be a force in the creation of harmony in life rather than discord. The home may not satisfy him. But there are constructive forces working there, making him desire improvement, giving him hope rather than driving him despairingly into ways of destruction.

It may seem absurd that bad wall paper can drive people to crime. But there is some truth underlying the statement. The choice of wall paper indicates the type of mind. The person who chooses a badly designed wall covering, full of big, ugly patterning sprawling over the place, who half covers this with ill-chosen pictures, is sure to make a mess of the rest of the room, and the room reacts upon the character of those who live in it, helping them make a mess of life. The mind of the chooser is scatter-brained, full of wrong ideals. The clear-headed, gentle-souled, spiritually minded person chooses an environment which will contribute restfulness and comfort rather than distraction.

"Have the room where you meet your friends oftenest so arranged that they will say 'How Beautiful!' not 'What did it cost?'" concluded the lecturer.

To keep one's home so restful and uncluttered that its influence radiates without it into all the acts of life is the duty of every citizen. If enough people hold themselves to this ideal, the day may come when the squalor and discord of poverty will give place forever to simplicity, comfort and beauty.

The League of Nations idea seems to suit the British, French, Italians and everybody else, except a few United States senators like Lodge, Sherman Penrose and maybe Geo. Chamberlain.

The lower house is taking the matter of legislation so seriously that two representatives had a near-fight yesterday.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

HARBINGERS.

Be patient if you freeze your feet while trudging through the slush and sleet; already Winter's growing gray, and soon he'll bow and say "Good day!" I see some harbingers around; the grass shows greenish on the ground; a boughsome bird is seen anon cavorting on the frosted lawn. And in the grocer's moral store seed packages are seen once more. When once the grocer digs up seeds, to meet the garden grower's needs, we wot that Winter's on the wing, and that we're due to welcome Spring. This morning as I went my way, I heard the village marshal say, "This year I'll hark to no excuse--no chickens must be erunning loose. The owners of all hungry hens must keep the blamed things in their pens, according to the statutes made, and which by all must be obeyed." He says the same thing every year, when Winter's billed to disappear, and then forgets it in the spring, when chickens scratch like everything. But it's a harbinger, all right; it indicates that Spring's in sight. The marshal makes his yearly bluff, and then farewell to wintry stuff, to foolish storms and silly gales, to biting wind that shrieks and wails. The gentle Spring will soon return, for there are harbingers to burn.

SHIP SUBSIDIES.

There are going to be some tall problems to settle in American shipping before long. They are forced into notice a bit prematurely by the sudden reduction of ocean freight rates by the British.

We have a very respectable ocean fleet now, public and private. It has been built up under the necessities of war and the stimulus of war rates. The new ships have been tremendously expensive to build. Many of the old ones have been bought at huge figures. Our sailors' wages are the highest in the world. It looks as if our ships will be more expensive to operate than those of any other nation.

This does not matter a great deal as long as there is a scarcity of tonnage and every ship can still get a cargo at reasonable rates. But this situation will not last forever. The emergency is passing, the tonnage is increasing, other maritime nations are trying to regain their old trade.

It is very fine and very advantageous commercially, for the United States to possess ships enough to handle our own foreign trade under our own flag. But it may prove costly.

We shall probably hear the plea soon that it cannot be done without a liberal government subsidy for our private shipping, and that our government fleet will have to operate at a loss. The American public has never yet been tolerant of the ship subsidy idea. It is a question whether it will tolerate subsidies now.

What would be said at Salem if the Multnomah delegation in the legislature should seek to stipulate that no part of any state appropriation should be expended in Marion county? Yet it would be quite as proper as any complaint that the paved roads of Multnomah county connect with the paved roads of the state.—Oregonian.

Well, we only get \$120,000 out of the \$6,000,000, providing the Salem-Aurora job is completed. So far we haven't had a dollar of the state road money. We probably have 4,000 or 5,000 automobiles in the county paying taxes and there are thousands more of the motor vehicles in the adjoining counties of Polk, Linn and Benton, which up to the present time have received no part of the \$6,000,000 road bond issue of two years ago. So if the Multnomah county delegation, carrying out the Oregonian's threat, excluded Marion county, and all the other central Willamette valley counties, from participation in distribution of the proposed \$10,000,000 bond issue, it would leave them little worse off than they are now in the matter of state road construction. And it is a safe wager that when the Multnomah county delegation votes for a road bond issue the members are fully assured that Portland will come in for the greatest benefit to accrue from the expenditure of the money.

