

# Editorial Page of The Daily Capital Journal

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CHARLES H. FISHER, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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### CAUSE OF INCREASED PRICES.

PEOPLE are complaining and the government is investigating, because following the beginning of the war in Europe the price of foodstuffs suddenly advanced. Prices of other things advanced also, but that did not hit the every day American below the belt, so to speak. No one cared much about the added cost of quinine or ipecac, because they are incidentals. They are not attractive at any price—or none. However when prices hit the meat and flour, the sugar and beans, and the various and sundry farm products and garden sassa that form so pleasing and necessary a buffer between a man's backbone and lower vest buttons, he feels the effects at once, for it is indeed a solar plexus blow. Naturally the man hit wants to know who hit him and why he did it. This what our Uncle Samuel is undertaking to find out.

It is quite likely the old gentleman will discover but little. That the sugar barons put their heads together and gave sugar prices a boost is quite as probable, as it is that the meat packers did the same thing. That the bosses of a few of the big industries got in their work is extremely probable, for they are so constituted that they can hardly resist the opportunity to cinch the consumer. That is their principal object in life and they have made a phenomenal success of it. That Uncle Samuel got after them so quickly is an encouraging feature, and one that gives promise that these great industrial concerns will sometime be made strictly amenable to the law.

In spite of this we do not believe that prices generally were boosted by any combination, or with deliberate malice prepense.

The sudden advance in prices in most products, such as butter and eggs, lemons and fruits was caused by the same unseen force that produces panics and hard times. The latter are produced generally by talking them and believing them. When one man tells how hard times are, and how hard it is to get money, his hearer repeats it and makes up his mind to hang on to his own money and not invest or loan it. This feeling spreads until the whole country is talking hard times, hanging onto its money and so causing the very hard times it complains of.

So it is in this sudden advance in prices. Some things naturally become dearer because the supply is cut off. Such is the case at present with things made in Germany, France or any of those countries engaged in war. Some things grown here increase in price from an unusual demand, or the likelihood of it. For the great majority of foodstuffs however, there is no excuse for increased prices. How then do prices come to be raised? By exactly the same process that panics are started. The butter maker or dealer sees wheat prices jump and thinks butter will go up. He says so and his fellow dealer or maker takes the same idea under his hat. They ask higher prices—and get them. It is so with other products. The idea that prices are to advance on account of the war becomes general among the producers, they hold for higher prices and thus without forming any kind of a combine really in effect do so. The consumer also gets the idea that war will advance prices and expects just what he gets, higher prices, and all this without any agreement in restraint of trade or combine lawful or otherwise. That speculators get in their work and boost prices is true, and as stated, that the big concerns so monopolized that they can control the markets also take advantage of the situation to throw the gaffs into the consumer, is undoubtedly true.

With most of the products however the increased price is the result of belief higher prices will necessarily prevail on account of the war, and the belief becomes the father of the fact, which materializes from it.

### PARTISAN PRESS BECOMES SILLY.

HERE is a sample of the rot being published by stand-pat republican papers. It is sent out by a press bureau at the headquarters in Portland, and reads like the stuff that used to fill the papers a decade ago during campaigns when partisanship eclipsed all other issues in elections. Now it sounds so absurd that it

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seems strange that any newspaper worthy of the name could be induced to print it. Talk of trading one candidate on a certain ticket for votes for another—how could it be done? Who would have authority to engineer a trade, and how could one know that the goods were delivered under the Australian ballot law? And to even insinuate that any considerable number of voters would indulge in such practice is a reflection upon the integrity of the rank and file of the voters of both parties. The democrats couldn't trade votes unless the republicans were willing to dicker with them, and neither would have any way of knowing that the bargain had been kept. The democratic and republican voters of the state, it must be assumed, still retain a certain degree of decency, and a little common sense, but the old broken-down political veteran who is probably writing that stuff for the campaign management doesn't know he is twenty or twenty-five years behind the times. He is still living in the days long before the Australian ballot or the direct primary came in, when they used to herd voters to the polls like a lot of sheep, voting them for a boss-made set of candidates. This talk about trading votes and various underground operations in politics used to be common in the papers those days, and it would be interesting to know where Booth and Withycombe dug up the old Rip Van Winkle press agent who hasn't yet got his eyes rubbed open. But here is a sample of this stuff, reprinted from the Albany Herald—read it and then blush for the intelligence of the Oregon press if this is to be taken as a standard of the mental pabulum upon which it readers must feed:

