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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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PLAY, SING AND WORK TOGETHER.

Lorain, O., has a community service league whose activities may be said to have just fairly begun with the ending of the war. The league has recently hired a play leader whose job it is to teach the whole city how to play. He will begin with about twenty play leaders, men from various fraternal and business groups of the city. Then these men will go to their associates and carry on the play instruction under the direction of the city leader of athletics. Organized athletics and games, healthful exercises and recreation, walking for pleasure will become matters of daily experience and joy to everybody in the community as the plan is carried out fully and progress made.

That is not all the community service is doing. It has a music department as well as a division of athletics. Lorain citizens, men, women, and children, will learn to sing. There will be public concerts and community sings which everyone can enjoy and in which all who wish may participate.

The idea seems to be that a certain amount of singing and playing together is good for the people. It develops a wholesome social atmosphere and a friendly good will that carries over into the workaday routine of life. In other words, people who sing and play together will also work together. This community, like similar towns all over the country, learned this truth in war work. Any town may continue to profit from the lesson if it will, as this particular Ohio town seems to be doing.

HOBOKEN AND ITS LESSON.

If Hoboken, New Jersey, had been granted the right of self determination three or four years ago it might have joined Germany. It was generally regarded as virtually a German colony. And no wonder! It was dominated in a business way by the German steamship interests. The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd piers were located there. There were always thousands of German sailors in port, and the whole atmosphere of the place was German.

Our declaration of war made a big change. The frankly German population melted away. Hoboken began to distinguish itself by Liberty loan subscriptions and other evidences of changing allegiance.

Now the alteration is about complete. The United States has taken over the Hamburg-American docks and warehouses, depriving what was once the greatest shipping corporation in the world of its chief foothold in America and insuring the domination of Hoboken hereafter by American shipping. The North German Lloyd

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

MAY.

It is the balmy month of May, as, doubtless, you've inferred; and when at morn we leave the hay, and gaze upon a fresh spring day we say it is a bird. The other months don't come amiss, Octobers, Aprils, Junes; they bring their little chunks of bliss, but when you line them up with this, they look like musty prunes. May weather is the best I know, and I have sampled much; it doesn't bring us sleet and snow, and crazy tempests do not blow and rave to beat the Dutch. We go to roost if we are wise, at ten, and sleep till five; and feel so joyous when we rise we laugh and sing and swat the flies, rejoiced that we're alive. Oh, in another month or two the nights will be red-hot; and all the hours of darkness through we'll kick and toss and swear and stew, each on his steaming cot. But now the nights have pleasant chill, and snoring is a treat; and we can slumber with a will, of Morpheus we get our fill, and dream of Mike and Pete. Enjoy each moment ere it goes, and treasure every hour; for soon the heat will peel your nose, and shrivel everything that grows, and make existence sour.

docks will probably be transferred likewise. Hoboken will then be all-American, in business facilities as in spirit.

In the history of Hoboken may be read the story of the German Empire of Commerce built up by peaceful enterprise and thrown away in a criminal adventure of attempted military domination of the world.

ROAD BUILDING BOOMS.

The country is waking up at last to the road need and the unprecedented opportunities of road-building. In March the new projects approved under the Federal Aid Act broke all records. In April the March record was nearly doubled, the secretary of agriculture approving 120 federal aid projects involving the improvement of 923 miles of highway at a total cost of over \$16,000,000, of which \$7,528,000 represents federal aid.

Up to the first of May, 1057 state highway projects had been approved, involving 10,580 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$93,000,000. Of this vast sum \$36,576,000 comes from the federal treasury.

Uncle Sam still has plenty of funds for this purpose and there are still tens of thousands of miles of important roadway in the United States that could be improved with profit to the immediate locality, the state and the nation. Any state that is not qualifying for the federal aid it is entitled to is shirking its duty and letting a rare bargain in roads go to more enterprising states. The Roosevelt highway proposition before the people of Oregon at the June election is one in which the government matches the state funds dollar for dollar.

Oregon has most nobly sustained its part in all war activities, sending many thousands of its young men to the front and willingly subscribing its money quota in every drive. One of its finest accomplishments, however, was the sending to France of Base Hospital Unit No. 46, accredited to the University of Oregon, an institution that made a brilliant war record in the number of its students who promptly responded to the call to arms, and in the character of the service they rendered. Base Hospital Unit No. 46 is highly commended for its work by Surgeon General Ireland who requests that the organization be maintained if possible for future emergencies. The fact, also, is worthy of mention that only two other state universities, California and Pennsylvania, sent similar units to the front, and that our own made a record not surpassed by the larger, wealthier states. One incident however, saddens the history of Oregon's hospital unit and makes the celebration of its home-coming one of mixed emotions—the failure to return of its organizer and inspiration, Major Eberle Kuykendall. This young man, a son of Dr. Wm. Kuykendall, long prominent in state affairs, died in France, ending all too early a career of bright promise.