The other day the Capital Journal took occasion to express doubts as to the wisdom of the state attempting to print state text books. Bearing out this view, the Corvallis Gazette-Times, whose editor came from Kansas, and is familiar with conditions there, has the following to say: "Kansas has an investment of over \$600,000 now in its fool scheme to publish state text books and there is no return on the outlay except poorer text-books. At a rotary club meeting the other day it was affirmed by a well informed Topeka man that the state had already lost \$49,000 in the enterprise over the cost of the books under the old law, and that the taxpayer was not getting his poor text-books for any less than the state could furnish the same quality by contract from regular publishers and without the \$600,000 investment. There is a measure before the legislature which would put Oregon into the text-book business. Anybody interested in good text-books should oppose it."

Some persons persist in writing to the newspapers and do not give their name and address. Then they wonder why the article or the news item they send is not published, when they ought to know that publishers must know the real source of everything they print. The name of the author must accompany any article or item as a guarantee of good faith, even though it is not intended to be printed with the article or news item.

The Oregonian is very much concerned lest the building of good roads will be hampered by anti-trust legislation. Well, if our development as a state depends upon placating or paying a tribute to a combine based on trickery or corruption, let's settle down in the mud and stay there. We never did believe that real Americans could be coerced into paying tribute to anybody under any circumstances.

WHY A PARTY MAN?

(Woodburn Independent, Rep.)
Why is one a Republican or a Democrat? There might have been a luminous answer to this a few years ago, but now it is easier to tell why one is an American. The only correct answer nowadays is that one is a Republican or Democrat because his views coincide with the principles enunciated by the leading men in his party, who happen to die and the course of events reshapes principles and changes one's mind as to truth. With some it is merely to obtain office, but with others it is proposed policy. With issues changing to fit new conditions some Republicans temporarily become Democrats and vice versa. Thousands in the United States are Republicans or Democrats because their fathers were. Tariff and free trade formerly solidified these political organizations and these with side and

most important issues, may still keep the parties prominently before the public.

GRAVEL FOR PAVING.

It is understood that M. E. Phillips of Aurora has a contract with the company which will pave the Pacific highway from Aurora to Salem, to take gravel from Pudding river, at a point east of the Krieger Bros. farm, and has orders to begin operations on the 15th of this month. This gravel is screened as it comes from the river and then goes to the crusher and hauled to the mixer in trucks. Operation can hardly begin until the bins are ready and this part of the work has been delayed.—Hubbard Enterprise.

The funeral of Private Lloyd G. McCall, who died in a hospital in Washington, was held in McMinnville Sunday.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

BY JANE PHELPS

A HONEYMOON SPENT AT ATLANTIC CITY CHAPTER VIII.

For one glorious, happy week we were at Atlantic City. I never had even seen the ocean before, and at first I was like a child with a new toy. I recall, the first time we walked on the sand, I ran and dipped my feet in the water, wetting my feet and the bottom of my skirt in my enthusiasm.

The board walk, with its crowds of beautifully gowned women and handsome well-groomed men fascinated me. The quaint shops with their gay windows beguiled me often to spend so long a time gazing, that Neil would pull me away laughing, and say:

"You can look in shop windows all you want to in New York while I am at the office. Come and take me now."

Occasionally we took a chair and spent an hour being rolled up and down by a grinning dandy. "Playing we were millionaires," Neil called it. But mostly we walked arm in arm, talking of the future, our home together, and of our love for each other which nothing ever could possibly change.

We were staying at one of the large hotels, and living on the American plan. I had asked no questions as to the price. I really did not think of it. So blissfully happy, without a care in the world, the week of my honeymoon sped all too swiftly by. Yet I was in a fever of impatience to see the "big town," as Neil always spoke of New York. It was to be my home. I never had been there, but had read and heard so much of it that I was keen to get there.

Neil laughed at me. Yet he looked a bit anxious also.

"You'll be mighty lonely for a while I am afraid. We shall not be able to live in a part of town where I am at all acquainted and New York people aren't quick to take up strangers."

"Why can't we live somewhere near your friends?"

"Because I don't earn enough to pay the rent of an apartment in the locality where they live."

"You mean they earn more than you do?"

"It didn't seem possible. I supposed he of course referred to real young people. I knew there were many wealthier men in the world, but supposed them quite old before they amassed a fortune."

"Thousands more!" he returned again laughing at me.

I said no more about money until the day we left Atlantic City. Neil had asked to have the bill sent up to the room. When it came he had gone out for something and I looked at it. At first I was tempted to call the boy back and tell him he had made a mistake. But I was still timid with the big pages who swarmed about the pet hotel, so I left it on the bureau until Neil came up.

