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Editorial Page of The Capital Journal

MONDAY EVENING
February 17, 1919

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, Salem, Oregon.

Address All Communications To

The Daily Capital Journal

SALEM 136 S. Commercial St. OREGON
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily, by Carrier, per year \$5.00 Per Month .45
Daily by Mail, per year \$3.00 Per Month .35

FULL LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH REPORT

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

W. D. Ward, New York, Tribune Building.
W. H. Stockwell, Chicago, People's Gas Building

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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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

CABINET SEATS IN CONGRESS.

There is considerable discussion nowadays as to the advisability of giving cabinet members seats in congress. This would be a distinct innovation for the United States, though it is customary elsewhere. In England, and in nearly every other country using the English parliamentary system, on which our government was largely modeled in the beginning, the cabinet members have access to the legislature, though they are not permitted to vote.

This arrangement is found mutually advantageous to the administrative and legislative branches. It enables the cabinet to keep in touch with legislation, and enables the legislature to get necessary information on pending measures easily and directly. It is natural, with the growing tendency to have bills shaped by the executive departments before their introduction, this plan should receive serious consideration. The increasing complexity and scope of government make it necessary for experts to prepare and explain matters. Congress and the cabinet would probably get along better, ordinarily, and make more progress, if they worked together in this way.

Reading the Oregonian and some other anti-government newspapers we begin to wonder if we really won the war. We were so poorly armed and equipped, our soldiers so grossly abused, starved and scantily clothed, that they died of their privations by tens of thousands, and of course, could not be expected to make anything like a showing against the crack Prussian armies. There has been a general impression prevalent throughout the world that the Yanks showed up pretty well when they faced the enemy, but it was evidently all a big mistake. The Oregonian tells us every day that this was all an error; that our army was a joke and our soldiers handicapped by lack of food, clothing and arms, were really objects of pity, the story of whose suffering makes the tales of Belgian horrors pale into insignificance. And of course, the Oregonian would never misrepresent or color facts in any circumstances or for any purpose, partisan or otherwise.

The best speech made in the United States senate this winter was made by Senator Bankhead. Here it is: "Mr. President, I am wondering if the senate is not now willing to consider for awhile the business that is before the senate." This splendid speech is respectfully submitted to the members of the Oregon legislature for their careful consideration.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

EATING TOO MUCH.

We eat too much, the doc insists; we're chewing things all day; we must reform, he wots and wists, or there'll be Hank to pay. Some times I read him as I run, he throws in me a scare, and I remark, "I'll have to shun the gorgeous bill of fare. I doubt me not the doc is right, his words are spiced with truth; and now, like some anchorite, I'll live awhile, in sooth." I cut out all the juicy steaks, the rich imported cheese, I sidestepped luscious pies and cakes and live on bran and peas. My waist I measure every morn to see if I have shrunk; and then I laugh the doc to scorn, and call his wisdom bunk. For I am bigger than I was, my girth is simply great; the sickly mashes, soups and slaws have added to my weight. And I am feeling like an owl that's moulted out of time; I lean against the fence and howl, and call the doc a crime. It may be dieting is good for those it doesn't harm; but I am done with shredded wood and hayseed from the farm. I'll eat good grub and if I die the coroner will find my system full of cake and pie, not hay and pumpkin rind.

AUDITED CIRCULATION FIGURES.

During the past week the circulation of the Daily Capital Journal held up well above the 5000 mark, and made an average record a little higher than ever before. The records kept in accordance with membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations, to which all the principal daily newspapers and leading periodicals belong, shows the following daily totals for the past week:

Monday, February 10	5154
Tuesday, February 11	5165
Wednesday, February 12	5133
Thursday, February 13	5125
Friday, February 14	5120
Saturday, February 15	5301

These figures would indicate that the Daily Capital Journal now possesses a very good-sized family of regular readers, the number probably exceeding 25,000, based on the accepted estimate that a newspaper has five readers for every subscriber. The reports of the Audit Bureau of Circulation show that the Capital Journal now has a circulation exceeding that of any other daily newspaper in Oregon (outside the city of Portland) by many hundreds. And it is growing larger every day.

AN IMMIGRATION LOOPHOLE.

The bill pending in congress to restrict immigration during the reconstruction period provides that the exclusion clause shall not apply to immigrants fleeing from "religious persecution." According to this provision, it does not matter whether such persecution is evidenced "by overt acts or by laws or government regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs, because of his religious faith."

Superficially this looks all right, and in harmony with American ideals. Closer inspection arouses a suspicion voiced by the New York World as follows.

"If this clause is to remain in the proposed act, its author might more appropriately have said that it was intended to keep out everybody except revolutionists and Bolsheviks. There is hardly a person in all the world subject to one or the other of those classifications who cannot prove that he is the victim of 'overt acts' or of persecution because of his religious faith."

