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Editor and Publisher

Editorial Page of The Capital Journal

TUESDAY EVENING
July 1, 1919

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.....35c

FULL LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH REPORT

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES
W. D. Ward, New York, Tribune Building.
W. H. Stockwell, Chicago, People's Gas Building

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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL
Is the only newspaper in Salem whose circulation is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau Of Circulations

NOW FOR THE FLU GERM!

The influenza is happily waning. But it is just as well not to rejoice unduly. It may come back with devastating effect.

One of the most discouraging things about this disease is that, unlike most epidemics, it does not confer immunity. Its victims may catch it again within a few months. For all anybody knows, they may get it over and over, until it "gets" them. And like individuals, whole communities and nations are subject to recurrent attacks.

It is estimated that this baffling disease took 400,000 American lives last fall and winter, and as a result of death and disability cost the nation more than $2,000,000,000. We do not want this to happen next winter or any subsequent winter.

There is much force, then, in the appeal made by Secretary Lane for a congressional appropriation to pay the cost of finding out exactly what this enemy is and conquering it. He says:

"If there is an insect that can lie dormant seventeen years, it is equally possible that there is a bacillus that may lie dormant througa a certain period, becoming active at stated intervals and producing the periodic waves that mark certain diseases. The bacillus of influenza should be isolated and identified, so that we may be able to cope with it in future appearances.

"Once the bacillus is found, medical men can evolve some way to kill it or make it drunk so it won't work. That has been found to be the most effective method of rendering many germs inactive."

We made the Prussians---the war germs of the human race---inactive at a huge cost. It is just as necessary to subdue the "flu" germs. And by setting to work the ablest medical scientists in the country, with the best facilities obtainable, it can probably be accomplished for a fere fraction of 1 per cent of what this enemy has cost us during the past year.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

KNOWLEDGE.

There's always something more to learn, however much we wot of now; important truths, that throb and burn, man ought to store behind his brow. Physicians dwell in every town whose unused minds have gone to seed; they turn the helpful journals down, they do not study, they do not read. They have diplomas on the wall; what more could any patient wish? They wait for the infresuent call, and sigh, "Dad blame it," or "Odsfish!" And there are lawyers on our street who quit their studies long ago; in fourth rate court rooms they repeat the few moth-eaten things they know. The doctors who are winning fame, the lawyers who are coining dust, know well that in life's busy game none can afford to carry rust. The things we learned in days of old will make a base, the seers relate, on which to rear a structure bold of knowledge fresh and up-to-date. The men who think they know enough will cut but little grass below; they'll always find the sledding tough, and few to mourn them when they go. No man can know so much, in sooth, he shouldn't to his books return; there's always room for one more truth, there's always something more to learn.

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

ANTI-CARBURETORS

A Cleveland, Ohio, man is said to have invented an "anti-carburetor", which dispenses with the carburetor of an automobile and feeds direct.

As a result of this invention, he says, it will be possible to run ninety miles on a quart of gasoline, and even to run a short distance on water alone should gas give out.

It sounds like a fairy tale, but the public will be hopeful that it is one of the fairy tales which will come true.

Of course, should the invention prove thoroughly practical, a reduction in price should accompany the reduction in demand for gasoline, and feeding the machine will not add to father's problem of buying shoes for the children is it has hitherto.

Now if only some enterprising soul could invent an anti-carburetor for human beings which would reduce the quantity of food essential to life, with a consequent reduction in prices what a blessing it would be!

California held an election yesterday to vote on a $40,000,000 bond issue and it carried by an eight to one vote. You must take off your hats to those Californians when it comes to enterprise and the nerve to back it up. If we are rightly informed this will probably bring the amount of the state's road bonds up to $100,000,000, but California is growing so rapidly in wealth and population that she doesn't mind a little debt like that.

The lawyers always manage to get what is coming to them. For instance, now that the fruit industry has become a very valuable asset to the state, we find the court docket is crowded with suits to enforce or annul contracts of sale. The lawyer is enjoying the prosperity of the fruit-grower and generously sharing it with him.

All the union telephone girls want is $4 a day for six hours work and recognition of the right of one Julia O'Conner, of somewhere, to run the whole system. Too bad that anyone would oppose granting such modest demands.

If the people in the summer time thought more about their jobs and less about the temperature, they wouldn't suffer so much from heat.

Celebration begins tomorrow in Salem. Biggest time in the history of the Capitay City for the next three days!

Hunting a Husband

By MARY DONGLAS

FEELING THE WAY.

CHAPTER V.

I can hardly realize that it is I, Sara Lane aged twenty five years, five years private secretary, who is a guest at the Merle house-party! I whose knowledge of such things consisted of a few pages, or a chapter from an English novel.

