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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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

NATIONAL ADVENTURES.

Every American has thrilled with pride at the crossing of the Atlantic by an aircraft absolutely an American product and handled by an all-American crew. This is recognized as more than a personal triumph for the fliers and builders of that craft. It is even more than a triumph for the American navy, which organized and managed the enterprise and gave it such helpful support as no private agency could possibly have given. It is a national triumph, the achievement of 100,000,000 people concentrating on something and backing it with all their resources of money, brains and machinery.

It is the first time that the United States government has gone into any undertaking comparable with this. And it should not be the last.

The big war has got the Americans into the habit of working together for a common purpose. The trans-Atlantic flight shows what can be accomplished in peacetime by a similar aim and purpose, at a cost which, though beyond a private purse, is insignificant when compared with war costs. If the expense of that expedition is \$1,000,000, as somebody has estimated, that is about one cent apiece for every American. Who would not give another cent for another such thrill?

The world is full of big things to do, some of which require big sums of money, but most of which merely require brains, courage and co-operation. Let Uncle Sam keep on doing them.

MODIFYING ARMY SENTENCES.

If there remained any doubt as to the undue severity of military sentences imposed on American soldiers during the war, it has been removed by the recent action of the Army Clemency Board. In two months that body has reviewed 2,857 cases, totally remitting punishment in 918

and making total or partial remission of 91 per cent of all the cases considered. The average sentences were reduced from seven years and six months to one year and eight months—a reduction of nearly 80 per cent.

This record is tacit confession that about one-third of the men sentenced to terms of imprisonment by courts-martial ought never to have been sentenced at all, and that on the average offenses were awarded punishment more than four times as heavy as they deserved.

It is well that machinery exists to remedy such evident injustice, and that there is a willingness to use the machinery. But surely it would be far better if the injustice were never committed in the first place. There is hope that the present congress will see that a radical change is made in the make-up and method of army courts.

The Roosevelt highway proposition has received a splendid vote in Marion county, and we are glad of it. It is a meritorious project because thousands of Oregon settlers have lived in various sections of our coast counties for years completely isolated from their own county seats, as well as from communication with the interior of the state. They have worked long and faithfully to develop that region and deserve some consideration from the people of other more fortunately situated parts of the state. Besides this highway should cause much development in those coast counties, providing homes for many new settlers and materially increasing the total value of our taxable property. Why we are especially glad that Salem and Marion county has cast a good vote for this project is because it refutes the charge that our people are extremely narrow and self-centered and oppose everything that costs a dollar, if the money is spent outside of the capital city or Marion county. Our people have in this instance shown their appreciation of the needs of a part of the state in which they are not directly interested and in doing so will stand higher in the esteem of the people of Oregon.

Von Hindenburg has applied for a permit to become a resident citizen of Switzerland. The Swiss are much embarrassed at the proposal and hesitate to consent. They don't quite relish having the Hindenburg line permanently established in their country.

The people apparently do not want a lieutenant governor, probably thinking of the experience they have had with some governors in the past and not wishing to annex more troubles by creating a vice-governor.

Disarmament alone will save Germany enough to pay a large part of the war indemnity. And yet the Germans kick about disarmament!

That agricultural agent proposal is probably buried for good.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

BY JANE PHELPS

ROBERT FALLS AND BREAKS HIS ARM.

CHAPTER CIVIL

Just after Mr. Frederick had said he could do nothing for Neil unless he himself wanted to help, others came and we had no further opportunity to talk together. I urged him to remain to dinner, but he had an engagement. I hoped Neil would come home and that if we both talked to him he might listen. I knew from Frederick's manner that things had reached some sort of a crisis.

Miss Wilson came in just as Frederick was leaving. She persuaded him to wait until she had a cup of tea, promising to drop him at his hotel if he would.

"I have a new Rolls Royce. I should like you to see it," she had said with an arch look at him. All the women I knew that had met him liked this latest friend of mine; this man who called things by their names, and whose word was never questioned.

"That is an indictment. I mostly ride in Givens at home," was the characteristic answer. Then Miss Wilson remarked:

"I haven't seen you at Mrs. Powers lately. Mrs. Forbes she had a wonderful affair the other night. I looked for you and your handsome husband."

I made some sort of a reply, my cheeks burning. Fortunately no one save Mr. Frederick heard her. He ignored what she had said, and without giving me time to reply commenced to talk of her new car. She was lunched lately interested, and so I was spared the mortification of an answer.

