

Editorial Page of The Daily Capital Journal

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WHAT AND WHERE ARGENTINA BUYS AND SELLS.

A foreign trade of nearly a billion dollars a year is enough to make the exporters and importers of the United States sit up and take notice of any country, and Argentina crowded that figure last year. To be a little more exact, it was about \$880,000,000. That is nearly \$125 per capita. The foreign trade of the United States is about \$44.20 per capita. Evidently Argentina is some trading nation, and the questions What and from whom does that country buy? and What and to whom does it sell? are just now of peculiar importance. Pan-European war is stirring up the business interests of the United States as they have never been stirred before, and they want to know a number of things.

In this connection the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., publishes in the July number of its Monthly Bulletin a detailed review of the commerce of Argentina for 1913 which reveals some very important facts. For instance, we find that in textiles, including manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, and other fibres, Argentina imported nearly \$90,000,000 worth; iron, steel, and manufactures thereof, to the value of \$50,000,000; railway cars, automobiles, and other vehicles, worth over \$37,000,000; earths, stone, coal, etc., nearly \$37,000,000; building materials nearly \$36,000,000; and food products \$35,000,000. These are but six of the 19 major classifications given in detail.

Who sold Argentina the goods? The following are the amounts in round numbers of the imports from each of the leading six countries, given in Argentine dollars and an Argentine dollar is worth about 97 cents in United States money: From the United Kingdom (Great Britain not including Canada, Australia, or other possessions) \$130,900,000; Germany, \$71,000,000; United States, \$62,000,000; France, \$35,000,000; Italy, \$35,000,000; Belgium, \$22,000,000. Of the total imports the United Kingdom furnished 31.1 per cent; Germany, 16.9 per cent; United States, 14.7; France, 9; Italy, 8.3; Belgium, 5.2. In other words over 54 per cent of Argentina's imports in 1913 came from four of the European countries now busily engaged in trying to exterminate one another.

The second question, What and to whom does the country sell? is about as important as the first. If Argentina can't sell her products she can't get the money to buy. That's a pretty plain proposition. Now, what does she sell? Pre-eminently food products, needed just now by the warring nations as perhaps never before. Last year Argentina sold over \$300,000,000 worth of agricultural products, consisting principally of corn, \$112,000,000; wheat, \$103,000,000; linseed, \$50,000,000; oats, \$20,000,000; barley, \$1,000,000; rye, \$567,000; potatoes, fruits, hay, etc., in smaller quantities.

Of live animals and meat products she sold \$166,000,000 worth. Of frozen beef over 321,000 tons went to the United Kingdom; 3,415 tons to Italy; 2,832 tons to the United States; and 767 tons to France. Of frozen mutton 45,131 tons went to the United Kingdom; 254 tons to France; and 245 tons to the United States.

Food products like those mentioned will be in such demand that ways and means will be found to transport them to Europe, and if there should be any surplus doubtless the United States will be glad to be a larger purchaser. Other products, however, may not be so easily disposed of. For instance, of the exports of salt cattle hides, over 30,000 tons went to Germany; 14,000 tons to the United Kingdom; 11,000 tons to the United States; 7,000 tons to Belgium, etc. Of flint cattle hides, nearly 11,000 tons went to the United States; 4,300 tons to Germany; 2,600 tons to Italy; over 1,300 tons to Belgium, etc. Of unwashed wool over 40,000 tons went to Germany, 37,000 tons to France; 18,500 tons to the United Kingdom; 10,000 tons to Belgium; and 8,900 tons to the United States. Quebracho logs and quebracho extract (for tanning purposes) were exported to the amount of about \$10,000,000. The question for the consumers of such products as these in the United States will be how much of them can this country buy? The greater the imports into the United States from Argentina, the greater will be the amount of exports to that country. Both sides of the question must be considered.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The statement that 95 per cent of all business men in this country fail has been made so often, without being contradicted, that it long ago came to be so thoroughly accepted as to be a platitude.

Demagogic malcontents have long danced to the sweet sound of this statement. Ponderous political and sociological arguments have been based upon this hypothesis. But, after all, there is no truth in it. It is without any foundation whatever. How it had its origin nobody can guess.

The editor of "Bradstreet's" has produced statistics showing that the average annual rate of business failure is—not 95 per cent, but less than 1 per cent.

Quite a large difference. This estimate is based upon figures compiled for many years, and it includes actual failures with inability to pay debts. There are other business failures, particularly the failures to succeed.

A change in business, or in firm name, does not necessarily indicate a failure.

Nor does actual disaster in business always mean actual failure. Many of the men most eminently successful today have met reverses. Many have paid dearly for the experience that makes them masters in their lines.

But it cannot be truthfully said that one has failed so long as he is able to draw himself together and try again. One of the most successful business men of America, now dead, failed a dozen times before he got things going in accordance with his high aspirations.

