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ARGUES INCREASE OF WAGES

The idea is generally prevalent in Europe that, despite America's industrial success, the craftsman is disappearing in the United States.

This may be true in those industries where he should disappear, because of his former work being better accomplished in other ways; but in those industries where he should continue, America stands at the head of all nations, for she possesses the best talent of all.

In the United States manufacturing is unquestionably careless in the use of raw materials, because they are generally cheap, while the highest possible efficiency is obtained from labor, because it is dear.

In Europe the reverse is the case. Great economy is manifested in the utilization of raw materials, because they are ordinarily dear, and very low efficiency is secured from labor, because it is cheap.

High efficiency of labor, with its corresponding high rate of wages, naturally increases the home consumption of manufactured products, while the most thorough utilization of power and attendant use of machinery, incident to high rates of labor, does on many articles reduce manufacturing cost to a lower figure than where the rates of labor are less.

The New York Times recently said: "When it is noted that the average annual compensation of the wage-earner is \$170 on the continent, and \$340 in the United States, it will be

seen that the lower wages of Europe are not an offset for the greater efficiency of our workmen and the machinery they use."

It seems to us that this statement is based on a total misconception of what the latest dictum of economic science has to say on this question.

Not only are the lower wages of Europe not an offset for the greater efficiency of American labor, but they are the necessary cause of the lack of efficiency on the part of the continental workmen, and the same rule would apply to workmen on Mare island navy yard in comparison with the southern navy yard, where cheap negro labor is employed.

All other things equal, the higher the wages of labor the greater its efficiency, for on what does efficiency depend? On the extensive use of machinery with smaller marginal profit than can be used in low wage countries.

The conditions that determine the use of a machine is that the difference between its cost and its product be greater than the difference between the wages and the product of labor.

The use of a machine that costs \$175 per man per year is uneconomical on the continent because labor will do the same work for \$170. Any employer that persisted in the use of such machines would go bankrupt.

It is of course even worse in countries where wages are below this average, as in Russia and China, whose wages are from \$30 to \$100 a year.

In this country this machine would save 65 per cent on every machine for the product of which there is an effective demand. And this brings us to the question in connection with the development of what 'the German call gross industries.

Instead of breaking of necks to obtain foreign markets our policy should be to persistently increase our home markets, for after all we don't give our products to foreigners; we get something in exchange, but if there is no demand for the things we give in exchange there can be no demand for the things we get in exchange.

The extension of the home market can only come about by permanently increasing consumption, and that can only come by increasing wages. What can we expect from countries like Japan, Russia, Austria and Spain, with a consumption of manufactured articles of \$5, \$16, \$42 and \$43 per ear

per capita, respectively, as compared with countries like the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States and Canada, with \$104, \$162, \$169 and \$133 per year per capita.

Capitalists should never forget that they receive their profits on their investments from labor; that only where wages are high, can and must increased capital be used. This increases production, for which an effective demand is assured by the larger consumption that accompanies those high wages that necessitates the use of machinery which increases the efficiency of labor.

We do not think that it is too much to expect that in these days of science and alertness we should have the keenness and broadmindedness to consider this question seriously.

We must not forget that every country on the globe is civilized in proportion that it is industrial; that industrialism is in proportion to and limited by the height of wages.

In order to eliminate dwarf industries and primitive production, to put an end to chronic overproduction (caused by check on consumption through low wages), financial and industrial panics, we must increase wages to that point where the highest efficiency can be attained consistent with the largest net profit.

Just as American, Canadian, Australian and English capitalists receive larger incomes than do Japanese, Chinese, Russian, Hungarian and Spanish capitalists, so would the capitalists who inaugurate a regime of high wages be the recipients of still greater incomes than those the capitalists receive now, although the rate of profit per unit of capital would likely be smaller.

If employers do this of their own accord it will avoid all the struggle and harassing which accompanies the efforts of labor to do this against the wishes of employers.

On this question the interests of labor and capital are identical. This explains why the United States is the greatest country on earth—because it pays the highest wages.

