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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY.

Five years ago today Frances Ferdinand, crown prince of Austria-Hungary, and his wife were killed by an assassin. Serbia was charged with responsibility for the murder and shortly after its occurrence Austria-Hungary sent an ultimatum to that kingdom threatening war within a certain number of hours if Serbia failed to submit to severe specified indignities which virtually admitted guilt of the murder of the Austrian prince. Evidently this action was taken at Germany's suggestion in order to make the murder a plausible excuse for plunging Europe into war that she might extend territorial boundaries and power of the central empires. Russia encouraged Serbia to refuse the Austrian demands, and France, in defensive alliance with Russia, prepared to resist impending German invasion as the war clouds gathered rapidly. The greatest war in the history of the world broke in all its fury within a few days after the world at large received the first hint that it impended. Germany, fully prepared, struck quickly at France by invading neutral Belgium against the protest of Great Britain whose government answered by taking up arms in behalf of France. Russia and Serbia, Italy, in course of time, joined the entente alliance and Turkey and Bulgaria sided with the central empires. The entrance of the United States into the conflict, coupled with declaration of war against Germany by several smaller powers which took little or no part in the actual fighting, broadened the conflict into virtually a world war. This in brief covers the tragic events of the past five years.

Today's anniversary marks also the signing of the treaty of peace in which the central empires, defeated and broken, face the future with only dreams of former greatness and glory to console them. The future dark and gloomy as it is, will, however, be regarded only as a fitting punishment for the people who stood back of their rulers when they sought to subject the world to the rule

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

THE FIGHTERS.

Now Willard's in his training camp, acquiring skill and vim, to put a ring 'round Dempsey's lamp, or rend him limb from limb. It seems to me a shameful waste of time and beef and brawn, for scrapping's in atrocious taste, since Ludendorff is gone. This Willard should have finer aims, a nobler path should tread; for there are more uplifting games than punching Dempsey's head. And Dempsey might be teaching school, or running a hotel; for people say he is no fool; his head's upholstered well. I'd rather earn twelve bones a week, as salesman in a store, than have some fellows split my cheek and draw a lot of gore, e'en though I drew a mighty check for letting 't' other guy wind tentacles around my neck, and paste me in the eye. I'd like Jack better if he wrought with all the toiling throng; for punching Willard's dome of thought won't help the world along. Oh, Jack may send ruin Dempsey's nose and drive in all his teeth; and sports in giant blows, and gain the victor's wreath; or Jess may talk for many years about the biffs they'll give; but that won't make this vale of tears a better place to live. We brighten up no mundane place by pugilistic trend; and pushing in the human face achieves no worthy end.

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of despotic militarism. The issue was squarely between the principles of liberal government, generally styled democracy, and the autocracy of strong centralized and despotic power--and democracy won.

HOW DOES SHE VOTE?

Back east they are discussing the entrance of women into politics because of the assured ratification of the constitutional amendment granting national suffrage. Out here women voting and taking an interest in public affairs and politics are no longer novelties.

The recent discussion of the subject by Former Secretary McAdoo, however, loses little of interest on this coast because we have had a chance to see for ourself what the effect has been on local and state government because of the voting of women. Indeed, it is especially interesting to compare the theoretical views expressed by a prominent statesman with the actual results as we interpret them according to personal observation and viewpoint.

McAdoo asserts that women will exert a wonderful influence over the political destinies of the future. He goes further, and asserts that women will not adhere to party lines when great issues are at stake, but will vote boldly for the public good, without reference to the party promulgating it. If this should prove true it will be the very thing which the greatest founders of the suffrage movement hoped to see.

In refutation of Mr. McAdoo's theory comes the information that the women of at least one state are being organized by their leaders along distinct party lines, state, county, town and ward have their leaders and political meetings. Party propaganda is to be extended as widely as possible, and along the same lines as those followed by men. This is what the politicians hoped to see.

If the hope of winning the woman vote leads to higher ideals, better measures in each of the great parties, this party division will be a good thing. If it simply broadens the old style party politics by the addition of thousands of women who vote for measures not because of their soundness but because of the party which introduces them, politics will stay exactly where they were when the first woman voted.

Mr. McAdoo's view is the ideal one. Whether he is right or wrong the experience of the Pacific coast states may serve to answer--but not all political observers agree on the subject even out here where they ought to know better than anywhere else.

THE STARTING SIGNAL.

It is agreed in financial circles that the signing of the German peace treaty will be the starting signal for American business. Great numbers of new or reconstructive enterprises will be launched. Industries now operating under handicap of financial uncertainty and limited demand will get up steam and order full steam ahead.

The financial relief will be immediate. It will be self-evident that capital is to be released in large volume for purposes of private enterprise. A market will develop at once for corporation purposes. Business institutions will thus be able to get bank loans more freely and to float loans for reconstruction and expansion.

Buying of all sorts of commodities, especially building materials and standard manufactured articles, will be greatly accelerated. Congress, it is hoped, will take the formal ending of the war as its cue to provide promptly the legislation necessary to unshackle business and help along peace-time readjustments.

Thus there will be ample cause for rejoicing when the Germans put their signatures to this historic document, quite aside from the predominant human interest of the event. The main thing, of course is that it will mark the end of the bloodshed and guarantee safe return to their homes of all the soldiers still remaining overseas. It is pleasant to realize, on top of all that, it will mean the definite beginning of the good times anticipated.

THE FAMILY THAT GAVE MOST.

Who gave most to his country in the great war? It is a question that can never be answered, because so many of the factors that enter into the problem of war sacrifice are incommensurable--they cannot be expressed in figures or words. But so far as ordinary reckoning goes, the biggest sacrifice seems to have been that of a French farmer named Vanhee, of the village of Remnighe, near Ypres.

