

CHARLES H. FISHER  
Editor and Publisher

# Editorial Page of The Capital Journal

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## The Daily Capital Journal

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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

"It is only to consult the history of nations to perceive that every country, at all times is cursed by the existence of men who, actuated by an irregular ambition, scruple nothing which they imagine will contribute to their own advancement and importance.

It was to have been expected that such men, counting more on the passions than on the reason of their fellow citizens, and anticipating that the treaty would have to struggle with prejudices, would be disposed to make an alliance with popular discontent, to nourish it and to press it into the service of their particular views.

It was also known beforehand that personal and party rivalships of the most active kind would assail whatever treaty might be made to disagree, if possible its organ.

Upon such an occasion as the treaty, how could it happen otherwise than that personal enmity would be unusually busy, enterprising and malignant?

From the combined operations of these different causes, it would have been a vain expectation that the treaty would be generally contemplated with candor and moderation, or that reason would regulate the first impressions concerning it. It was certain on the contrary, that however exceptionable its true character might be, it would have to fight its way through a mass of unreasonable opposition.

It was certain that it would become the instrument of a systematic effort against the National Government and its administration; a decided engine of party to advance its own views at the hazard of the public peace and prosperity.

Before the treaty was known attempts were made to prepossess the public mind against it.

Before it was published at large a sketch, calculated to produce false impressions, was handed out to the public through a medium noted for hostility to the administration of the Government.

Emissaries flew through the country spreading alarm and discontent; the leaders of clubs were everywhere active to excite the passions of the people, and pre-occupy their judgments against the treaty.

It cannot be doubted that the real motive to the opposition was the fear of a discussion; the desire of excluding light; the adherence to a plan of surprise and deception. Nor need we desire any fuller proof of the spirit of party which has stimulated the opposition to the treaty than is to be found in the circumstances of that opposition.

The author of these comments was not dealing with

## RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

MY ICELAND.

THE WHEAT FIELD.

I had a little field of wheat, five acres and a third; through winter storms and springtime heat my vigils were absurd. I thought the climate should be run with my small field in view, with just enough of wind and sun, and timely rain and dew. In other fields of great extent the wheat of neighbors waved; I didn't worry worth a cent if they were lost or saved. The only wheat in all the land for which I cared a whoop was that, by idle zephyrs fanned, before my humble coop. I trembled when the sky was bright, for fear a drouth would come; and clouds would fill me with affright, lest wild tornadoes hum. I kicked if there was too much rain, and jawed the brooding sky; and I would grumble and complain if days were hot and dry. I ragged the wind in heated terms when it came from the west; I dreamed of bugs and army worms, and every other pest. My wheat is harvested at last, it lived through rust and blight, survived the torrent and the blast, and filled my bin all right. And I'd have had as big a crop if I had let things slide, if I had raised no yelping yawp, and had not wept or sighed. I worried o'er that field so much I aged a hundred years, and now I hobble on a crutch, and see how vain were fears.

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the Treaty of Versailles and the covenant of the League of Nations, as the reader might infer, according to the New York World. He was not dealing in particular with the Lodges, the Knoxes, the Brandegees, the Borahs, the Johnsons, the Shermans, the Hardings, the Poindexters and other opponents of President Wilson and the treaty that has been framed in Paris, although he has described them and analyzed their motives with startling accuracy.

The quotations in question are from an article published by Alexander Hamilton, July 22, 1795. The treaty was the Jay Treaty, the first foreign convention negotiated by the United States government. The president who was made the victim of the partisan assaults to which Hamilton referred was George Washington. In order that there can be no doubt as to the correctness of these quotations they are taken from the edition of Hamilton's works which was edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, now a senator in the Congress of the United States from Massachusetts.

Compared with the present treaty the issues involved in the Jay Treaty were not momentous; but in view of the state of the new Republic and its necessities, it was of the utmost importance that the treaty should be ratified. Yet we see that the same kind of influences that were at work then are at work now and are at work in the same way.

Issues change, but politicians remain politicians and politics remains politics regardless of the fate of peoples whose future is hanging in the balance.

## THE AMERICAN WAR DEBT.

There are so many conflicting versions of the nation's war debt that it is just as well to get the matter straight. This debt is not \$30,000,000,000, which is according to common impression. It is not anywhere that much. The government actually expended, for war purposes from April 6, 1917, until June 30, 1919, the close of the last fiscal year, a little more than \$30,000,000,000. It must be remembered, however, that \$9,000,000,000 or more consists of loans to the Allies, nearly all of which is perfectly good. The \$9,000,000,000, therefore, is not a liability but an asset. That reduces our actual war expenditures to twenty-one billion dollars.

