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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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

"DRIVES"

Life in America is just one "drive" after another. The end of the war has not stopped it. War experience merely showed the nation how to do it. No sooner has one drive ended than another begins. And it cannot be helped. The objects are generally important and worthy, and now that the war is over and the club of patriotism cannot be wielded over the reluctant contributor, so that one may or may not give as his judgment or financial condition may dictate, nobody really can complain. Anyway, these drives are keeping many persons employed all the while, and busy people have no time for mischief.

These drives are made necessary by the fact that so many more things are needed than formerly. The difference is probably that we used to ignore the needs, whereas now we get busy and do something about them, handling big things in a big way, and putting over money-raising campaigns, membership campaigns, etc., that would have been impossible before the war just because people thought them impossible.

This is true of national movements, municipal movements and neighborhood movements. It appears in all sorts of interesting forms. People's ideas have grown bigger. Their spirit is broader. Their methods are more effective. They tackle problems of organization, financing, development, etc., along many lines, in a way which, before the war would have appeared absurdly pretensions and ambitions. And they "get away with it," whether it be a Victory Loan, or a Salvation Army fund, or a Boy Scout enrollment, or a local house-building program, or a new church, or an increased club membership, or a business-like charities organization.

TRUTH AND POETRY

The Igorot head-hunters of the Philippines originated Futurist verse, nobody knows how long ago, according to the University of California.

One of their ancient chants, the idyl of some vision-

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

MONTH OF ROSES

Oh, joyous month of roses, I wish you'd last a year! Your scents enchant our noses, your sounds impress the ear. I have ten million roses, they never stale or cloy, and every one discloses the fact that June's a joy. I love the humble radish, appreciate the prune, and cabbage makes a glad dish—but oh, the rose of June! We do not boil or bake it, or slice it into slaw, but to our noses take it, at every breath we draw. It has a rich aroma that simply can't be beat; from Taunton to Takoma there's nothing smells so sweet. And often 'twill remind us of scenes of long ago, of gardens left behind us, where roses used to grow; of old accustomed places, and vines above the door; of old familiar faces that smile on us no more. A rose's scent will carry us back to childhood's hours, when we were wont to tarry among the homely flowers; when life was all Elysian, and we had buoyant tread, and knew no backward vision, but always looked ahead. And so I sit here dreaming—and dreams are quite a boon—the sunlight on me streaming, among the scents of June; and as I view the roses it seems to me a sin that I've not forty noses, to take the scent all in.

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Commencing June 16th Banking Hours will be from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

ary, composed as he watched his enemy's skull cosily drying beside his doorway, goes like this:

"I am a fish from the ocean; I am a fish from the ocean. I am a fish from the shore; I am a fish from the shore. I said, 'I will go against the current'; I said, 'I will go against the current.'"

The water, the flowing water; the water, the flowing water.

But muddy was the water, but muddy was the water; For this reason, for this reason, for this reason, I went against the current of two brooks; I went against the current of two brooks."

It would be difficult to find a more perfect example of free verse, and what is more, it betrays an honesty of soul all too infrequent in artists of this type.

It is nothing unusual for the futurist poet to talk about himself. He generally does. He also uses repetition—it saves so much brain fag. But it is most unusual to find one of them acknowledging that he is a fish from the shore—which most of them are.

As is often the case, the cult, followed back to its source, reveals a grain of truth from which latter-day exponents stray far afield.

In detailing the reasons why the observance of a no-accident week should produce beneficial results, the railroad administration calls attention to the fact that during the nineteen months of war there were 56,227 Americans killed and 200,000 injured in the war, while here in the United States of America in peaceful occupations during the same period in factories, manufacturing plants, on the streets, on buildings, on railroads, etc., there were 126,654 men, women and children killed and 2,000,000 injured. The casualty list therefore reveals that during the period stated one man, woman and child was either killed or injured in peaceful occupation every time the clock ticked off 23 seconds. The killed if laid shoulder to shoulder would require a trench 48 miles long.