"Did that bill come up? We haven't much time," he said, licking at his watch.

"Yes, but it isn't ringed. It must belong to someone else."

"Bother! We will miss our train if we are delayed very long." He picked up the bill and quickly ran it over.

"Why this is all O. K., Bab. What made you think it wasn't?"

"You don't mean that it has cost us over a hundred dollars for just a room and what we have eaten?" I gasped.

"Yes, dear, and we got off mighty cheap at that. I'll run down and pay it. Then we'll hustle for the train."

"One hundred dollars for one week, and he didn't seem to think anything of it," I said aloud. I had not idea that a knowledge of price brings a sort of carelessness in its train. That men and women accustomed to patronize high-priced hotels and restaurants, either have plenty of money, or when they take an occasional "spree" as Neil called it they often had to economize for some time to make it up.

It was nice to be so careless of the cost. I had loved every bit of unaccustomed luxury. Once or twice I had felt that my clothes weren't quite fitting for such a wonderful place. Neil and I had kept to ourselves, however, not sitting about the big luxurious room of the hotel, but as soon as we finished eating, finding our way to the beach, or the board walk, that it was not so obvious to me as it otherwise might have been. Yet even so I had thought that later, when Neil had another raise, I must have some different clothes. More stylish, and of handsome material.

I had never heard that the "clothes rack" was the one on which many marriages had split.

Tomorrow—Hunting an Apartment in New York.

Open Forum

OCTOPUS NO. 3—THE ACE-BERMAN SCHOOL TRUST

Mr. Editor: In 1915 by initiative petition the normal school was again authorized and with a millage tax of 1.20 mill which should provide all the necessary funds to finance and operate it. This normal school's exclusive function was to drill and educate students attending the school and to develop the faculty and act of teaching in the common schools of the state up to the State grade schools.

The theory pertained that a graduate of the normal could go to county village or city and teach the school up to and inclusive of the 8th grade successfully. Well, the growth of an association and organization growing out of minds so qualified in our common schools to think, to investigate and educate themselves, directly growing out of this system alarmed certain interests and so we have a diversion of our school systems coming directly from the need of the U. S. Steel corporation, Judge E. H. Gary. The federal educational bureau at once took hold to educate thru out the nation in the mental vocation and industrial lines to the dwarfing and exclusion of general mind development and power. Under the Gary plan is required changed conditions. Graduates of our state normal school are not now qualified to teach in the public schools, only in certain special classes of schools. In 1915 our legislature enacted a law at the instance of one Prof. M. S. Ritman designating these schools—Mountain View, Oak Point and Elkins schools up on which the normal students may invade and practice upon the pupils. Good for the students but tough on the school children. In the Portland Journal for January 18, 1918, I read of Prof. M. S. Ritman head of the rural department of the normal school. Prof. Ritman's report in these schools for student practice. Domestic art is being instituted in rural schools. Much work is being done for Red Cross. February 18 to 23 will be observed in commemoration of George Washington as a farmer.

Again the Portland Journal, January 10, 1918: Rural school programs—listen—without example or pattern the rural department of the Oregon normal school conducting the three training schools. Program—morning, trapping, moles and gophers; how to prepare a plain lunch. Afternoon—Substitutes management of a farm. Army of the commissary and the mail; diet; feeding dairy cattle; developing dairy herd; now judging; how to grow fat hogs and make big men. Approval from state of Oregon from Churchill's office. Corn and how to grow it. And this program was adopted by Prof. M. S. Ritman, head of the rural school department of the Oregon normal school, etc., etc.

I have thus given some of Prof. Ritman's programs to show specialization and departments in our state normal school and to which its good purposes have been prostituted.

A student entering the normal school to become a teacher must first decide where he will teach. If in the rural schools, then he studies trapping, dairying, plain cheap living and how to hogize the children, and he is assigned to the care and tutorage of Prof. Ritman. Such teacher is not to acquire skill, development of the faculty and the task of aiding the pupils to acquire the rudiments of an English education that will qualify them to investigate, to learn and educate themselves for the important duties of citizenship and for life's struggles.

But I can only touch upon matters in this brief expose. This segregation; this rural department of our normal school to which Prof. M. S. Ritman has so generously devoted his life and efforts as set out in his letter to Chapman's Voter (poliographed by our state supreme court) is an anomaly and an outrage and voices his confidence in the assurance that "more suckers wear breeches than swim in the creek."