So we were absolutely stopped by Mrs. Powers, and of course by her act. The one in which I had hoped to move. It had been a large affair, and we had not been invited. I was very glad I had not gone any farther with my social planning I should have been laughed at, my efforts a failure. My lip quivered as I thought of it. I caught the pitying look in Mr. Frederick's eyes and pulled myself together sufficiently to bid them good afternoon in my usual manner. But after everyone had gone I threw myself on my bed and sobbed for half an hour. It was hard to be slighted, harder because I knew I had done nothing to deserve it. I would tell Neil. It might be a good reason to urge more caution on his part as to his associates, and his business methods.

I was bathing my face, so that Neil might not know I had been crying when I heard a scream, then my boy calling for me. I rushed from the room, and down the stairs. While playing in front of the house Robert had fallen in such a way as to break his arm. We carried him up to his room, then called a doctor. I was almost mad with pity for the poor child until he came, then faint when Robert screamed as it was set. Fortunately Neil DID come home, and although he went out later, he remained with us until Robert fell asleep, worn out with the pain.

I sat beside my boy until Neil came in a little after midnight. When he insisted I go to bed I had no strength to resist, so gave up my place to him. We had a nurse, but both idolized our boy and would not have dreamed of leaving him alone with her under the circumstances.

They did not call me until almost time for Neil to go to the office. He had snatched a little rest on a couch he had had brought into Robert's room, but he looked white and worn.

"A good bath and some coffee will set me up," when I told him he looked tired, and then he hurried away to get ready for the day. He looked in and bade us good bye before he went down town, but we had no time for any talk, even had we had the inclination.

All day I was kept too busy to think. It was hard to take care of a sick person, no matter what their ages. But when an active healthy boy is obliged to remain quiet, one's wife must be sharp indeed if they succeed in entertaining him. Robert, like all boys, tired of things quickly. I spent most of my time devising means to amuse him. I told him stories and when all else failed carried him down to the music room and played for him. He loved music and always kept quiet when I played.

About four o'clock I heard Neil come in. I called:

"We are here in the music room, dear, come in." When he did not reply I swung around on the stool to see him standing in the door, a grayness in his face, a despair in his eyes that frightened me. He motioned me to say nothing. Then carried Robert up stairs, and left him with his nurse. I had followed slowly, wondering what dreadful thing had happened. That it WAS dreadful, I was sure.

(Tomorrow—Barbara Meets a Reporter For the First Time.)

WINNIPEG FACED BY

(Continued on page two)

penters and teamsters decided to follow the lead of the longshoremen and shipyard workers and will walk out this morning.

Instructions to the railwaymen were issued late yesterday afternoon to remain at work today, pending further consideration of the strike question at a meeting to be held at 12:30 tonight. The railwaymen were ordered by the general strike committee to join the strike at midnight last night.

Most of the metal trades employes are still at work, said J. G. Hart, secretary of the Metal Trades Employers association, last night. The strike situation as far as this association was concerned was pretty easy, and the organization was taking no action in regard to the question. There are between 1500 and 2000 men employed in the metal trades, exclusive of the shipbuilding plants, and not two per cent of this number had walked out.

In one shop where 50 men are employed on two of them had obeyed the strike call and this was more or less typical of the entire situation.

In some shops not a single man had quit work. In other manufacturing plants in the city, while some few union men may have been liable to the call, no inconvenience has been caused, and as far as could be learned none of the men had walked out.

The principal union voting against the strike were the street railway men. The principal unions for were the longshoremen and the machinists and boiler-makers organizations which recently broke away from the old organizations. The longshoremen are reported to have voted 1400 for the strike to 300 against, a majority of 1100.

The men on strike are not receiving strike pay, it is said. Strike pay is supplied by the international organizations, but in the case of this sympathetic strike the internationals are taking no hand.

RUSS FEAR

(Continued from page one)

Passing from town to town on my way to Moscow from the front and talking with soldiers and civilians who overpowered the jerkwater trains, I had more than an ordinary opportunity to learn the viewpoint of the people and see bolshevism operating outside the capital.

Failure is Admitted. "The bolshevik government is better than Nicholas' regime," with the universal shrug of the shoulders, was as much as most people dared to say, though occasionally a more intelligent man would watch his opportunity, as soon as he learned I was an American, to admit frankly bolshevik oppression, but always winding up with the opinion that the present situation could not last.