The publishers of big newspapers, magazines and periodicals want the scalp of Postmaster Burleson, because he instituted the zone system of postage rates which forces them to pay a larger share of the cost of carrying their publications through the mail. Formerly they had built up great circulations at the expense of the government and are gathering in vast fortunes through high advertising rates. These men are back of the constant publicity propaganda demanding Burleson's removal, and have formed a coalition with the radical labor unionists who wish to establish the Russian form of soviet government in this country. Burleson has stood like a rock against the demands of these radical anarchists, despite the misrepresentations of that portion of the press which he offended by the enactment of a fair and just postage rate. That is all there is to the campaign against Burleson—and it's a good deal at that for one man to withstand.

Making hay while the sun shines, as a mid-summer occupation, hasn't anything on making booze while the moon shines. Internal revenue officers say illicit whisky is being made in the United States at the rate of 500,000 gallons a month.

For once President Carranza is pleased with this country, and expresses satisfaction over what our soldiers did to Villa's comic opera army at Juarez. Possibly that movement across the border was intended to show the stubborn old ruler of Mexico what might happen to his own military establishment sometime when we get good and ready.

Sure this is going to be a good old fashioned Fourth of July in the United States of America! Even the championship prizefight feature has been restored with the return of piping peace.

Secrets when revealed are usually found unimportant after all, and so it is with the much-debated secrets of the peace treaty.

Anyway stamps will be cheaper after July 1.

THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

BY JANE PHELPS

BARBARA VISITS NEIL IN HIS NEW ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER CXX.

While we saw so little of each other at this time—he often came home just in time to go to bed—I think Neil and I were closer together in spirit than we ever had been since the first days of our marriage. He talked freely to me of his business, what he

hoped to accomplish beyond what was expected of him. In all that was personal he let me share, while never talking of things which he thought belonged entirely to his employer. He had developed a nicety of discrimination and was not diverted from it in any particular.

One day I visited his office. I seldom went into town. It was not necessary, and so an extravagance. I was really surprised at the difference in the appearance of this and the old office, so immaculate. There the desk was clean, everything looked away. Here the desk, a large table, strewn with papers, pigeon holes all bulging, a work desk, indeed. Neil and the office force all working together in harmony.

Someway the difference impressed me more than anything that had happened with the stability of Neil's work as compared with his promoting projects. Here was real business, work that had no need to be hidden, because no false representations were made. Office doors were not locked, although they were so busy and had to be announced. In every slightest detail

THE COVENANTER LETTERS

A discussion of the League of Nations Covenant, article by article, written by William H. Taft, ex-president of the United States, George W. Wickersham, formerly United States attorney general, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Henry W. Taft, of the New York bar.

ARTICLE III The Assembly

This is the larger organ of the league, the one in which all the members are represented, by three delegates apiece if they please, so that if all the forty-five countries named in the annex to the covenant should join the league, and each of them should send its full complement of three, the assembly would fill one hundred and thirty-five seats. Since statesmen and others on all hands have a strong desire to be of service on such occasions it is probable that the delegates present will not be much less than this, a number well fitted for debate, but not for confidential interchange of opinions or delicate matters.

Actual Functions Limited

The assembly will, indeed, probably attract more popular attention than any other organ of the league; and yet its actual functions, which are to be found scattered through various articles of the covenant, are extremely limited. Besides regulating its own procedure and appointing its committees, it is empowered to select the four smaller states to be represented on the council, to approve of enlargements of the council, to confirm the selection of the secretary general, to report upon disputes between nations referred to it by the council or by either of the disputants, to advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties that have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions endangering the peace of the world, and by a two-thirds vote to admit new members to the league. Except, therefore, for some definite powers relating to the organization and membership of the league, its authority in international affairs is confined to making a report in certain disputes, and giving some advice to the members.

What then is the meaning of the third clause of the article which provides that "the assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league, or affecting the peace of the world." Clearly this does not mean that it can deal only with the subjects to which its authority extends by the provisions of the covenant, for that would reduce its field of discussion to almost nothing. Nor, on the other hand, does it mean

was the contrast impressed upon me. I wondered why I had not suspected long before I did that all was not right. Had I, I might have tried to persuade Neil to—here my thoughts halted. I realized that—as Neil was then—nothing I could have said would have made any difference. As he was now, he would have seen the wrong and righted it himself without my interference.

