

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 45c
Daily by Mail, per year \$3.00 Per Month 25c

FULL LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH REPORT

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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

THE SALVATION ARMY FUND.

The big work of the Salvation Army in France is done. In view of what that organization accomplished, it might be expected now to rest from its labors for a while. But it is plunging right in on a campaign for home work, and in preparation for it is asking the nation to contribute a fund of \$13,000,000.

There should be no question of raising this money. Anybody who knows the record of the Salvation Army in France will be glad to contribute to the limit. That record, as most people realize, was by no means confined to the distribution of doughnuts, though the importance of that particular service need not be minimized. The loyal men and women shirked no duty and avoided no danger. They ministered to the body and soul, and did it so unobtrusively and effectively that one may search through all the comment on this war activity, from all services and find nothing but appreciative praise.

There is still some work for them to do in France, and more for them to do in America. Their plans for providing substitutes for city saloons are receiving much attention now, and there are other important tasks. Their past achievement is sufficient guarantee that they will give at least as much benefit for \$13,000,000 as the nation has any right to expect.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE MEETINGS.

Mayor Hylan of New York City in a recent letter to the Board of Aldermen proposes an ordinance to curtail the rights of persons to make speeches in a foreign language advocating the destruction of the government.

He points out that if such addresses were made in English their meaning would be plain to the great body of loyal English-speaking citizens who would at once protest and start protective measures.

Mayor Hylan also urges the forbidding of those who

are not citizens of the United States to make anarchistic speeches or hold meetings aimed at breaking our laws and disturbing society. His letter says in part:

"We must not allow those who have not been in this country long enough to learn our language, or who are not citizens, to abuse our hospitality by endeavoring to incite anarchy. The Constitution gives our citizens the right to assemble and to speak freely, but I do not believe it was intended to protect aliens in an effort to tear down the Stars and Stripes."

It is precisely in that borderland between the use and abuse of free speech that most of the harm is done to our government and laws. Mayor Hylan has put his finger upon the weak spot. It may be a difficult matter, however, to find and apply a practical remedy that will not aggravate the evil it seeks to correct.

BRAZIL AND THE GERMAN TRADE.

An interesting sidelight on the much-dreaded German trade invasion of South America, comes in an interview recently held with Dr. Pessoa, president-elect of Brazil.

Dr. Pessoa has been making a tour of France and Belgium, and has been greatly impressed with the ruin wrought by Germany to the industries of those countries, especially Belgium, feeling that to both countries restitution in kind for destroyed and stolen machinery should be made by Germany.

"There is great hostility now, between Brazil and Germany," says the doctor, "and my greatest desire is to extend economic and political relations with the allies. To carry out this policy will be one of the tasks of my administration. We will no longer deal with Hamburg, selecting Antwerp in its place."

And so it goes. Germany, resenting bitterly the well-deserved peace terms imposed by the Allies, will find as time goes on, everywhere she turns, the inevitable reaction to her brutal method of waging war. Lies are not the only birds that can come home to roost.

Some of these days the hens will get discouraged with laying their regular daily egg year in and year out and still failing to lower the price.

The Germans say they are getting peace only at the point of a gun, which may be true—but some of them seem to forget that they first pointed the gun.

Probably congress will accept the peace treaty without much grumbling now that it is pretty generally known that President Wilson is not particularly pleased with it.

It seems more than likely that the Bolshevik revolt will fail just as a similar uprising did in Seattle.

The Germans want more time in which to sign the peace pact—but they will sign just the same.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

BY JANE PHELPS

BAB IS AT LAST CONVINCED THAT SOMETHING IS WRONG.

"I have heard people frankly envious of these with money even though in every other way their own lives were far happier. That money alone never brings happiness I was fast learning, and I think Nell was also beginning to realize it. But it was his boundless ambition which kept him going, his determination to 'show people' that blunted his senses to all else.

In the morning I tried to talk to him, but elicited only short unsatisfactory replies. Finally I said:

"Mr. Frederick said such a funny thing last night. He said something about Mr. Scott being a very nice man to have for an enemy. I was awfully afraid you had done something to offend him by the way he spoke. You haven't have you?" Nell flushed and looked decidedly uncomfortable. I could have cried because his aunt just then came into the room, so making it unnecessary for him to answer.

"Please come into the library a moment Nell," I said as we finished breakfast. Without a word he followed me in. "This came yesterday," I handed him the bill which we had been asked to remit.

"Well, what of it?"

"Nothing particular, only isn't it rather strange they should ask us for money when you think of how much we have spent with them?"

"Oh, I don't know! probably temporarily hard up and ask the ones they can give it to. I shouldn't be in a hurry to pay it." He had not one glance at the amount.

"I can't say it Nell. You will have to look after it."