The Italian-American bureau in New York is sending out matter to the newspapers attacking President Wilson's stand at the peace conference. This organization or any other hyphenated clique should be suppressed at once and with an iron hand, because we want no more of the alien trouble-makers among us. It was no doubt the activity of the German-American press bureaus and societies that eventually plunged this country into war with the kaiser, and one experience of this kind ought to suffice for all time to come. If the people who come to this country to live and do business in the future cannot become Americans without a prefix, then they should be headed back toward the old home in a hurry. The Italian Americans just now ought to sing very low, although we presume there are some newspapers opposed to President Wilson politically which will be unpatriotic or unwise enough to print the stuff their bureau is sending out.

Reading the Oregonian editorial columns forces us to the conclusion that Doc Wood and not General Pershing was responsible for the success of the American armies in Europe.

Even Belgium is crying for more spoils when she ought to be glad to be alive.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

BY JANE PHELPS

NEIL'S AUNT BECOMES INQUIRITIVE.
I could see that Neil was terribly put out, although he made no reply when Frederick said he "would have to count him out." I also noticed that Mrs. Carter had heard the remark, and had glanced sharply at Neil as if to probe the meaning of what she did not understand.
I tried to talk naturally, and Frederick immediately followed my lead. Then Neil pulled himself together, and the remainder of the luncheon passed off pleasantly. Aunt and I left as soon as we finished, leaving the two men smoking. I had proposed going so that they might talk business if they wished. I wanted Frederick to believe in Neil, I couldn't help but wish he would go in with Neil on some of his deals. I was sure it would be a help to my husband in every way if only he could be associated with a man so blantly honorable in every way as was Donald Frederick.
"What did Mr. Frederick mean when he said that he wouldn't go in with those men Neil mentioned? What kind of men are they?"
"I do not know them, aunt, I never have been married. I don't believe

there's another man his age in all New York who has made his money, not inherited it, that has done as well. You see if one inherits money they always have capital, but Neil had nothing, just a few hundred dollars he had saved."
"Yes, he has done wonders. But he was always very bright. His mother was a very clever woman. He inherits many of her traits, "pride of family in her voice."
I tried to change the subject by talking of the different places of interest we passed, but something seemed to have aroused aunt's suspicion that everything was not quite all right for she returned again to the subject of Neil's business, and asked me many questions, some of which I could not answer, others which I did not care to.
"Have you visited Neil's new office? He was telling me he had lately taken a more commodious one? He questioned."
"Yes, I have been there once. I do not go often, there is no reason why I should." I replied, blushing to think of what had occurred because of my visit.
"I should like to stop and see it, if you have time."
"Certainly. We can stop off then walk up the avenue to the theatre. We shall have plenty of time." We were going to a matinee.
When we reached the office the blonde stenographer was so frankly surprised to see us that she amused me immensely. I told her she could go right on with her work, that we had no wish to interrupt her, and that we would look around ourselves. She had risen as if to accompany us when I said to aunt that we would go into Neil's private office. Fortunately he had not locked the door when he left.
"This is sumptuous!" Aunt exclaimed seating herself in one of the large leather chairs, while I took the swivel one at the desk. I had caught a glimpse of an envelope addressed in bold but fashionable cigraphy. Perhaps I might happen on to something I wanted to know.
"Yes, Neil has very good taste," I replied quietly drawing the envelope toward me as I spoke if the fine view from the windows.
(Tomorrow—Bab Appropriates a Letter She Sees Upon Neil's Office Desk.)

OREGON IS OPEN TO EVERYONE

(Toledo, Ohio, News.)
"The state of Oregon is twice as large as Germany and it has a population less than the population of Belgium. This should convince the skeptical that we are not crowded for room as yet," said Frank Riley, an attorney of Portland, Or., before the Rotary club on Friday noon.

Riley is a Portland lawyer and naturalist, who has made a lifelong study of the outdoor life in the great northwest. The states of Washington and Oregon and British Columbia have sent him on a nation wide tour to give his illustrated lecture on what the great northwest offers in a business and pleasure way.

"When the roses are abundant in our country, a 'visitor's' shears hangs prominently labeled on every porch. A tourist can take this shears and clip an armful of roses from the bushes without ringing the bell to ask permission or say thanks," Riley said.
"We have built roads along the beautiful scenic points. We have set aside millions of acres of land for park and camping purposes. We did not set these places aside for ourselves. They are yours. Come and help yourself to everything we have."