"Driven to desperation by the hopelessness of the prospect for saving Dr. Smith, the 'West-says-thanks-up' candidate for governor, the Democratic campaign managers—so it is said in reports of good authority—have decided upon the good old line of action, to-wit, throw overboard everything but save 'Our George' Chamberlain, 'non-partisan' during campaign times but Democrat the rest of the year. Reports come from different parts of the state that efforts are being made to get republicans to support Chamberlain in return for a vote for Dr. Withycombe. The frequency of these attempts grows better than most anything else at this time how hopeless the democratic view men view Dr. Smith's chances. They are trying to buy Chamberlain votes with Smith votes but the coin is counterfeit. Dr. Withycombe is covered of a safe plurality without the assistance of the barterers. The republicans of Oregon have an excellent chance of electing the entire state ticket this fall on straight republican principles."

### THE UNFORGIVING MINUTE.

RUDYARD KIPLING ends his celebrated and inspiring poem "If" with the following lines:

"If you can fill the unforbearing minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the world and everything that's in it."

It is the "unforbearing minute" that has been the cause of more than one man's failure to make a place in the world. Think of the minutes, scores of them—that go empty every day, minutes of waiting for other people because your day is not rightly planned; minutes of "trying to remember" because your records are not efficient; minutes spent in trying to decide, without a schedule, what to do next; others wasted searching for what should be at hand. Worst of all the minutes of actual work in which nothing real and permanent is accomplished—lost in the laxity of mid-afternoon, wasted over tasks unfinished, frittered away on the things that do not count.

And with these minutes must be reckoned the hours and days thrown away through following wrong ideals, rash impulses and unthinking advice.

It takes only sixty minutes to make an hour, and an hour more or less is a great deal. Suppose, for example, that you had twenty-five hours every day, instead of the twenty-four that everyone else has? How much would that twenty-fifth hour be worth to you. You can never hope to have a twenty-fifth hour given you; but you can take it. If you know how to "fill the unforbearing minute," the many minutes that are now lost beyond recovery, you can give yourself a whole hour every day. Most great careers are made in the hours after supper.

The Rooseveltian idea that great armies and invincible navies tend toward peace is getting some decidedly hard knocks just now. The writer spent some years of his life in mining camps where every man wore a gun and went so to speak heavily armored. In all those years however he never observed that the fact that everybody was armed added to the longevity record of the camp. Neither did he notice that men were less disposed to fight because they were armed, but that on the contrary the habit of carrying a gun was largely the reason why the mining camp graveyard started almost as soon as the other industries of the camp.

Senator Bailey of Texas is still unhappy. He bossed his party until it threw off the yoke and ditched Bailey, but he is not satisfied. He cannot understand how the party can get along without him as he bossed it so long, and asserts that he will make the race for the senate again in 1916. He probably will but will then find that he is not only not necessary to the democrats of Texas, but that they have really forgotten him. The hole a defunct politician leaves when he is pulled out of the political millpond closes after him with remarkable celerity, and it leaves no sign that he was ever in it.

In Canada a married man cannot enlist without the written consent of his wife. This makes the situation decidedly embarrassing in case it ever became necessary for him to enlist. The poor devil of a man would never quite be certain whether his wife consented to his enlistment through patriotic motives or just for personal relief.

### PICNIC AT RICKREAL IN HONOR OF LABOR DAY

Plans and specifications for a first class picnic on Labor day are being worked out by the committees of organized labor in Salem who are in charge of the celebration of Labor day at Rickreal on September 7. All organized labor is expected to be present on this occasion to pay their respects to the day that is set apart in their honor. In addition, all men and women who labor are invited to attend.