It is not likely that the American public wants to discriminate against the Russian Jews, to whom America has long been a refuge from religious persecution. It is well known, however, that many of the most dangerous agitators in America in recent years slipped in unobserved among the honest and well-meaning refugees for whom the welcome was intended. Trotsky is a good example.

It may be wiser, if immigration is to be prohibited for two or three or four years, to make it absolute, thereby playing safe and also causing no hard feelings by invidious discrimination.

A man up in Washington, who was getting (not earning) \$12.75 a day in the shipyards, has confessed to the murder of his wife and two children. Probably it will be shown during his trial that he was unable to properly support his loved ones on his meagre earnings.

The League to Enforce Peace really means a world organization so strongly against war that it will fight for peace.

The good roads germ seems to have infected almost everybody in Marion county.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

BY JANE PHELPS

HUNTING AN APARTMENT IN NEW YORK
CHAPTER IX.

I was so bewildered by New York City, the height of its buildings, that Neil considered it a great joke and laughed heartily at my funny remarks. We went to a small hotel quite a way uptown.

"We will start from here to look for an apartment," he had said. "I shall be able to go with you only tomorrow and Sunday. If we find nothing by Sunday night, you will have to keep up the search next week."

"Oh, we'll surely find something by then." The very thought of going about New York alone frightened me.

"We'll certainly try," Neil said, appreciating my feeling.

The next morning, as soon as we had eaten breakfast, Neil took the morning paper and marked several advertisements. Then he took the addresses of several real-estate men further uptown.

"We shall have to go further than this to find something that suits my pocket book," he said.

"How much rent shall we pay, Neil?"

"We must find something for seven, five or a hundred dollars at the most. We can't afford to go higher than that—now."

"We will surely find something very nice for that," I exclaimed. "Why, Mrs. Chamberlain only pays twelve dollars a month for that lovely place you so admired."

man's living beyond his means. That it is not always so—at least in the beginning, I am positive. I loved Neil so dearly, at this time, that I would have been happy had we lived in one room so long as we could be together. Had we done so, it might have been better for us both. Neil had a free way of spending, of handling money, that amazed me. He did not appear to think himself at all wasteful, however, or that he bought anything we did not need.

We tramped all day Saturday. Finally we found a perfectly charming little apartment of five rooms for \$125 dollars a month.

"We'll take this," Neil told the agent.

"But Neil, you said—"

"I know, but one sometimes changes his mind. We'll save the difference in some way."

That was Neil's way. He hated to deny himself; but he always excused his extravagances by saying he "would save it some other way." As that way never seemed to arrive, I at first felt seriously worried. But, as I have said, I had no slightest idea of the real value of money. Where mother had been saving, I saved too. Now that I was where it was freely spent, I too soon learned to spend lavishly.

AVOID COUGHS and COUGHERS!

SHILOH
30 DROP-STOPS COUGHS

It is so easy to accommodate ourselves to the things which others do—so hard to stand alone.

We furnished our home slowly and carefully. Slowly because I would buy nothing without consulting Neil, although he had told me to go ahead—that I had good taste, and he would be satisfied with what I did. Carefully, because I soon found that if Neil did not like anything he tossed it aside with as little thought as he had shown in paying more rent than he had declared he could afford.

We had hired a general housework girl, but when I had objected to paying such large wages, Neil had silenced me by saying:

"We'll take what we can get now. If I deal I have on goes through, we'll have a cook and waitress."

A certain feeling of well being was engendered by such remarks—a feeling that no matter how much I spent, it was all right, or in some way would be all right. It was a continual discounting of the future, with no thought that that future might bring demands for its own, demands hard to meet.

"Mamma" meant nothing but good to Neil. Is it surprising the soon, very soon, it meant nothing but good to me? Our motto was: "Live for today. Tomorrow will take care of itself."

Tomorrow—At First Barbara Thinks Her Home Wonderful.

NORTHWEST CONGRESS

(Continued from page one)

before venturing on either approval or condemnation.

"Congress, under the constitution determines what our armament shall be; and therefore it is quite true that even if we made an agreement, congress would retain the constitutional power of violating that agreement and increasing the armament beyond the limit set; but that does not prevent the treaty making power from entering into the obligation. It is not a transfer of sovereignty—it is only an agreement to limit our fortifications and our means of attack in consideration of other nations doing the same thing. The most famous agreement that we have made on this point is the agreement we have with Great Britain, by which we agree not to fortify the boundary between Canada and the United States or to place war vessels on the lakes."

The old Agreement.

"This agreement is of one hundred years' standing, and has been praised by every statesman who has referred to it."

