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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

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

CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP.

With this issue George Putnam becomes publisher of the Capital Journal, and the undersigned severs connection with the paper.

The past five years and a half have witnessed a wonderful growth on the part of the Capital Journal, and it has been a pleasant experience for us. We have received generous and considerate treatment from the people of Salem and the district of which it is the business center. During that time we have attempted to give our readers an honest, conservative paper, devoted solely to the advancement of their interests in the discussion of those questions which affect the general welfare. Nobody but the publisher of the paper has had anything to say about the policy of the Capital Journal and there has been no power behind the throne to shape its course. We have sought to be independent without being neutral upon any issue worth while, and to make a good newspaper in all respects as the business of the field warranted.

That the Capital Journal has filled its field is best shown by the place it holds in thousands of homes and the dependency people have come to place in it. We do not believe that all its readers have endorsed its editorial views, but rather take kindly to an honest and independent expression of opinion.

We feel that Mr. Putnam will find a solid foundation of public confidence and respect upon which an experienced journalist may build a great newspaper as the years go by. There is no better man for this particular work than he and he will succeed because there is a field for a paper of state-wide influence in the Capital City. Salem is growing, its business interests are rapidly expanding, and it will become one of the important cities of the coast within a few years. Private business considerations alone have prompted our retirement, and it is with sincere regret, tempered with the knowledge that the destinies of the Capital Journal could not be entrusted to better hands, that we part from the thousands of readers who have been more considerate and loyal than

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

THE BOARDERS.

"What ho," exclaim the boarders, "bring forth the measly lot of profiteers and hoarders, and let them all be shot." The boarders' grub is scanty, it's slim and punk indeed, in hostelry or shanty, wherever they may feed. Their eyes become a river when they look around and see a sickly slice of liver, a string bean and a pea. The boarders' cheeks are sallow, their eyes are full of woe, their waistlines show no tallow, they totter as they go. Their lean ribs clank together and ever, as they reel, they wonder, wonder whether, they'll ever have a meal. "Bring forth," exclaim the boarders, bent up with stomach ache, "the profiteers and hoarders, and burn them at the stake." The landlord says he's giving the utmost for the cash; and boarders still are living on air and onion hash. In vain the boarders forage for fodder they can eat; and there are tons in storage of eggs and pies and meat. The nation's bins are bursting with everything we need; and it is most disgusting that men for grub must plead, and pay unholy prices for everything they get; oh, let us in three trices, make some blamed lummix sweat, "Produce," exclaim the boarders, bowed down by pain and toil, "the profiteers and hoarders, and let them boil in oil."

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our ability has justified. We only hope that they will remember us as kindly as we shall ever think of them.
CHAS. H. FISHER.

WOMEN AS MOVIE PRODUCERS.

Producing moving pictures is the latest role in which women are distinguishing themselves. Two New York women have opened a studio and are working hard on the production of the film picture as an educational element. They believe that anything worth while seen upon the screen is of real and educational value, and they make pictures to cover everything from the workings of science in its mysterious ways to athletic feats, the proper method of carrying the body or the most charming decoration of the south bedroom.

It is not an easy life nor an easy form of work these women have chosen, but it is fascinating to a degree, and as in everything else, ability improves with practice. Perhaps the principal difficulty, since much of the mechanical work already has been figured out by the great movie producers, is the choice of subjects which are at once educational, interesting and capable of translation to the film. These women are working, however, with a success which shows that here is another desirable field open to women possessing originality and persistence.

General Pershing having arrived home, it is possible that those recalcitrant senators may realize that the war is over.

As usual Carranza says that the United States is to blame. And he is right to the extent that we are to blame for allowing his bandits to prey upon our people.

This continued rain is another instance of getting too much of a good thing.