I look around at my room. How dainty and yet how simple it is! The white wood work and the Colonial furniture. The fragile curtains swaying in the breeze. My own bath with its sunken tub and its polished nickel.

To leave these prosaic details and to look out of my leaded window. Lovely green lawns—tennis courts—and beyond, the gardens, behind all evenly clipped hedges.

I bathed my face and hands. I slipped into a light dress. One that I had made myself. (Say it softly here). As As I went down the staircase my hands were ice-cold. I was nervous. It did not seem that I could ever walk naturally into that room, where the group of young people were chattering and drinking tea.

"I've been saving this chair for you," said Wilfred Hale as I pushed aside the portieres.

At first the room was a confused blurr of faces. Each indistinguishable from th eother.But gradually as I sank into a low chair near a group at the tea table, I gained my self confidence.

The girls—what pretty fresh faced types! The men, too had that well-groomed look that told of outdoor life. Wilfred Hale devoted himself to me. I was disappointed. It did seem too bad that the first man who was nice to me was the one I had promised to look after.

"Do you know you're very different from most girls," he said, balancing toast and tea, "You're so simple and unaffected."

Just then our hostess. Dell Merle strolled up. She seated herself beside me.

"Wilfred tells me that you have just returned from abroad! That you were educated in a convent in France! Was it the Sacre Coeur? I have friends—"

Dell Merle looked at me with her bright knowing eyes. "You and I must speak French together. I'm afraid, though, I'm rather rusty."

"Oh, don't" I said with a little choke of emotion. But it was not of the kind she thought.

"I cant even think of France without weeping!"

She put her hand in mine and said softly, "I understand. But I do want you to meet Mademoiselle Verin. It will mean so much to her. And to you too," she added.

I am dressing for dinner. More and more I seem to be entangled in the silly lie I told so carelessly. I who have never been abroad. I who have never seen the outside of a convent door!

(Tomorrow—"Getting in Deeper")

EXECUTION OF PACT

(Continued from page one)

that this situation possibly had a bearing on the last minute change in plans, providing for leaving more American troops on the Rhine than was originally intended.

As the treaties will have to be approved by the executive council of the league of nations, they will have to conform with league rules.

Russia Is Heard.

M. Malakoff, former Russian ambassador to Paris, addressed the big five this morning with regard to Bessarabia, it was learned from semi-official sources. Malakoff is the first Russian representative to appear officially before the peace delegates. It was pointed out today that this is partly the result of allied recognition of Admiral Kolchak.

The big five planned today to resume consideration of the Austrian treaty, if complete committee appointments were finished and other details arranged.

The new Italian delegation is declared to hold a milder attitude on the Fiume question than the former commission, but is eager to settle the issue at the earliest possible moment. The Italians desire to have the Adriatic question disposed of in the Austrian treaty, although there is some opposition to this.

In the meantime the Austrian delegates are at St. Germain awaiting their call by the allies. Voluntarily, they have moved to smaller quarters to reduce expenses.

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'ROUND COAST LEAGUE BASES

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(By United Press.)

Yesterday's winners: Oakland, Vernon.

The Oaks took the first game of the week from the Solons, 8 to 4, despite **the fact that the Senators gathered 12** hits to the c

Four runs in the fifth gave the game to the Tigers over the Bees, 4 to 0.

Members of the Los Angeles and San Francisco clubs didn't a get chance to either vote or play ball yesterday as they were traveling. The Seals will meet the Rainiers on the latter's grounds; the Angels will swap base hits with the Beavers at Portland.

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.

ARBITRATION

Senator Lodge objected to the original League covenant upon the ground that it bound us to submit every possible international dispute or difference either to the League court or to the control of the executive council of the League. Senator Root, on the other hand, objected that it abandoned the principle of compulsory arbitration for which the American delegation contended in the second Hague conference, and failed to establish a permanent court of arbitration. By the revised covenant (Article XII),

"The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council."

This provision clearly adopts the principles contended for by the American delegates to The Hague. It is supplemented by Article XIII, whereby it is agreed that whenever any dispute shall arise between members of the League, which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration; and by Article XIV, which requires the council to formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, which shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties may submit to it, and which may also give and advisory opinion upon and dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly.

Root's Criticism.

Senator Root urged an amendment by which the members of the League should agree to refer to arbitration all disputes of a justicable character, which he defined to be

"disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for any such breach."