If this country wishes to retain her comparative progress she must increase wages continuously, and thus remain in the lead of nations.

A country that permits its wages to sink must stagnate, and the same rule applies to a community as well.

One of the things said that some applauded as a truth is that "the only way to increase wages is to increase the productiveness of labor."

The truth is just the reverse of this. To be accurate, it should read thus: The only way to increase the productiveness of labor and raise wages is to restore natural opportunities to the producers, so that they can co-operate and employ themselves.

RICHARD CAVERLY, Vallejo, Cal., July 18.

The Southern Pacific Company Will sell tickets, Salem to Boswell Springs and return up to and including September 30, 1905, 1905, limited to 30 days, rate of \$5.55. 6-5-1f

MARKET QUOTATIONS TODAY

"Make Salem a Good Home Market."

Poultry—at Steiner's Market.
Eggs—Per dozen, 18c.
Ducks—10@12c.
Chickens—9@10c.
Hens—8@9c.
Frys—12½c.

Baker, Lawrence & Baker.
Eggs—Per dozen, 18c.
Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.
Potatoes—33c.
Onions—5c.

Tropical Fruits.
Bananas—5½c lb.
Cocoanuts, \$1.00 per doz.
Oranges—\$2.00@2.50.
Lemons—\$2.75@3.50.

Live Stock Market.
Steers—3@3½.
Cows—3@3½.
Sheep—4c.
Dressed veal—6c.
Fat hogs—5¼@½c.
Baled Clover—\$9@10.
Bran—\$22.50.
Shorts—\$24.50.

Eggs, Butter and Cream.
By Commercial Cream Co.
Butter—21½.
Butter fat—19c at station.
Grain, Hops and Flour.
Oats—Choice white, \$1.50.
Barley—\$23@23.50.
Flour—\$4.40.
Wheat—74c.

Portland Market.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 83@84c.
Valley—85@87c.
Flour—Valley, straights, \$4.10; grain, \$4.00.

Hay, Feed, Etc.
Baled Cheat—\$10.
Oats—Choice white, \$1.35@1.40.
Millstuff—Bran, \$19.00.
Hay—Timothy, \$13.00.
Potatoes—\$1.15@1.20.

**Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 12½@13c; per lb; hens, 13c per lb; roosters, old, 10c per lb; fryers, 22c per lb; ducks, \$4.00@9.00 per doz.; geese 8@9c per lb; turkeys, 17@18c per lb; dressed, 20@21½c per lb; squabs, \$2.50@3.00 per doz.
Pork—Dressed, 7½@8c.
Beef—Dressed, 2½@3c.
Veal—5@5c.
Mutton—Dressed, 6¼@7¼c.
Hops—Contract, 1905, 16c; 1904 crop, 25c for choice; 23@24c for primes and mediums.
Wool—1905 clip, valley, coarse to medium, 24¼@25½c; fine, 26½@28c; Eastern Oregon, 19@22½c.
Mohair—Nominal, 30@31c.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@21½c; dairy, 16½@17c; store, 15@15½c.**

Different Courses.
"If I had my life to live over again I would do very differently," sighed the repentant man, gloomily.
"So would I," chirped Cheerup.
"I've let more good things get by me than you could shake a stick at."
—Detroit Free Press.

REDUCED EXCURSION RATES.

To the Seaside and Mountain Resorts for the Summer Vacations.

On and after June 1, 1905, the Southern Pacific, in connection with the Corvallis & Eastern railroad will have on sale round trip tickets from points on their lines to Newport, Yaquina and Detroit at very low rates, good for return until October 10, 1905.

Three day tickets to Newport and Yaquina, good going Saturdays and returning Mondays are also on sale from all east side points Portland to Eugene inclusive, and from all west side points, enabling people to visit their families and spend Sunday at the seaside.

Season tickets from all east side points Portland to Eugene inclusive, and from all west side points are also on sale to Detroit at very low rates with stop over privileges at Mill City or any point east enabling tourists to visit the Santiam and Breitenbush Hot Springs in the Cascade mountains, which can be reached in one day.