"The most extreme position of Senator Poindexter is that the United States cannot consent to arbitration of issues between it and other countries because it might effect the vital interests of the nation. There have been one hundred arbitrations between the United States and other countries, many of them of very great concern. The question of the payment of the

Alabama claims related to a principle of international law and international safety that was of the highest importance. The arbitration of the Bering sea and in the seal herd of the rhyloff Islands was another. In this arbitration we submitted to the decision of an impartial tribunal the question whether we had the rights or not which we claimed. The assumption that either the court of arbitration or the executive council of the league by unanimous judgment would seek to take away the sovereignty or the liberty or the independence of the United States, is utterly gratuitous. It is so extreme a view that it ought not to be given any weight as an objection to machinery for the peaceful adjustment of differences by decision of international courts.

"No reasonable and patriotic and properly self respecting citizen of the United States can claim that our sovereignty should be more than a right to freedom of action within the limitations of international law, international morality and a due regard for the rights of other nations. The only sovereignty which we ought to claim is sovereignty regulated by these limitations.

Doesn't Restrict Sovereignty.

"Now the league does not propose in any way further to restrict that sovereignty but only through the joint compulsion of all nations to keep a would-be outlaw nation within the proper and existing limitation. The league is not a super-sovereign. It is only a partnership. Its power is in joint agreement—not in the establishment of a government. The senators' objection is fundamental. If it were analyzed and logically developed, it is a reactionary doctrine that belongs to the German view of the state and its needs and its rights. It is not consonant with any hope by international action of settling differences other than by the power of the sword. It leads directly to the proposal that 'might makes right.' It is based on a doctrine of supreme national selfishness. It is the pessimistic and despairing view of any possibility of restricting war. It contemplates with entire acquiescence the prospect of another war through which we have passed, in the next ten or twenty years. It perverts the glorious idea of a national sovereignty to keep it from helping the family of nations. It perverts our grand general constitution to render helpless for the good of the world what under the providence of God has become the world's greatest power.

"Will the American people acquiesce in such a small view of our responsibilities for mankind and of our governmental capacity for international benefit? We may be confident they will not."

Judge J. A. Taylor, a Portland pioneer of 1853, and pioneer member of Oregon and Washington legislatures, died at Walla Walla Wednesday.



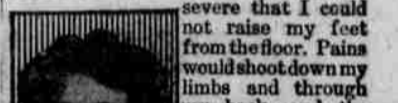
MATSONIA ARRIVES.

New York, Feb. 17.—After braving heavy seas, the transport Matsonia, which sailed from Bordeaux February 3, has arrived in the harbor here. She docked at Hoboken Sunday morning. There are 3,345 officers and men on board, including the 68th coast artillery corps, complete; 152nd field artillery; casual companies numbers 257 and 36, casual companies 355 and 365; casual companies numbers 356, 358, 360, 361, 364, 367 and 27; Bordeaux convalescent detachment numbers 360 and 85.

DRESSMAKER SAVED FROM OPERATION

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Time.

Ithaca, N.Y.—"Three years ago I suffered from pains in my right side, so severe that I could not raise my feet from the floor. Pains would shoot down my limbs and through my back, and the doctor said I had an abscess. I was in bed two weeks with an icebag on my side and expected any day that I might have to go to a hospital for an operation. A friend came to see me and told me of your wonderful medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it, and after taking six bottles I feel well and strong, do my own work and do dressmaking for others. I cannot speak too highly of your medicine and recommend it to others who suffer with female trouble. It is a Godsend to ailing women, and you may use my name at any time."—Mrs. PERMILLA HULSHIZER, 218 E. Fall St., Ithaca, N.Y.



Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



The Clarinda Electric Washer and Wringer

WASHES CLEAN AND SPOTLESS WHITE—There is never any need of the washboard or hand-rubbing. The hot filmy soap suds are gently but forcefully swirled through every garment and cloth, forcing out the dirt and grime under the magic power of electricity, while you go about your other duties or sit quietly by reading a book. The clothes come out clean and white, from the daintiest lingerie to the heaviest blanket. An ordinary washing for a family of five can be done in an hour, or hour and a half, leaving you the balance of the forenoon—hours formerly spent in drudgery—for your regular household duties or pleasure.

The Clarinda Electric is compact and requires but little space. It is not an encumbrance—never in the way—a beautiful and attractive machine that commands admiration. Just a little out-of-the-way corner will be large enough for it—'put it behind the door.' The tub rack may be telescoped and 'hung on a nail' or shoved under the machine.

THE PRICE OF THE CLARINDA IS REASONABLE AND WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

Can be paid for on installments, monthly, with your electric light bill.

PORTLAND RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER CO.