Of the latter sum, about \$9,000,000,000 is taken care of by current taxation. As a result, the actual war debt, estimated at the beginning of the present month, is only about \$12,000,000.

The war is not over yet, at least from the standpoint of expenditures. It will still cost many hundreds of millions to bring the troops home and clear up all the odds and ends of expense. But against this continuing cost may be set the large sums derived from the sale of ships and military supplies. The government may get enough, or nearly enough, from these sources, to pay all the bills coming due from now until the war and navy departments are re-established on a peace basis.

Making due allowance for the possibility of keeping troops in Germany for a longer time than anyone anticipated, thus postponing demobilization, and also making liberal allowance for other unforeseen demands, it hardly seems likely that the war debt at the close of the present year will be more than \$15,000,000,000. That is one of the smallest debts borne today by any of the big powers. It is absurdly small when measured by the resources of the United States, especially when we consider the proportion of the other powers' debts to their resources. It is probably 6 per cent of our national wealth. We could pay it off in three years, if we chose, without breaking our necks financially.

The late Governor Withycombe prohibited the showing of the "Birth of a Nation" during the war ostensibly because it would offend the patriotic blacks of the country. Actually, the action was taken in response to a partisan desire up here in the north to oppose anything that gives the southern people deserved consideration in any respect, a slowly dying legacy of the civil war and the political strife from which it resulted. As a matter of fact the colored man of the south couldn't have his patriotism offended--because he has no patriotism. He is just plain "nigger" and probably wouldn't know whether patriotism was something good to eat or drink if you happened to speak to him about it. Now there is a series of race riots because the negro has been getting too much attention as a soldier in various ways and is "swelled up", a condition that spells trouble. The race riots follow and the "nigger" is whipped into submission. The southern people know how to handle the negroes, and the "Birth of a Nation" gave an excellent insight into negro character and southern life after the war, and was the most stirring and popular drama ever enacted on the picture stage. The fact that it was not historically correct in all details was no excuse for its suppression any more than the fact that it was not complimentary to the southern negroes. Narrow political prejudice inspired its suppression.

Senator George Chamberlain is especially concerned about the rights of the soldiers and is going to see that all court-martial sentences are revoked, etc. By the way the senator runs for re-election next year and the returned soldier boys and their fathers and mothers, standing together could elect or defeat almost anybody. George is certainly strong for the soldier, and naturally has a right to hope that the soldier will reciprocate.

Wm. J. Bryan will be remembered as the first prom-

inent man of this country to suggest loganberry juice as the national drink by expressing his preference for it over grape juice. Now on his present trip through the states he is especially boosting our cherries and apples. Oregon has reason to treat Bryan kindly and extend its warmest hospitality whenever he honors us with a visit.

Bela Kun has been deposed again, indicating that his career is about as variegated as that of Villa, the picturesque Mexican bandit. The fact that his name would seem to fit one of our new temperance drinks better than anything else shouldn't necessarily be held against him. A Hungarian bolshevik isn't hardly worth a name anyway.

Italy's new premier is named Nitti, and the Italian parliament is said to be in favor of the Nitti policy. We don't know what that is, but it can't be as bad as the nutty policy which preceded it.

## Hunting a Husband

By MARY DONGLAS

THE FOREBODING

James Merle has just left me. When I saw him coming up the path my doubts and forebodings dropped away. Our hands met. I forgot my purpose to question him. To weight his words to see if they rang true. His personality, quietly powerful, pervaded me. I only knew that he was here again. I cared not for what he had done. The present is mine.

I liked the way he talked. Slowly, almost hesitatingly. Yet all he said was worth listening to. But often I missed what he said. It was the sound of his voice; the resonant timbre that held me. I had to make myself listen to the words, the meanings.

One thing I noticed. A little thing. As he sat on a step of the porch he lighted a cigarette. His feet illuminated by the brightness of the match, was dark and strong. But the hand that held the match trembled. It trembled so violently that the match flickered and went out. He muttered something, half indistinct. He struck another match. That little incident was so unimportant. Yet why out of our whole evening does it stand out so clearly, so significantly?

As he left me he took both my hands in his. He looked down at me a moment in the starlight. He hesitated. Then he dropped my hands and said a hurried good-night.

I felt after he left me that there was

something--something that he did not quite dare to say.

Now I am alone in my room. I can still feel the strong pressure of his hands. I can still see his face looking down into mine. I can almost hear the unspoken words.

Yet how ridiculous! I have known this was barely three weeks. He can not own. And if I Yes, I--like him.

Then my thoughts took a new turn. My meet'g with Tom, good old Tom, this morning.

"I say, Sara, he began, 'I'm in a flitting hole. Jeane thinks I've been flirting with you, the house party you know, and she's put out. Says I don't really care and all that. You help me out. Won't you?"