Abolish these departments; call in these portable county rural normal schools; cease longer to abuse for such venal purposes these rural training schools; conduct the functions and operations of our state normal as month-month educate and qualify students entering them for the laudable ambition of teaching in the course and curriculum of our public schools. Employ 1,000. M. S. Ritman as an instructor in the normal at Monmouth or discharge him. Prof. Ritman's letter to the Voter from the far east threatens to return to Oregon soon and take up this rural work of further hogizing the children of the country schools.

Now, in Mr. O'Leary's budget he lists the needs of the state normal as \$11,800. Drop and discontinue this rural department and all other departments and the 1.25 mill voted in 1908 upon promise that no more would be asked and that this provision would take the normal out of politics will probably be ample for the normal's financial needs. But this system of hogizing (Garryizing) our public schools or of rearing hogs from our pay rolls is expensive. Hog feed is very, very dear, now.

Upon any reasonable adjustment and allowance the budget amount can be reduced in the sum of \$50,000 and that would help pay the governor's guard. The scope and growth of this educational diversion and operation is such that in a brief expose one can only touch upon the evils.

JAMES K. SEARS, Citizen and taxpayer.

LACK OF MILK MEANS STUNTED GROWTH

To the Editor: Every year the value of milk and butter fat in the child's diet brought out more forcefully than the story of the Rhoten twins as told by the father E. A. Rhoten, during the recent hearing on oleomargarine before the joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the dairy industry.

Mr. Rhoten, who is advertising manager of the Pacific Homestead of Salem and well known among the stock men and farmers of the state, told how

their home was blessed six years ago with a pair of twin boys, how it became necessary to substitute cow's milk for mother's milk, and the difficulty in getting one of the boys to continue the use of milk as soon as he was old enough to take other food.

As a result of his refusal to drink milk and eat butter, Rex failed to keep pace with his brother Ray, who was at all times a glutton for milk and butter. Ray has grown into a rugged lad while Rex plainly shows the stunting effect of the absence of the vital element of nutrition found only in butter fat, fat of eggs and in the leafy vegetables.

At birth they were the same weight. Today, at a few days past six years Ray weighs 58 pounds while Rex tips the scales at 47 or 11 pounds less.

Up to the age of 5 years the general appearance of Rex showed plainly the effects of malnutrition and caused the parents no end of grief. It was then that they discovered that Rex could be induced to eat cottage cheese. This was supplied and was seasoned with cream which has resulted in a marked improvement in the boy's appearance and growth. This is in exact accord with the experiments of Dr. E. V. McCollum, the noted scientist on nutrition.

OREGON DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE.

Senator Robert L. Owen



Who is to go to Europe to study the efforts of the French and English financiers in the work of reconstruction and to aid in restoring an equitable foreign exchange between this country and Spain and with other foreign nations.

League Of Nations Congress Opens Tomorrow In Portland

Portland, Or., Feb. 15.—One of the most important conventions ever held in Portland, with 1000 delegates in attendance, is the Northwest congress for a League of Nations, which will be opened at the public auditorium tomorrow evening.

This congress is one of nine that were arranged by the league to enforce peace. Starting at New York on February 5, men and women of international reputation commenced a nationwide speaking tour to arouse public sentiment in favor of a league of nations. The congress here is the fifth to be held. The other western conventions will be the Pacific coast congress at San Francisco, February 19 and 20 and the mountain congress at Salt Lake City, February 21 and 22.

Former President William H. Taft, president of the League to Enforce Peace, heads the list of speakers touring the country.

Delegates to the congress from all parts of the northwest commenced arriving in Portland early this morning. Sessions of the convention will be held here Sunday evening, Monday morning, afternoon and evening.

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University and Dr. Charles B. Brown, dean of the Yale law school, will reach Portland this evening. The other members of the party will arrive Sunday.

The program subjects for the meetings of the northwestern congresses: "Religion, Social Progress and a League of Nations."

"The Plain Necessity for a League of Nations."

"American Interests and Ideals and a League of Nations."

"Labor's Demand for a League of Nations."

GERVAIS NEWS.

Brs. Adam Weiszer, who underwent an operation at the Willamette Sanitarium recently, has been very ill but is improving.

Adam Vachter, aged 24, and Sabina Rautaz, aged 19, both of Gervais, st. 1, were married at St. Mary's church in Mt. Angel, Tuesday, Feb. 11. They will live on the farm east of Gervais.

John Curtisford has been reappointed road patrolman in this district by the county court, with an increase in salary. He was opposed by the same element that have tried for the past years to oust him, but their complaints to the judge were not taken seriously.—Star.

King Emmanuel of Italy has appointed Otto H. Kahn, the New York bank er, a commander of the Order of the Crown.

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