Hunting A Husband

By MARY DOUGLAS

COUSIN MADELEINE

CHAPTER LXIII

For a week I have been in the empty house. I have scrubbed and swept and cleaned. From cellar to top floor the house is immaculate. It is as my wise old lady said, "You will sweep away the cobwebs, too." For I have wiped out my last experience. But I am so much alone. In the parlor, this morning, I was going through an old trunk, I came on a tiny yellowed mirror. I peered into the misty glass. I was startled. My face is colorless. I saw the slightly hollowed cheeks and the dark rings under my eyes. I studied it then. And turned away with a little shen of disgust. How plain I look! Not the vivid girl Dr. Bixby scolded. In a moment my head was down on the trunk. The hard dry sobe shook me. For what had it all come to? Here I am alone. More than ever deserted in this clean, empty house.

How long I cried I do not know. But at last a insistent knocking made me lift my head. I hurried down the stairs. Dabbed some powder on my reddened eyelids. Tried to pat my hair in order. It was the greaser perhaps—but no. It was the front door. I was just in time. Cousin Madeleine stood on the steps. At the curb I saw her blue limousine, with her chauffeur waiting. "Sara," she cried, when she saw me, "where were you? I've been ringing and knocking furiously." "In the garret," I answered. Cousin Madeleine kept on in her swift incessant talk. "Your mother, where is she?" But she hurried on before I had time to answer. "I've been so busy this summer. Guests, entertaining. We've done nothing but go-go-go. But how is it Sara, you're not at work?" Again hurrying on, "How badly you look. Are you here alone? Why don't you come down and stay with us? We're quite alone now. Only Mrs. Ashby, you you knew her Judge Ashby's wife." "But I haven't any clothes. I'd have to change the house."

MONROE DOCTRINE

(Continued from page one)

"Pan-American" for "Pan-Germanism." "That is hideous," he cried. Yet, he said, there were indications that some men in this country do not find such a program "unpalatable." The covenant of the League of Nations is the only guarantee against more wars, the president asserted. Without it, there will be another world war within a generation, he predicted. Wilson said he would consider himself recreant to every American wife, mother and sweetheart if this war were ended without a safeguard against future wars. He said he would be "glad to die" that the treaty might be ratified. He praised Senator Hitchcock's stand in favor of the treaty and said he would be just as proud to stand with Senator Norris, (the republican senator from

Nebraska) "if he would let me." The text of President Wilson's speech follows: Mr. Chairman and my fellow citizens: I now feel more pleasant in facing my fellow citizens than when I realize I am not representing a peculiar cause. That I am not speaking for a single group of my fellow citizens. That I am not the representative of the people of the United States of America (applause). I went across the water with that happy consciousness. In all the work that was done on the other side of the seas, where I was associated with distinguished American of both political parties, we all of us constantly kept in our heart the feeling that we were expressing the thoughts of America; that we were working for the interests and the things that America believed in, and I have come here to testify that this treaty contains the things that America believes in (Applause). I brought a copy of that treaty along with me, for I fancied that in view of the criticisms you have heard of it, you have thought that it consisted of only four or five clauses. Only four or five clauses out of this volume are picked out for criticism. Only four or five phrases in it all are called to your attention by some of the different orators, who oppose its adoption.

Why, fellow citizens, this is one of the greatest charters of human liberty, and the man that picks flaws in it, or rather, that picks out the flaws that are in it—for there are flaws in it—because of the magnitude of the thing and because of the majesty of the interests involved. He forgets the magnitude of the things and forgets the majesty of the interests therein, he forgets the combine of more than twenty nations combined and whose rendered unanimous in the adoption of this great instrument.

Everybody admits that it is a complete settlement of the matters which led up to this war, and that it contains the complete machinery which provides that it shall stay settled. You know, one of the greatest difficulties in our own domestic affairs is unsettled land titles. Suppose that somebody were mischievously to tamper with the land records of the state of Nebraska and that there should be a doubt as to the lines of every farm. You know what would happen. Within six months all the farmers would be sitting on their fences with a shotgun. Litigation would penetrate every community, hot feeling would be generated—conflicts not only of lawyers but of the farmers themselves would arise.

One of the interesting things that this treaty does is to settle the land titles of Europe and to settle them in this way, on the principles that land belongs to those people that live in it.