Mr. Vanhee had thirty-six children, twenty-two sons and fourteen daughters, all living when the war broke out--a family whose dimensions alone are remarkable, especially in France.

Thirteen sons were killed in battle. Three were discharged with grave injuries, one losing both legs, another being rendered blind and deaf and the third suffering a severe skull wound requiring trepanning. One daughter was killed by a German shell. The father himself and another daughter were both shot without trial by the Germans for going innocently into Lille to celebrate the hundredth birthday of a relative.

Father, thirteen sons and two daughters killed and three sons maimed for life--what family in all the world has, in Lincoln's noble words, "laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom?"

If the country ever comes to take the senate seriously that body might cause some real trouble.

The Tom Mooney 4th of July strike has apparently fizzled. The result of Bolshevik revolts at Seattle, Winnipeg and other places is no doubt having the effect of causing the better element in the labor unions to repudiate the leadership of the anarchists who are attempting to Russianize the United States.

The Germans preferred signing the treaty to taking another licking.

With the exception of a few United States senators, everybody is glad the war is over.

Hunting a Husband

By MARY DONGLAS

JEANNE.

CHAPTER II.

"A lovely morning, and I am free," I thought as I rose.

For one year I shall live. I am using the five hundred dollars that I have saved so carefully for the last five years--for my great purpose--to hunt a husband.

I have a great change to make. It is in myself. For again I hear Tom's words, "You're so business-like, Sara, nothing mysterious about you!"

It is a very different Sara who looks at herself at the end of the first week--a very different outside Sara. For I have allowed the brushed back hair to fall softly over my forehead. My nails are pink and faintly shine. My plain white waist and tailored skirt have given way to a dress of long flowing lines--and my chin is lifted.

And now at the very end of a day I am not tired, but waiting and eager to see Tom and the "wonderful girl."

"Jeanne, I want you to know my old pal Sara," was Tom's way of introducing us.

I knew her after one look. My five years in business are not wasted. Jeanne is the type of girl who looks at

a man with admiring eyes, who flatters him with every tone of her voice, in short who lives for men.

I saw the look she gave me held surprise in it. She had expected to see a plain uninteresting person. But I know I have changed slightly. Now I am not, Tom's business-like woman, outwardly, at least.

I studied Jeanne carefully. The graceful way she sat. Her slow movements. Her soft glance at Tom. The pretty drawing voice with low inflections. No wonder Tom was charmed!

When they left I went softly to my room, and--do not laugh at me, I practiced. Slowly I sank into a low chair. I clasped my hands loosely in my lap. I did the tiny things that Jeanne had done. As I was leaning forward, my chin clasped in my hands, (as Jeanne had done) the tinkle of the telephone bell aroused me.

It was Tom's voice, "I have something to ask you, Sara, may I come right over?"

"About Jeanne, of course," I asked. "No, about you, goodbye!" He rang off.

I am standing in the hall startled. What can it be? Monday--"A House Party."

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.

ARTICLES XIV AND XV.

Court of International Justice.

The council is directed by Article XIV to formulate plans for a permanent court of international justice. Those who are familiar with the debates on this subject at the Hague conference, and the difficulties encountered there in reconciling the claims of the large and small nations, will understand why no attempt was made to work out a complete plan and embody it in the covenant. Resort to this court is not made obligatory. It is to be established as a tribunal to which disputes of a justiciable character can be submitted for decision by consent of both parties. It has also another significant function, for it consists of a body of jurists whose opinion may be sought by the council or the assembly as an assistance in matters that come before them.

Although the members of the League do not agree to submit disputes that may arise between them to this court or to arbitrators, they must submit them to some organ of the League. They agree not only to abstain from war without such a submission, but positively also to submit any dispute likely to lead to a rupture to inquiry by the council or assembly, if it is not submitted by consent to arbitration; and either party to the dispute may demand the inquiry. The matter stands thus: For arbitration (consent of both parties being involved), the free consent of both parties is required; for inquiry the demand of either; but at the request of either party the case is laid before the assembly instead of the council. The assembly thus stands in the position of a jury at common law. Neither party to the dispute can refuse the inquiry, but either can claim this form of trial.

Mediation First Resort.

When a dispute is referred to the council it begins its work not in a judicial capacity, but as a mediator. It seeks, not to decide the dispute, but to effect a settlement which will often involve a compromise. In contradistinction to a strictly judicial procedure, which ought to be public, a mediation is more likely to be successful if the parties do not commit themselves publicly. It is often easier to bring the disputants to an accord if the negotiations are private; and if an amicable settlement is reached it is not always necessary to make public the concessions by which it was attained. In such a case, therefore, the council is given discretion to publish what it may deem appropriate.

Next Comes Arbitration.

If the dispute is not settled by consent of the parties the function of the council is changed. It becomes an arbitrator instead of a mediator, and publishes a report with recommendations stating what it deems the just and proper action for the parties to take. If the council is unanimous (except for the parties concerned) the recommendation has a binding effect to this extent, that while there is no obligation under the covenant to carry it out, there is an

express agreement not to go to war with any party which complies with it. Even after a unanimous recommendation war is not absolutely prevented, for the nation against which it is made may refuse to comply with it, and there may be resort to arms. War in such a case is not, as some people have asserted, authorized, but it is not subjected to a penalty. Unless the nations are prepared to enforce compliance, and at present they are not, the prevention of war can hardly be carried further. But it may be established that after a unanimous report, which would undoubtedly be supported by the public opinion of the world, the cases in which a nation

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(Continued on page six.)

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