Season tickets will be good for return from all points until October 10. Three day tickets will be good going Saturdays, and returning Mondays only. Tickets from Portland and vicinity will be good for return via the east or west side at option of passenger. Tickets from Eugene and vicinity will be good going via the Lebanon Springfield branch, if desired. Baggage on Newport tickets checked through to Newport; on Yaquina tickets to Yaquina only.

S. P. trains connect with the C. & E. at Albany and Corvallis for Yaquina and Newport. Trains on the C. & E. for Detroit will leave Albany at 7:30 a. m., enabling tourists to the Hot Springs to reach there the same day. Trains from and to Corvallis connect with all east side trains on the S. P.

Full information as to rates, time tables, etc., can be obtained on application to J. Mayo, Gen. Pass. Agt., C. & E. R. R., Albany; W. E. Coman, G. P. A., S. P. Co., Portland or to any S. P. or C. & E. agent.

Rate from Salem to Newport \$5.00.
Rate from Salem to Yaquina \$4.50.
Rate from Salem to Detroit \$3.60.
Three-day rate from Salem to Yaquina or Newport \$3.00. 6-1-1f

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Novel Wedding at Newport.
Newport, R. I., July 22.—Newport witnessed the most novel wedding of the present season today when Miss Gretta Pomeroy, daughter of Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, became the wife of Philip A. Clark of New York. The ceremony, which took place at the Pomeroy residence in Ocean Drive, was termed a "hunt" affair, and all the guests came in their riding costumes.

The bride is known as one of the most prominent woman cross-country riders in the country, and has missed no opportunity to follow the hounds at Newport. Mr. Clark is well known socially, and has spent the summers here for a number of years.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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In Use For Over 30 Years.
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USING PUBLIC LIBRARIES

"Women use books as playthings, men as tools. When a woman reads a serious book it is usually to improve her mind; a man generally thinks that there are many other things which need improving more than his mind, and he reads to find out how to do it. Bacon, whose tabloid wisdom is popular because it is so convenient to carry it in the vest pocket of one's memory, says: 'Studies serve for delight, for ornament and for ability;' of these motives the first and the second are more apt to be dominant with women and the third with men. That is why the studious man looks into more books and reads fewer than the studious woman. For information in itself, apart from any apparent use, man has little liking. He may not be more practical, but he is more objective than a woman."

The writer thinks that the large predominance of women in library work and management has tended to increase the feminization of the public libraries. In consequence, "the town library is to be classed rather with municipal amusements, like the band playing in the park on summer evenings and the fireworks on the Fourth, than with public utilities." And he offers the following suggestions toward extending its usefulness:

"When the farmer drops in to see what is the red bug that is eating his box-elder trees and what to do for it, or, rather, against it; when the editor telephones over for a map of Port Arthur for the afternoon edition; when the orator for 'Pioneer Day' finds there anecdotes for the early history of the town; when the boy who wants to study electrical engineering in his odd hours does not have to send \$25 to a correspondence school for books the library ought to supply; when the village inventor learn how many times before his non-refillable bottle has been patented; when the grocer's clerk comes over to see what brands of baking powder contains alum; when the mechanic can find out what horse power he can get from a windmill above his shop; when the political junta adjourns from the drug store to the library to see how much McKinley ran ahead of his ticket in 1896 in the Fifth Congressional district; when the young married couple look over the colored plates of a volume on house furnishings a l'art nouveau; when the labor leader comes in to look up English laws on the financial responsibility of trades' unions; when the mayor sends in for all the books on the municipal ownership of electric light plants; when the clerk of the district court discovers in the files of the local paper an advertisement of a dissolution of partnership ten years ago—then we can be sure that Andrew Carnegie has not wasted money."—New York Independent.

THAT HUNGRY FEELING is something you want—and don't want to keep. The place to lose it is at **COFFEY'S RESTAURANT** 205 Commercial Street

EPPLEY'S PERFECTION BAKING POWDER
TRY IT