But the things prescribed in this treaty will not be carried out if any one of the great nations that brought tant result about is withheld from the consummation of it, and every great fighting nation is on the list of those who are to constitute the League of Nations. I say, every great nation because America is going to be included in them and among them. And the only choice is whether we will go in now or come in later with Germany; whether we will go in as founders of this covenant of freedom, or go in as those who are admitted after they admit that they have made a mistake and repented.

And I wish I could do what is impossible in a great company like this. I wish I could read that covenant to you because I do not believe, if you have not read it yourself, and have only listened to a certain subject, that you know what it is. Why, my fellow citi-

zens, the heart of that covenant is that there shall be no more war. But on the other hand, this is the heart of that covenant. The bulk of it is concerned with arrangements, under which all the members of the league—and that means everybody but Germany and Turkey—agree that they never will go to war without first having done one or the other of two things: either submit the question at issue to arbitration, in which case they agree absolutely to abide by the verdict, or if they don't care to submit it to arbitration, submit it to discussion by the council of the league of nations. To give six months for the discussion and then wait three months after the rendering of the decision, whether they like it or not before they go to war. They agree to cool off for nine months before they yield to the heat of passion, which otherwise have hurried them into war.

Hurried them into war. And if they don't do that, it is not war that ensues; it is something that will interest them very much more than war; it is an absolute boycott of the nation that disregards the covenant. The boycott is automatic and just as soon as it applies this happens: No goods can be shipped out of that country and no goods can be shipped into it. No telegraphic messages may pass either way across its borders; no package of postal matter and no letters can cross its borders either way; no citizen of any member of the league can conduct any transactions of any kind with any citizen of that nation. It is the most complete isolation and boycott ever conceived and there isn't a nation in Europe that can live for six months without importing goods out of other countries, and after they have talked about the matter for six months, I predict they will have no stomach for war.

About all you are told about this is this connection, as far as I can learn, is that there is a certain article 10. I will repeat article 10; I think I can repeat it:

"Every member of the league promises to respect and preserve, as against external coercion—not as against internal revolution—the territorial integrity and existing political independence of every other member of the league, and if it is necessary to enforce this, then the council of the league shall advise what action is necessary." Some gentlemen who doubt the meaning of the English words have thought that "advise" did not mean "advise"; but I don't know anything else it does mean and I have studied English most of my life. And the point is this: that council cannot give that advice without the vote of the United States. It cannot give this advice unless it is a party to the dispute. And, my fellow citizens, if you are a party to the dispute you are in the scrap anyhow. This is actually the first time in human interest that that principle was ever recognized and yet that is the fundamental American principle. The fundamental American principle is the right of the people that live in the country to say what shall be done with that country. We have gone so far in our assertions of the popular right that we not-

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only say that the people have the right to have a government of their own that satisfies them, but that they have the right to change it in any respect at any time. Very well that lies at the heart of the treaty. There are people in Europe who never before could say that the land they lived on was their own and that the choice would make of their lives was their own choice.

I know there are men in Nebraska who came from that country of tragical history, the new restored republic of Poland and I want to call your attention to the fact that Poland is given her complete restitution and not only is she given the land that formerly belonged to the Poles, but she is given the lands which were occupied by the Poles, and now are occupied by other sovereigns, and she is given that land under a principle that all our hearts approve of. You take the upper portion of the district of Silesia. The very great majority of the people in High Silesia are Poles and no Germans contested the statement that most of them were Poles. We said

and wherever there was a doubtful district, we applied the same principle—that the people should decide and not the men sitting around the peace table at Paris. So that, when these referenda are completed, the land titles of Europe will be settled and every country will belong to the people that live on it, to do with it what they please. Now, you seldom hear of this aspect of this treaty. You have heard of the council that the newspapermen call the "big four." We have a very much bigger name for it than that. We call ourselves the supreme council of the principal allied and associated powers. But we had no official title and some times there were five or six instead of four. But those represented, with the exception of Germany, were

(Continued on Page Six.)

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WHY?



WHY?