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Editor and Publisher

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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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

ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY PROSPECTS.

When the people of Oregon at the last general election voted a bond issue of \$2,500,000 for the construction of the Roosevelt highway they did so with the belief that a like appropriation by the federal government would be forthcoming and that construction work could be started at once. But such is not the case.

Somewhere, somehow, somebody slipped a joker in the deal in the form of the clause which provides that the cost of maintaining the highway shall be borne by the government. That killed the chance of an appropriation from the federal good roads fund, which operates under the proviso that maintenance costs shall be met by the states. And now comes the news that the Hawley bill, designed to secure the needed \$2,500,000 by direct appropriation from congress, has next to no chance of passage because of its pioneer qualities.

There remains one hope for action within the near future, according to Senator McNary--that existant upon interesting one of the government departments and enlisting its support in the fight for the appropriation. The senator makes four proposals along this line, as follows:

First, a survey might be made to show that it would fit in with land settlement legislation by providing access to logged-off lands or other lands suitable for settlement projects. That might interest Secretary Lane and the interior department.

Second, a survey might show that the road could be so laid as to make accessible parts of forest reserves and assist in development of forest resources. That might interest the forest service, and so secure indorsement from Secretary Houston and the department of agriculture.

Third, a survey might develop the practicability of such a road as part of a system of military highways, and thus interest Secretary Baker and the war department.

Fourth, a survey might indicate the linking together

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

VACATION.

And now the city dweller dreams of forests, moors and lonely fens, of speckled trout in mountain streams and rufous deer that roam the glens. When summer comes with brassy skies, who does not long for things like these, for outings where the mountains rise, or in the shade of lordly trees? And surely men who toil and spin for wreny months, and give their best, when rattled by the city's din, should have one month of helpful rest. One month of loafing in the dells, where Nature does her smoothest work, and man would come back wearing bells, to do his stint as shipping clerk. One month of camping in the wild, the office, chairs, all left behind, and man would then be reconciled to his demerit, beastly grind. One month of trapping grizzly bears, of catching codfish in the sea, of chasing bobcats to their lairs, and man would do the work of three. Though earnestly we workers try to plan out fine vacation schemes, the cost of living is so high we have to take it out in dreams. The grocer and the butcher still insist on having all we earn, so we pass up the windswept hill the woodland and the brae and burn. The iceman and the plumber come to tell how they think we owe; in vain the scented breezes hum, we can't enjoy them as they blow.

LADD & BUSH BANKERS

Established 1868

General Banking Business

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

of scattered communities and increased efficiency for delivery of mail, and so enlist favorable attention by Postmaster General Burleson and the postoffice department.

But, however we may plan to get the highway, one thing is certain--we will not get it without going after it. Be it Baker, or Burleson, Houston, or Lane we must convince, let's get the seige started.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR.

The offer of Von Bethmann-Hollweg to stand trial before an Allied tribunal in place of Wilhelm Hohenzollern might seem an impressive act of generosity and renunciation. There may have been some such feeling on his part in this strange suggestion; the former Chancellor is known to have more decency in his make-up than the average Prussian statesman, as he showed when he admitted before the Reichstag that the invasion of Belgium was "a wrong." But a little reflection results in the conclusion that this simply is another spectacular example of a course of action that the Germans have been engaged in ever since the war went against them--namely, "passing the buck."

Bethmann-Hollweg's offer is probably part of a carefully prepared scheme on the part of the same schemers who started the war. He seeks technically to draw attention from the kaiser to himself. For this purpose he chooses to assume sole official responsibility for the launching of the war and the manner of waging it while he remained in power.

This assumption is absurd on the face of it, for the whole world knows that Bethmann-Hollweg as chancellor, was not at all in the same position with respect to the kaiser as the premier of Great Britain or Italy with respect to the king. Germany was not a constitutional monarchy. It was an absolute monarchy. The chancellor was responsible to the kaiser alone--he owed no accountability to the German Reichstag, and offered none. He was accountable solely to his master, Wilhelm, who boasted that he himself was accountable only to God. That fact clearly puts upon the kaiser the responsibility for the chancellor's administrative acts.

It's a fine Prussian plot. The kaiser passes the buck to his chancellor. That is the biggest step. With that accomplished the chancellor would proceed to prove his own constructive innocence, and pass the buck to some nameless group of militarists or junkers, or to the Reichstag in general. And thus it would be passed on and juggled around until the guilt now centered upon the kaiser was dissipated into thin air, and there is no guilty Prussian left to punish and point the moral of official criminality.