"What do you expect me to do anyway," I asked. "Go and tell Jeane that you never did flirt with me in your life! That I'm not worth flirting with! That you treat me like your maiden Aunt Rebecca--"

"Now Sara, don't get huffed," said Tom. "You're clever, you can do it. I'd do as much for you!"

Tom has a nice way of looking at you out of his eyes. Like a cello when he likes you. He's rather hard to ruse things to.

"Very well, Tom, I'll do my best!" I said with a shrug. Tom's smile was really worth the sacrifice. Still another problem to settle. (Tomorrow--The Champion.)

## M'NARY FAVORS

(Continued from page one)

worse for the United States than is the league of nations."

That the treaty provides so many commissions to carry out specific parts of the terms the league is not necessary to make the peace settlement effective.

That as these peace commissions are not appointed by the league but by the principal powers, there is no reason why the treaty and the league should not be signed.

He listed these commissions, showing the part each will play.

"That," said Moses, "should be sufficient not only to refute the claim that the league of nations is an indispensable instrumentality in carrying out the provisions of this treaty; but it also serves as an effective denial of President Wilson's defiant claim, made in New York on March 4 that the treaty and covenant would be signed together and that the senate could not dissent from the consent from the treaty without destroying both.

"If there are those who would continue to think Washington's farewell address a noble document than any produced at Versailles, I counsel them to turn to the body of the treaty itself and learn the full extent of the duties it seeks to lay on us, the difficulties it will try to make us solve and the inextinguishable thickness of difficulties into which it will thrust us."

Taking exception to President Wilson's statement that the terms, square, as a whole with the 14 points, Moses said:

"We look in vain for the elusive 14 points. Open covenants long since took to hiding; freedom of the seas was treated with scant courtesy; establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations is now here found; the earlier doctrine of annexations and no indemnities has become a tragic joke and there remains alone the league of nations.

"This treaty is infinitely worse for us than the league, for whatever baleful consequences will flow to the United States from the league are in the future, whereas the treaty provisions, immediate and without recourse, thrust us automatically into the endless snarl of attempting to get new boundaries; impose on us part of the task of keeping Germany in leash and of stifling her commercial and industrial development."

## HOP CROPS CONTRACTED

Eugene, Or., July 22.—Eighty thousand pounds of early Puggie hops grown in the vicinity of Harrisburg have been contracted for by Frank Meyer of this city, agent for T. A. Livesley & Co. of Salem, in each case the contract price being 55 cents a pound. These are in addition to the 8,000 pounds contracted for by Mr. Meyer from Hammitt Bros. of Mohawk.

Hops in the upper valley are all in good condition, says Mr. Meyer, the late rains in the spring having advanced the growth.

## STATE HOUSE.

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Frank Davay, who for several years has held a position as bookkeeper at the state penitentiary, has accepted a position in the claims department of the industrial accident commission, preferring this work to that at the prison. His place in the prison office will be taken by J. S. Murray, the assistant bookkeeper.

Chairman Woodard, of the state board of conciliation, writes to Governor O'Leary that the board has been requested to act in adjusting the differences between the longshoremen and grain handlers in Portland, and pending the decision of the arbiters the laborers have resumed their occupations. This is the first instance in which the board has been called upon to act.

Attorney General Brown has received information from the Falmouth irrigation district in Jackson county for the certification of \$47,000 worth of bonds for further construction work. The district has already issued bonds to the extent of \$175,000. The Squaw creek irrigation district has also applied for the certification of bonds to the extent of \$15,000 in addition to \$98,000 already issued.

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Died of Disease	1
Wounded severely	27
Wounded (degree undetermined)	10
Wounded Slightly	47
Missing in Action	5
Total	104

## Died of Wounds.

Charles T. McReen, Omaha Neb.  
Died from Accident and Other Causes.  
Robert Martin, Liletown Ky.  
Frank B. Sullivan, Hartford Conn.  
Reinhold Breitting, Wishek N. D.  
John S. Dean, Newburgh N. Y.  
Stanton E. Deets, Camden Point Mo.  
Orin S. Seeley, Woodhull Ill.  
Andre P. Shufranke, Wilkes Barre Pa.  
John H. Uary, Anniston Ala.  
Stanley F. Wenzner, Upper Lehigh Pa.

## CURRENT CASUALTIES

Died of Disease.  
Edward C. Braden, Derby Kan.  
Died from Accident and Other Causes.  
Lieut. Roger John Clayton, Philadelphia Pa.  
Ray Otis Corbett Davis, West Asheville N. C.  
James Goodwin, Georgetown S. C.  
Felice Paletti, Neteong N. J.

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