Advocates of moderation gave way to those who felt that only total abstinence was the remedy. Then the battle began.
East Hampton, L. I., in 1851, forbade the sale of more than two drams of distilled liquor for immediate drinking.
The constitution of Virginia, 1876, prohibited sales of wines and ardent spirits, except in Jamestown.
In 1790, Quakers abolished the habit of drinking at funerals.
The first congress of 1777 recommended that laws be passed stopping the distilling of grain.
Churches took a definite stand

BOOZE--AN OBITUARY

Washington, May 14.—(United Press)—Discontinuance of the liquor business in the United States, set for July 1, will mark the decision in America of one of the world's oldest and most bitterly contested issues.

Use of alcoholic beverages probably antedates all recorded history. And, although the first temperance society was not organized until 1789, advocacy of abstinence is little less ancient than use of intoxicants.

Mahomed was among the original advocates of prohibition.
Use of distilled liquors did not become prevalent in Europe till toward the close of the seventeenth century.

Inception of the temperance movement came 300 years later, but its development during nearly two centuries was very slow.

Liquor used in ancient times were fermented beverages.
Discovery of the process of distillation is attributed to the Chinese, who imparted the knowledge to the Arabs. Splanards got the secret—for it was kept a secret for a time—from the Moors and in turn gave it to other European countries. Use of distilled liquors in the old world became general and drunkenness common.

Hard drinking in England came to be regarded as a grave national danger. In 1755 a London grand jury led the traffic responsible for a great crime wave, and regulation of the liquor business by law was instituted. Similar experiments were in the meantime being made in America.

The battle in the country against use and abuse of liquor began in a mild way as a protest in pulpits against drunkenness. A New England society went so far as to bind its members not to get drunk except on the Fourth of July and general training days.

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against the use of intoxicants.
In 1789 the first temperance society was organized by 200 Connecticut farmers.

The first recorder demand for prohibition was made by John Chalmers, of Nassau, N. H., in 1795. It attracted little attention.

In 1827 it was announced that 300 temperance societies had been formed in 16 states and that 30,000 men pledged abstinence.

In 1833 it was estimated that 5000 temperance societies had 1,250,000 members.

State legislatures commenced to pass laws in an effort to limit the traffic. The Illinois legislature enacted a "local option" law.

The first large temperance society was founded in Washington in 1840. Many others soon sprung into being.

Next a "sign-the-pledge" wave swept the country. This movement was given its impetus by churches in America and Great Britain.

By this time the liquor question had become a great national issue in politics. Maine took a revolutionary step when it adopted state-wide prohibition in 1846. Other states swung into line.

But 72 years elapsed from the time the first state voted liquor outside its borders before national prohibition was ratified by 36 states.

When congress passed the national prohibition amendment, November, 1918, there were 33 "dry" states. Several others were partially dry, with local option laws in effect.

Portland Entertains 435 Members of 18th Engineers

Portland, Or., May 13.—Wearing three gold service stripes on their arms, 435 members of the 18th engineers arrived in Portland this afternoon to receive a rousing welcome and entertainment that will be continued until the special train resumes its journey to Camp Lewis early tomorrow morning.
The 435 men are members of companies E and F, composed of Oregonians, and company D, made up of Seattleites.

When all you need is a little more speed to make you a winner at the traps, shoot Remington UMC speed shells.

Roosevelt Highway

It Means---Quick mobilization of guns and men for national protection.

It Means---Commercial and agricultural development of seven Oregon coast counties---Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Lane, Douglas, Coos, Curry.

It Means---The opening of a year-round paved road from British Columbia to the Mexican border.

It Means---The opening to sportsmen of the county's fishing and hunting paradise.

It Means---The employment of thousands of skilled mechanics and laboring men in its construction.

It Means---That Uncle Sam will match every state dollar for construction and will maintain the highway forever.

YOU OWE IT TO YOUR COUNTRY---You owe it to your state, to go to the polls at the special election June 3 and vote 310 X Yes.

For the Roosevelt Highway

OREGON'S ROAD TO PROSPERITY

STRENGTH FOR YOUNG MOTHERS

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restores Health and Strength.

Lansing, Mich.—"After the birth of my child I was not able to stand on my feet. I was so weak I could not get up. I suffered such pains in my back I could not work or hardly take care of my baby. One of my neighbors recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sensitive Wash, and I got better right away and was soon a new woman and could work hard, and I can recommend these remedies to other young mothers who are weak and ailing as I was."—Mrs. Ora O. Bowers, 621 S. Hosmer Street, Lansing, Mich.



Women who are in Mrs. Bowers' condition should not continue to suffer from weakness and pain—but profit from her experience and give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.

For suggestions in regard to your condition write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years' experience is at your service.