The revised covenant, without specifically adopting that definition, in Article XIII, declares all disputes of the character mentioned by Senator Root to be

"among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration";

and further, that for the consideration of any such dispute, the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute, or stipulated in any convention existing between them. If, however, the parties to any such dispute should fail voluntarily to submit it to arbitration, they are bound, by Article XV, to submit it to the council. In that event, the council is to endeavor to effect a settlement, and if it fail to do so, then it may either unanimously, or by a majority vote, publish a report containing a statement of the facts containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations deemed just and proper in regard thereto. If the report is unanimously agreed to by all the members of the council, except those representing the disputants, the members agree not to go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report. The council may also refer any such dispute to the assembly, and shall so refer it at the request of either party made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

Defects Not Irremediable

The defect in this plan is that it fails to lay down any rule binding upon the council or the assembly for determination of disputes of a justicable nature. This omission is somewhat emphasized by the provision in Article XV, that

"if the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement."

In this case, the council must be governed in its decision by international law, whereas there is no such provision in express language made binding upon the council or assembly with respect to arriving at their recommendations or report concerning disputes, even of the nature described in Article XIII, and defined by Senator Root as justicable.

But it can hardly be imagined that the council would decide, except upon well recognized principles of international law, any dispute which involves the interpretation of a treaty, a question of international law, breach of international obligation, or damages flow such breach. It also may reasonably be assumed that there will grow up in the application of these provisions a body of precedents, which in themselves will constitute codifications of international law, and thus carry out one of the purposes expressed in the preamble; namely, the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments.

A Long Step Forward

Article XVI provided that should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of the covenants above referred to, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, involving as a consequence: (1) the severance of all trade or financial relations and the termination of all intercourse between the members of the League and the covenant-breaking state; (2) the expulsion from the League of the covenant-breaking state, and (3) such military and naval action as may be agreed upon by the League.

The amended covenant certainly has not weakened the provisions of the original Articles XI, XII, XV and XVI, concerning which Senator Root wrote,

"I think those provisions are well devised and should be regarded as free from any just objection so far as they relate to the settlement of the political questions at which they are really aimed. The provisions which taken together accomplish this result are of the highest value. They are developed naturally from the international practice of the past. They are a great step forward. They create an institution through which the public opinion of mankind, condemning unjust aggression and unnecessary war, may receive effect and exert its power for the preservation of peace, instead of being dissipated in fruitless protest of lamentation."

Indeed, the revised covenant obviously aims at a wider field, and embraces within its scope the settlement, not only of political, but of legal questions as well. It is therefore, a great improvement upon the original scheme.

SILVERTON NEWS

Silverton, Or., July 2.—Miss Mabel Porterfield, a nurse from overseas, is visiting Miss Doroughty, matron of the Silverton hospital.

Mrs. Elizabeth Downs of Portland is visiting relatives in the city. She will return to her home after the Fourth.

Silverton is making great preparations for her chautauqua and Fourth of July celebration. The chautauque starts today with a big musical number. Booths and stands of various designs are being constructed on most all of the vacant lots close in.

Miss Vivian Brown, sister of Lieut. Browne, is to be the Goddess of Liberty for the Fourth. Miss Velma Miser will appear as Columbia.

Miss Blanche Stevenson visited with Mrs. Brewer at Salem Sunday.

Mrs. Fannie Strange of Roseburg is visiting at the Grant Davis home over the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. George Steelhammer and T. Riestagen are spending a few days in Portland this week. Mr. Steelhammer expects to complete the Shriner's degree of the Masons while there.

Chas. Webb has been employed by the city council as nightwatch.

Mrs. T. A. Real and son, Donald, were in Salem Saturday.

The logging camp closed down Saturday night until after the Fourth. Most of the loggers and their families came down from camp Sunday. The mills will be closed Wednesday and remain closed for the balance of the week in order to give the employes a chance to celebrate.

Mrs. John Welford was to Salem Saturday.

A large number of Silverton boys attended the baseball game at Scotts Mills Sunday. The game was between Silverton and Scotts Mills and closed with a score of 4 to 1 in Silverton's favor.

S. E. Richardson was in Portland Friday.

Mrs. H. E. Browne visited in Salem Saturday.

T. E. McCrosky and Mr. Snelling on the Salem Commercial club were in the city Friday on business pertaining to the Salem celebration.

Oscar Steelhammer of Salem was in the city Sunday.

Leo Childs of Salem was in this city Saturday.

Mrs. Harry Bray and Mrs. E. E. Taylor visited at the Cherry city Saturday.

Roy Baynard of Uncle Sam's navy is here renewing old acquaintances.

DANGER

Lurks in cheap "self-fitted" spectacles A full realization of this may come too late to repair the damage done, and the comfort of perfect vision may never again be realized.

IF YOU NEED GLASSES

Get the best. They are cheapest in the end. At the same time you can learn the nature of your trouble and how to safe-guard your eyes in future.

We have brightened the outlook for many. Let us make your eyes glad at

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Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as the Greatest Remedy for Woman's Ills.

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The reason Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful is because it contains the curative, strengthening properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, which act directly on the female organism.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years' experience is at your service.

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