The big newspapers and magazines of the country, forced to pay a fair rate of postage on their publications under the zone postal law, have combined with the Bolshevik element of the labor unions to force Postmaster General Burleson out of office. Quite likely the alliance will succeed since no man would care to retain office in the face of such opposition with the press closing all avenues of publicity to him and giving him no opportunity for defense. Mr. Burleson is the strongest and one of the ablest cabinet members President Wilson has chosen during his administration.

In the alliance of United States, England and France, for the protection of the latter from German invasion, Senator Borah sees a refutation of the primary principle of the League of Nations--peace. He says the alliance is based on the theory of war. Evidently he is not aware of the chastening powers of hunger. Or, perhaps, he has become so imbued with the "fight" idea that he cannot comprehend a peaceful alliance.

A Philadelphia sport writer has made the suggestion that the Willard-Dempsey fight was a fake. Well, if Willard had to take the beating he got to camouflage a frame-up he is probably thanking his lucky stars that it wasn't a real fight.

The "one big union" idea is to be launched from Butte, Montana, the home of more disloyalty and devilry than any other place on the continent with the possible exception of Paterson, New Jersey.

Quite likely the Missouri senate had someone in mind besides ordinary murderers and like criminals when it voted to restore the death penalty in that state.

Who said warfare hadn't come to an end? Down in Peru they have staged a bloodless revolution. Not even the former president was assassinated.

Sympathy strikes for Tom Mooney may turn out to be "hungry" strikes for others.

Hunting a Husband

By MARY DONGLAS

THE FINE POINTS OF THE GAME. The smooth lines of the sheets. The soft silken covering. I looked back lazily on my trunk. What was I used to? I saw it all as it were here before me. The rickety chair at the pretty quilted wallpaper. The fireplace whose white mantel held two austere candle sticks. The perfect appointments of the high dresser. The patches of sunlight on the hard-wood floor. Then I felt again with delight

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. Wickesman, formerly United States attorney general, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Henry W. Taft, of the New York bar.

THE COLONIAL MANDATES

General Smuts, in December last, published a little brochure, which he called "The League of Nations; a Practical Suggestion." In it, he outlined very clearly a league which has been very closely followed in the covenant which has been adopted by the peace conference in Paris. General Smuts pointed out that one of the first results of the war would be the removal of existing sovereignties over the colonial empire of Germany and the nations heretofore under Ottoman rule, and the establishment of a group of new and united states in Europe.

With respect to the colonies, he insisted that none of these territories should be annexed by any of the victors; that in their future government, any external authority, control or administration which might be developed because of their imperfectly developed civilization, should exclusively be vested in and exercised by or on behalf of the league of nations. He pointed out that wherever in the past joint international administration had been applied to territories or peoples, it had been found wanting; that the only successful administration of colonies or dependencies was that which had been carried out under the direction of one state with sufficient experience for the purpose. He advocated administration of the peoples and territories coming under the jurisdiction of the league, by nominating a particular state to act for and on behalf of the league in the matter, and that wherever possible, this agent or mandatory of the league should be nominated or approved by the people of the territory in question, the degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state to be in each case laid down by the league in a special act or charter.

During the war, different powers of the alliance came into the possession of various territories or colonies, and, at the time of the opening of the peace conference, some of them gave evidence of a strong desire to continue such possession for their own benefit. On the other hand, Great Britain displayed a very strong disposition to expose herself to the charge of having waged war to extend her colonial empire. General Smuts's proposal furnished a solution of both of these difficulties, and the principles advocated by him were closely followed in article XIX of the original covenant of Paris. Great objection to it, however, was expressed in some American quarters, upon the ground that the league might require a nation--ours, for instance--without its consent, and even against its will, to undertake the administration of some far distant country. The apprehension was not warranted by the language of the covenant, but the revised covenant has removed any possible basis for it, by expressly limiting the selection of mandatories of the league to those states who are willing to accept.

out my bath. I dressed hurriedly--nervously, pulling off a button here using a safety pin in its place. My room is small but neat. One washstand--a bureau of oak--one chair. Harry, hurry, hurry. I am on my way to the office. Nine o'clock. I slip into the office quietly. "Good morning, Miss Lane," "Good morning, Miss Morris." Mail-dictation--and the chatter, chatter, clatter of my typewriter. Another day and I am the well-oiled machine, running smoothly on its eggs.

And now? Of course I had been darning. But wasn't this worth it? I know my whole year will not be made up of house-parties and play. For I am working still. But it is a work that shall be worth while. This game will take knowledge, cleverness, subtlety. I am on the path of the first!