For the accommodation of the crowds, a special train has been secured over the Salem, Falls City and Western. This special will leave the Southern Pacific depot at 8:45 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of September and stop at Union and Commercial streets at 9 o'clock sharp. Returning from the picnic grounds at Rickreal the train will leave at 6 o'clock in the evening. A fare of 30 cents round trip for adults has been secured. Children between 6 and 12 years will pay one-half fare. At the grounds no admission will be charged. In the morning the crowds will be entertained by speaking, instrumental music and singing. Among the speakers are W. H. Daly, commissioner of utilities of Portland; Rev. Richard F. Tinker, Unitarian minister of this city, and Dr. R. L. Steeves, mayor of Salem.

In the afternoon there will be sports of various kinds. The feature of the athletic program will be a baseball game between teams that are not yet determined. However, the Allied Printing Union has challenged the other unions of the city, and the plumbers as a union has accepted the challenge. It is expected the plumbers will be able to gather a team that will make the printers hesitate if they carry away the honors of the day.

Over 300 tickets have been sold by the railroad already, and it is expected that at least 500 will be disposed of before the special leaves Salem. The committee in charge of the day is composed of Gus W. Cramer, of the Typographical union, president; B. W. Summerville, of the painters union, treasurer; O. E. Kerns, of the barbers union, and R. F. Ritchie, of the musicians union, in charge of the music; and B. F. Brown, of the plumbers, in charge of the sports.

There will be two marshals of the day, Art Artis, president of the Central Labor union, and Fred Gavel, president of the carpenters' union. Concessions for ice cream and other confectionary stands have been turned over to the Building Trades Council. It is the desire of those in charge to duplicate Salem prices right through for everything.

### ENGINEERS BEGIN SURVEY OF RIVER

Making Examination With a View of Deciding on Site for Bridge—Also Look Into Revetment of West Bank.

The engineers from the state highway commission started yesterday to making a preliminary survey of the Willamette river in accordance with a petition from the county court of this county. It will take about two weeks to finish the work and while making the survey the engineers will also look into the matter of the revetment work opposite the West Salem rapids, where it is claimed that the bank is washing away, and a severe flood is likely to leave this city high and dry by the river changing its course.

The Salem commercial club took the matter of the revetment work up with Congressman Hawley, who reported that he inquired of the government engineers who said there was no danger of the bank washing away. However, the river is said to be 100 feet nearer West Salem than it was a few years ago.

Under the direction of Major H. L. Bowley the engineers will make a topographic survey of the bottom of the river and ascertain as far as possible the nature of the river bed with relation to placing bridge piers. When the survey is completed the best place to locate the bridge will be known.

### The Cop

I'd hate to be a peeler, and tread the pave of brick, the goat for every squealer who thinks he has a kick. He tries to do his duty, nine cases out of ten; the burglar fierce and shooty, all sorts of strong arm men, the hobo and the killer, the bad man with a past he'll chase from post to pillar, and run them in at last. His life he doesn't reckon when tracking deadly foe; wherever perils beckon the peeler has to go. The cop must be a wizard, and know, from A to Z, the wicker's lures and lies; and he must be a scrapper, to master hoodlums rude; and yet he must be dapper and well groomed as a dude. The manners Chesterfieldian he must possess, of course, or we shall take his shield in, and fire him from the force. A Critchton he'll resemble, in nothing he'll be lax, or surely he may tremble, for he will get the st. As brave as any lion, yet dove-like, milk and weak, as eloquent as Bryan—at fifteen bouce a week! I'd hate to be a copper, on feet that throb and ache, the goat of every yawper who has a kick to make.



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## Peach Boxes

WE MAKE THEM IN SEVERAL STYLES AND SIZES, AND CAN MAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. GET OUR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. GET OUR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

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So far as service is concerned, we handle all the necessary accessories and supplies used by motorists.