Neil had charge of the manufacturing end of Mr. Frederick's business. It had grown enormously since he took charge, partly owing to the war. His commissions amounted to far more than his salary, far more than either of us had dared hope. But if his health should fail under the strain what good would it do? At times I thought I should have to appeal to Mr. Frederick, so anxious did I feel. Then I could not bear to ask anything more of him, and simply pleaded with Neil to be careful—to no avail.

Meanwhile the days and weeks were slipping by and Fate or whatever we may call it, was quietly, steadily, persistently working out her own ends and our salvation, as is her wont. Then the United States were in the war. It had happened almost over night, at least the realization of it had to those of us who had scouted the idea that we could have by any possibility be drawn into the frightful vortex convulsing the Allied nations.

Among the first to offer his resources to our government was Mr. Frederick. His vast manufacturing plants were turned into munition works his immense fortune put to work to save the world. And because of his quick grasp of affairs Neil was made chief of his many lieutenants. Frederick had said to him: "You have vision Forbes, and that is what we need. You are executive, that is also what we need, and you have patriotism, which we must have. I believe you are the man for the place. Will you undertake it?" The salary was very large, but Neil earned every bit of it. He would have liked to have joined the army; had his obligations not prevented; also his belief that he could do more for his country by remaining at his post. We talked it all over, and both agreed he was needed at home. He was too old for the draft so would not be taken.

that the assembly can take action binding upon the member in all matters within the sphere of action of the league, because specific provisions are made for dealing with those matters, and the interpretation suggested would render all such provisions futile. The assembly would have power to overrule them all. Moreover, Article V declares that except where otherwise expressly provided decisions of the assembly or council shall require the consent of all the members of the league represented at the meeting. But a unanimous decision of forty-five countries can never be attained where there is any serious difference of opinion, and where there is not it is needless. To authorize the assembly to take unanimous action on any subject they pleased would, therefore, be simply conferring a power that cannot be used.

Importance of Discussion

In view of the other specific provisions of the covenant the intention of the clause is perfectly clear. It means that the assembly is authorized not to decide, but to discuss, all matters within the sphere of action of the league or that affect the peace of the world. In this it is the successor to the conferences at the Hague. Save for the very limited authority expressly vested in it the function of the assembly is discussion, and that is of immense importance. The mere fact that any nation, however small, can bring its grievances and its aspirations before a general body of representatives gathered from all the free, orderly and civilized peoples of the earth is of incalculable value. It is a fertile means of creating that enlightened public opinion on international questions which has been heralded as one of the chief objects of a league.

International distrust often arises from misunderstanding which can be removed by open conference; and points of contact are points of mutual comprehension. The influence of external public opinion may well tend to enlarge, and thus reduce what is bad in excessive chauvinism without lessening healthy patriotic spirit.

An Inquest of the World

Disraeli once said that parliament was the great inquest of the nation. The assembly of the league may well become the great inquest of the world; the body where plans for the betterment of mankind are advocated, and where codes of international law are prepared and debated.

It may be observed that although each member of the league is entitled to send three representatives to the assembly the voting is by states. Some people have desired a great parliament of the peoples of the earth, but as yet that is utopian. The organization of the modern world is built upon nationality, and whatever a remote future may bring forth, at present peace and order, justice, progress and liberty must be based upon a concert of free nations.

Strikers Declare Western Union Using U. S. Radio Men

San Francisco, June 19.—Charging that the Western Union is using navy radio operators as telegraphers, Patrick O'Connor, president of the local telegraphers union, is today preparing a protest to naval heads against this alleged practice.

Goat Island naval officials say this has not been authorized, and men working without permission are subject to court-martial. The Western Union says it has long been its practice to furnish short jobs to soldier and sailor applicants to enable them to earn spending money.

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