"You don't mean to say this bill is right?" It was an interior decorator's bill and expensive tapestries, etc., were included in the items.

"Yes, I looked it over carefully. It is correct."

"Well he'll wait awhile for it, that's sure. I need every cent I've got just now." "I wonder if he were going to 'buy Scott off' as Mr. Frederick had expressed it when I overheard them talking the night before."

"Nell would you please forgive me about that letter? You haven't kissed me since that day."

"I told you I didn't want to talk about it! I am disgusted with the whole business," and he flung out of the room and out of the house.

As I went out with the nurse and Robert for a morning walk. I usually accompanied her, but this morning I ex-

cluded myself. I wanted to be alone, I must think. I couldn't bear to have Nell treat me so, neither could I bear to have him take the attitude that because I had done wrong, an unethical act, that I had no right to say a word no matter what he did. It made me feel like a stranger almost—and I loved him so dearly.

I sometimes have wondered what would have happened had I not loved my husband; how the tangle of our lives would have straightened out. But I loved him with the same adoring affection as when we were first married, which added to which was the feeling that I must shield him from unjust or excessive criticism. The mother feeling women who love have toward their husbands.

I felt a crisis coming. Felt it and was powerless to do anything; even to analyze the feeling. Had it not been for the caution engendered by remarks I had heard or overheard Mr. Frederick make I should have gone on much longer in my blindly adoring way. But now I was convinced that something was radically wrong. That Nell has to say the least overreached himself. I still thought him the tool of others to a certain extent, but not as I had thought a short time back. These dinners and supper, the tales of gambling, and of different women at Mrs. Orton's home had wakened a bitterness I could not overcome even by my love for him. Then that letter. If anyone should help a man to assess any woman, it should surely be his wife.

Once more I went back over my married life. Had I done wrong in refusing to receive the men Nell seemed to think necessary to his success? Had I been more lenient could I have gradually weaned him away from them, or would he have drawn me into the same sort of company. Blanche Orton received for his sake. I knew Mrs. Orton well enough to be sure she did not really care for that sort, she was bluntly luxurious and refined. Yet for Nell's sake she had made her home a rendezvous for them. Would she have done it for anything but love? This question I had asked myself dozens of times. Never had I answered it. Mr. Frederick had hinted it was because she needed money. To me that seemed even more disgusting, the while I felt relieved that it might be so. One could forgive what was done for love—but to make one's home into a business place for the furtherance of—perhaps crooked schemes I could not understand.

I did not realize that the turning point was at hand. That all my theories

Conclusion of Peace Will Mark General Revival In Business World, Says Clews

New York, May 17.—Peace negotiations drag slowly along, but not more so than expected. Germany naturally balks at the terms imposed, which are reasonable and not immoderate considering the enormity of the crimes committed. Europe appears to be gradually settling down. Bolshevism is on the wane, and after the peace treaty has been actually signed, return to the normal will progress more rapidly. One of the first steps will be removal of the embargo against Germany, which must be an eager buyer of oil, cotton, lard, copper, etc. Our imports from Germany may be small for the simple reason that Germany has little to send; other rumors to the contrary. Our foreign trade as a whole, however, will receive a fresh impetus through the release of a larger tonnage for mercantile purposes, even though a big portion will be required for bringing home our army. On the other hand, more German ships will be released, and the world's shipping is being augmented by intensified building in all parts of the world, the total under construction now being about 7,796,000 gross tons, of which 5,541,000 tons are in the United States and 2,254,000 tons in the United Kingdom.

Rapid Expansion of Exports.
The rate at which our foreign commerce is expanding is indicated by estimates that we shall have a favorable trade balance of \$3,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30. Of course, Europe cannot pay for this amount in goods or gold. The debt thus incurred must be adjusted partly by credits and partly by investments abroad, etc. How far this can be financed by a sale of the four per cent bonds is a question. The number of foreign banks that have opened branches in this country and vice versa, the number of American institutions that have opened offices abroad is much larger than commonly supposed and shows the drift of preparations. Our financial resources, however, are sure to be taxed to the utmost, for home demands will be even more insistent and sure to command first consideration. The only remedy will be for Europe to stop fighting and get busy producing those articles which can be exchanged for American food and other produce. Foreign trade is simply barter, and payment in desirable goods is far more satisfactory than payment in gold securities or various forms of credit.