As I turned the water on in my sunken tub, I said anew my resolutions. This game shall be played to a finish. No ties. My experience of that evening was a good lesson.

I was bathed. I dressed myself in a fresh white linen. Made so simply that no one could guess that it was made by me. Price of material, \$3.45 including buttons.

I went down stairs to breakfast. Wilfred Hale was there before me. He was good to look at; white ducks and white shirt. And I felt I, too, fitted into the picture.

"Let's play together this morning," he suggested, as we left the dining room together.

"Let's," I said. For had I not promised to keep a watchful eye on him for Jane Allen? But I thought to myself, "I do not repeat the mistake of last night. He shall think me no idle flirt." "Shall it be golf, tennis or a swim?" he asked as we looked over the sunny expanse of green lawns.

The history of German colonization is one of the exploitation of semi-barbarous peoples for the benefit of Germany, without the slightest regard to the welfare or interests of the peoples she ruled over. It is, therefore, unthinkable that any of the African or Australasian possessions of Germany should be restored to her, nor is it conceivable that the allied powers should return to the rule of the unrepentable Turk any of those regions which have been freed from Ottoman tyranny.

Not Ready for Self Governments. The African colonies are, and for many years will be, incapable of governing themselves. Such regions as Mesopotamia, Syria and Armenia are occupied by peoples unaccustomed to self government, and incapable, at the present time, of being entrusted with complete political autonomy.

Each of these countries was occupied by the army of one of the allied powers, yet, in a general sense, their possession was the result of the combined effort of the allies, and no one power is warranted in claiming the right, or should be charged with the duty of continued occupation and sole responsibility for the government of such regions. The suggestion of General Smuts was followed by the peace conference as affording a just solution of a difficult problem.

"Sacred Trust of Civilization." Article XXII of the revised covenant declares that there shall be applied to that problem: "The principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of that trust should be embodied in this covenant."

It declares the best method of giving practical effect to this principle to be that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations, whose geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that the character of the mandate under which they should act must differ according to the stage of development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions,

and other similar circumstances. In the case of communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire which have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can provisionally be recognized, subject to the general assistance and control of a mandatory, it is declared that the wishes of those communities should be the principal consideration in the selection of a particular mandatory. Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage of development that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory, under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses, such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases, and of military training of the natives, except for their own police and defense purposes, and under such conditions also as will secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league. These provisions should effectively preclude the possibility of such scandals as the history of the Congo state affords.

International Stewardship. Other territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which are contiguous to organized and civilized powers of the character of the South African Union or the Australasian Commonwealth, can, it is pointed out in the revised covenant, best be administered as integral portions of the territory of such an adjacent nation, and under its laws, subject to the safeguards above mentioned, and in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every instance, the mandatory is required to render to the council an annual report of its stewardship, and a permanent commission is to be constituted to receive and examine these reports, and to advise the council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

The United States is not required, under the treaty, to accept a mandate to administer any one of these territories. But the direct responsibility which it has assumed in the settlement of the terms of peace may, and probably will, impose upon it the moral obligation of discharging some duty in this direction. The experience which has been gained in the administration of our Asiatic and other insular possessions should have fitted us for the performance of such a trust.

BARGAIN DAY-- JULY 12TH

The Story of the Growth of the Salem Bank of Commerce

As shown by a comparative statement of our resources:

June 30, 1910	\$67,920.57
June 30, 1911	\$144,819.91
June 30, 1912	\$222,124.32
June 30, 1913	\$241,302.07
June 30, 1914	\$287,273.76
June 30, 1915	\$248,020.81
June 30, 1916	\$293,928.00
June 30, 1917	\$327,319.15
June 30, 1918	\$429,937.37
June 30, 1919	\$625,295.98

Salem Bank of Commerce OF SALEM, OREGON

Report of Condition, June 30, 1919.

RESOURCES.	
Loans	\$262,128.63
Bonds and warrants	198,091.35
Banking House	24,500.00
Overdrafts	1,166.81
Fixtures	2,900.00
Cash and due from banks	136,509.19
	\$625,295.98
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	9,220.37
Deposits	566,075.61
	\$625,295.98

OFFICERS.
B. L. STEEVES, President
S. B. ELLIOTT, Vice President
H. V. COMPTON, Cashier
A. W. Smithers, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS.
B. L. Steeves, S. B. Elliott, H. O. White
W. W. Moore, H. V. Compton
Geo. F. Vick, J. C. Perry

WE INVITE YOUR PATRONAGE ON THE BASIS OF INTELLIGENT, HELPFUL AND AGREEABLE SERVICE