Later, in Moscow, several prominent communists admitted—not publicly—that it was impossible to realize the entire bolshevik platform in practice. They cited concessions, such as the labor scale by which 17 different grades of wages are paid industrial workers and bonuses as high as 3000 rubles a month offered to induce trained professionals to direct bolshevistic enterprises. Some bolsheviks even boasted that the bolshevik government is swinging toward conservatism. Several pointed out it is practically a constitutional parliamentary form of government, through the central soviet congress, which is elected by the local soviets. The central soviet chooses the central executive body, which names the cabinet.

Six Men in Control

At present war time measures place the country under control of a supreme council of six, including Premier Lenin, War minister Trotsky, and Foreign Minister Tchitcherin, who have powers of dictatorship. The majority of office holders are professionals and agitators, who forbid opposition under the pretext that the country is at war. Anti-bolshevik publications, as well as meetings, are not permitted.

The most vital problem in the eyes of the bolsheviks is obtaining recognition from the United States and other outside powers, of which their leaders are hopeful. They have offered concessions such as assuming full responsibility for Russia's debts, guaranteeing not to conduct propaganda outside Russia, in fact, almost anything that will enable them to control Russia without molestation.

The foreign office is busy connecting notes daily, appealing to the people of all lands to grant Russia peace and condemning the enemies of the bolsheviks. One member of the foreign office asked me how their wireless messages were being received in the outside world. At the reply that they would "go better" if worded more briefly and business like, the bolshevik became angered.

"You forget these manifestos are intended more for Russian home consumption than for the outside world," he declared. The press is filled every day with wordy proclamations and manifestos. The only news printed comes through government owned agencies. Foreign news is confined to a "hand out" which the foreign office picks up from wireless dispatches and censors before publication. The outside world is as blank to the Russians as Russia is to the outside world.

George Duncan, a prominent farmer of Josephine county, was killed Saturday while logging for the Spaulding mill near Kirby.

Everleton's school budget for the coming year calls for \$68,500, about three fourths of which will have to be raised by taxation.

TRANSPORTS BRING MANY TROOPS HOME

Imperator Collides With Freighter This Morning—Damage Slight.

Newport News, Va., June 4.—Bringing more than 2,000 officers, men and civilians, the U. S. S. Koenigstein Der Nederlander arrived here today from France. The following units, mostly from the 88th division, were on board: 313th supply train detachment, field veterinary unit, detachment divisional medical supply unit, dental unit, ambulance companies 340, 350, 351 and 352; field hospital numbers 349, 350, 351 and 352, totalling 29 officers and 791 men; detachment 313th engineers, 519th engineers, headquarters and medical detachments companies A and B, six officers and 481 men; 338th machine gun battalion; 275th military police; 88th division military police.

Collide With Agwidale.

New York, June 4.—The U. S. S. Imperator, sister ship of the Levia than, returning to Brest after her first voyage to the United States with troops, collided with the freighter Agwidale, 45 miles off Nantuxet light at 2 o'clock this morning, according to wireless messages received by the army transport communication offices from the U. S. S. Tiger.

The Tiger, which picked up the S. O. S. of the Agwidale, is proceeding to her assistance. The Imperator, not seriously damaged, is continuing on her course.

The collision occurred in a heavy fog. The Agwidale, a 7200 ton shipping board vessel, was bound for New York from Rotterdam. The Imperator left Hoboken at noon yesterday, but was held up several hours by the fog.

The Agwidale is not believed to be badly damaged and reported that port alone.

To secure some actual information as to the status of the Battleship Oregon and to set under way some definite move for the preservation of that historic ship, Governor Olcott has sent the following telegram to Representative in Congress Britten of Illinois who has been contemplating introducing a resolution in congress to urge that the ship be turned over to Oregon:

"Note by press dispatches your interest in Battleship Oregon. Will you kindly wire collect status of same? This office with all people of state greatly desire preservation of historic ship in Oregon waters. Report again circulated she is to be dismantled. Oregon appreciates your interest."

Warden R. E. Lee Steiner, Governor Olcott and Secretary Don H. Uppjohn spent all of Tuesday afternoon at the Oregon state penitentiary, with regard to it Governor Olcott said:

"We put in the afternoon with Warden Steiner inspecting the physical properties of the penitentiary. Dr. Steiner has not much to work on there as the buildings are so antiquated and in such a condition of delapidation that they are practically beyond repair. To expend much money in an attempted rehabilitation would be, in our opinion, mighty poor business. Bad as the situation is as we find it and the meager tools offered for its accomplishment, nevertheless I confidently look to an early and decided general improvement."

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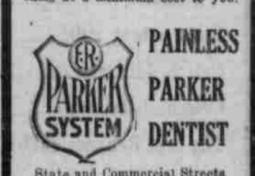
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