Solve the Railroad Question.
Congress will open Monday and its most important problem after organizing will be the railroads. The situation of this vast interest requires immediate attention. It represents about \$20,000,000,000 of capital and approximately one tenth of our national wealth. Were it not for the fact that they are backed by the United States treasury, our railroads would be in a bad way, which is really not the fault of the railroads themselves or the lack of freight business. Before the war the drift was seen and when the stress of mobilization was added their breakdown was to be expected. The war has only made their position worse than a heavy increase of expenses, which raised operating costs to the ruinous ratio of almost 93 per cent. In the year before the war under private management, gross earnings were \$811,000,000 and net \$214,000,000, while this year, under government management, the net was only \$109,000,000. Governmental regulation has proved unsuccessful financially; while railroad efficiency fell to the lowest standards in many years, notwithstanding largely increased rates. Added to this is the physical deterioration of the roads, aggravated by war, which will call for heavy outlays in repairs. Congress may take early action in restoring the roads to their owners, which according to present legislation must be done in as good condition as when taken over, good condition as when taken over, good condition as when taken over.

The railroads will in their general status on their feet and their general status strengthened. The lesson has a close bearing upon our efforts to bring other public utilities such as wire service, trams, lighting companies, etc., under public ownership. It has been proved very effectively that private, enterprise with all its faults, gives better and cheaper service than the government, which almost invariably compels the taxpayer to pay the losses.

Taxation and the Money Markets.
The problem of taxation will again be forced upon congress. Government expenses and losses from war are provoking far more than expected. The treasury is threatened with outlays almost if not quite as heavy as for the year just closing. The victory loan is practically spent, and as no more loans are to be issued, the treasury can only meet its forthcoming obligations by persistent short term borrowing and heavy taxation. There is no prospect of alleviating the latter, unless the government enforces drastic economies, of which it shows no evidence. Private economy is equally necessary, but of that, too, there are few signs. The government will remain as it has been, the dominant factor in the money market. Its demands will have to be met, in the future as in the past, by banking institutions, whose resources are already overtaxed in this respect. Other sources are coming here to be financed. At the same time provision has to be made for our foreign trade, which is sure to expand. So, too, will our domestic trade; and added to this is the imperative launching of many new enterprises and improvements long deferred.

My entire existence was to undergo an upheaval.

(To Be Continued.)

Saturday, May 24th

We will place on sale our new up-to-date stock of

GO-CARTS
SULKEYS
AND
BABY
CARRIAGES

Every one this season's style at just ONE-HALF price.

Think of buying a forty dollar carriage for \$20. A twenty dollar Go-Cart for \$10 or a twelve-fifty sulkey for \$6.25.

If you need a new rig for the baby this is your chance.

Will be on display in our Children's Department in the basement store Friday, but possibly will not sell until SATURDAY, MAY 24:

GO CARTS
SULKEYS
CARRIAGES

Ex-Soldiers of Spokane Demand "Reds Be Curbed"

Spokane, May 21.—Seven hundred returned soldiers, members of the "Sons of Democracy," threatened, through a representative before the city council today to "clean up Spokane, smash the I. W. W. and fight for Old Glory."

The council refused to take any action in the matter.

UNIVERSITY PUSHING DRIVE FOR WOMAN'S BUILDING FUND

University of Oregon, Eugene, May 22.—Mrs. Irene H. Geringer, regent of the university, who is working so heartily for the proposed woman's building at Oregon, announces a gift of \$500 from Mrs. Willis Danway of Portland. This is in memory of Willis Scott Danway, for many years state printer, who was a member of the pioneer family of Danways. Other smaller contributions are coming in from various points throughout the state, where members of the Federated Women's clubs are holding silver teas.

The alumni committee of Portland, headed by Edgar Smith, ex '10, as manager, is beginning an active campaign for the building fund. An illustrated booklet is new on the press which will be used in the campaign.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

DETROIT.

I'd like to visit in Detroit, where countless cars are made, and watch the artisans adroit pursue their helpful trade. I earn much money while I toot my timbrels and my lyres; Detroit and Akron get the loot, for cars and rubber tires. Detroit's fine buildings, many a one, show how that city leads; I paid for them with hard earned mon, but others have the deeds. Detroit has dwellings gay and bright, and palaces of stone; I paid for everything in sight, although they're not my own. My wife, she needs a chafing dish, the kids need teddy bears; but all my money's gone to Mich., Detroitward, for repairs. Detroit has social functions great, where youths and maidens dance; and when it's time to pay the freight, I dig down in my pance. Detroit has grown and grown again, until she's over-size; and I provide the iron men that pay her hustling guys. Nine dollars for an extra rim, and twenty for a wheel; it makes my aged eyes grow dim to tell how poor I feel. I used to calmly spend my days with neighbors, pitching quoits, and still might follow frugal ways if there were no Detroit. But now I labor night and day, and salt no money down; I have to send it all away to Eddie Guest, his town.

USED CAR BARGAINS

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1914 Chalmers, a snap at \$350.
Flanders Bug, rebuilt, fine for fishing trips, going at \$125.

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