Do not forget that we always have some good buys in second-hand cars. Look at these for example:

THOMAS FLYER, 7 passenger, 60 h. p., \$1600.  
This car is faultless—the best money can buy, and has been used but very little.

CHALMERS THIRTY—5-passenger, four doors, fully equipped, \$500.  
This car has recently been rebuilt, and if taken at once, buyer will receive a new set of tires.

MICHIGAN THIRTY-THREE—5-passenger, \$425.  
This car is in perfect condition and will demonstrate its ability at any time.

BUICK MODEL 10—4-passenger, \$350.  
This car is O. K. in every respect, being rebuilt, and price includes a truck body.

MOTORETTE—2-passenger, \$175.  
This car is also rebuilt. The price is right, and it is the right car for the right party.

BRUSH—2-passenger, \$150.  
Come in and see it soon or you may be too late.

STATIONARY GAS ENGINE—6 h. p. Stover vertical, rebuilt and as good as new, for \$150.

We also have a Cadillac half-ton truck and one Harley-Davidson motorcycle that it might pay you to investigate.

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### The Markets

#### LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Hay, timothy ..... \$11.00  
Clover, per ton ..... 7.00  
Oats and vetch ..... 8.00  
Wheat, per bushel ..... 8.00  
Bran, per ton ..... 88c  
Oats, per bushel ..... \$38.00  
Chittim bark, per lb. .... 4 1/2 @ 5c  
Potatoes, per cwt. .... 1.00

#### Butter and Eggs.

Butterfat, per lb., f. o. b. Salem ..... 33c  
Creamery butter, per lb. .... 35c  
Eggs ..... 23c

#### Poultry.

Hens, per lb. .... 12c  
Roosters, per lb. .... 8c  
Fryers ..... 14c

#### Steers.

Cows, per cwt. .... 5 1/2 @ 6c  
Hogs, fat, per lb. .... 4 1/2 @ 8 1/2c  
Stock hogs, per lb. .... 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2c  
Ewes, per lb. .... 7c  
Spring lambs, per lb. .... 4 1/2 @ 6c  
Veal, first class ..... 18c

#### Pelts.

Dry, per lb ..... 8c  
Salted country pelts, each ..... 65c @ 41c  
Lamb pelts, each ..... 25c

#### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 22. — Wheat — Club, 87c; bluestem, 97c.  
Oats—No. 1 white feed, 24 @ 25c; Gray, 24c.

Barley—Brewing, 21 1/2c; feed, 21c.  
Hogs—Best live, \$9.50; prime steers, \$7.25; fancy cows, \$6.25; best calves, \$8.50; spring lambs, \$5.00.

#### SEATTLE MARKETS.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 22. — Eggs—Fresh ranch, 37 @ 38c; Orientals, 18c.  
Butter—Local cubes, 33c; bricks, 34c; Oregon cubes, 32 @ 33c.  
Cheese—Limburger, 17c; Wisconsin, 18 @ 19c; Swiss, 30c; Washington, 16 @ 18c.

Onions—Green, 20 @ 25c per dozen; eastern Washington, 1 @ 1 1/2c per lb. California, 2 @ 2 1/2c.  
Potatoes—New local, 1 @ 1 1/4c per pound; California, 1 1/2 @ 2c.

#### SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—Eggs—Extras, 33 1/2c; fresh, 30c; pullets, 23 1/2c; California storage extras, 30c.

Butter—Extras, 29c; prime fresh, 27c; fresh, 25c; seconds, 23c.  
Cheese—California fancy, 14c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 11c.

#### ENGLAND BUYS OATS.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 22.—On account of the European war the British government, through Canadian interests, is buying heavy supplies of oats at Portland and other Pacific northwest points. The buying has already had the effect of advancing the price of oats at interior points \$2 to \$3 a ton. The oats will be routed through Canada to England.

The fact that Canada has a very poor crop of oats this season has stimulated the Pacific northwest trade to a very considerable degree.