Many men are satisfied to do things in a small way. They are proof against failure because they attempt little.

Others aim high, and, though they fail sometimes in their course, if they get up again and win the goal, they are not to be counted as failures—they are the eminent successes.

This is not a country of failure, but of success. The amazing industrial advancement of the nation is most practical and substantial proof that successes, not failures, are to be counted in the high figures.

The horrors of the European war are not even mitigated by the death of a war correspondent. These gentlemen are getting past the censors with vivid not to say lurid stories about their own personal risks and hardships. The lot over there now all have two to three extra names and use them all besides a brief autobiography and a statement as to their former employment. This is a sort of top dressing to enrich the solid soil of their articles. Richard Harding Davis, James O'Donnell Bennett, William Phillips Sims, et al., get there for the salaries if not for the news.

The dispatches yesterday announced that 200 Americans had enlisted in the French army and had marched through the streets of Paris carrying an American flag. As the United States is at peace with all the contending nations, the carrying of her flag by any of them, whether borne by degenerate Americans or their own people, is a deliberate and gratuitous affront to the American people. The United States cannot prevent her citizens enlisting in any of the contending armies but she can certainly insist that her flag be not carried by any of them.

Textile mills are closing down in England, and on account of the war, and it is up to America to get busy and go to making all kinds of things not only for herself but for the balance of the world.

The Servians are having so much fun chasing Austrians that they have not had time to declare war on Germany. If they do the kaiser had better "look a little out."

According to the dispatches the German cavalry has reached Muehlback. Strange that the Germans should go on horseback to Muehlback.

Widens Every Man's Influence

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Charge It

"Just chalk it down," the poor man said, when he had bought some boneless bread, and many costly things, his wife and brood of bairns to feed—the most of which they didn't need as you need wings. He buys the richest things in town, and always says, "Just chalk it down, I'll pay you soon, you bet;" and payday evening finds him broke, his hard-earned plunks gone up in smoke, and still he is in debt. The man who doesn't buy for cash lays in all kinds of costly trash, that he could do without; he spends his coin before it's earned, and tows about it when it's burned—is that your way, old scout? When comes the day of evil luck the war bag doesn't hold a buck to keep the wolf away; the "charge it" plan will work no more at any market, shop or store; no goods unless you pay. The poor man for his money sweats, and he should pay for what he gets, just when he gets the same; then, when he goes his prunes to buy, and sees how fast the nickels fly, he'll dodge the spendthrift game. If you begin to save your stamps, some day, with leadpencils in your lamps, this writer you will thank; when man in grief and sickness groans there's naught like having fifteen bones in some good savings bank.



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Dark Main

KITCHENER SAYS WAR MAY LAST FOR YEARS

His Statement Has Weight, But at the Same Time It Is Considered Impossible to Struggle So Long.

MODERN AMMUNITION CANNOT BE PROVIDED

This Is What Military Experts Say and Financiers Say the Real Ammunition—Money—Cannot Be Raised

London, Aug. 26. — War Minister Kitchener's hint in parliament Tuesday night that the present year may still be in progress three years hence was the subject of much comment in London today.

That so frightful a struggle could continue more than a few months longer apparently occurred practically to no one else. Such an utterance from so eminent a military authority as Lord Kitchener it was felt, however, could not be taken lightly.

His lordship did not, indeed, predict that the war would last three years. He did, however, refer to plans for continuing the fight beyond the enlistment

fighting. Verily the European war does affect this country.

Mrs. J. C. Brockenbough is to be librarian of the new Carnegie library of Klamath Falls. Mrs. Talbot, formerly in charge of the Women's library, is to be assistant librarian.

The Rev. M. A. Prater of Springfield, Mo., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Creswell.

At a public meeting at Roseburg, held to consider the public market, it was decided that the market has been a success and that additional effort should be put forth to make it still more effective.

"It is not a strong statement," says the American, "that Sumpter's Labor day this year will be better and greater than ever. Aside from the usual sport attractions for miners and lumber workers, the farmers day is proving a very strong feature."

term of the volunteers now in the field, remarking casually that it was impossible to tell how long the conflict might last.

What would be the effect of its indefinite continuation was much discussed. That three years of it would mean the practically complete overthrow of European civilization seemed to be the general opinion among men whose views are respected by the British public.

Shy of the Sines. There were military men, financiers and politicians who questioned, however, the possibility of so long a war out a fight even in the face of Lord Kitchener's expression.

The soldiers argued that modern ammunition could not be provided for it, and that if it should continue beyond a matter of months there would at any rate have to be a return to the use of black powder and more primitive weapons.

Financiers declared it would be utterly impossible to find money for keeping such armies as the present ones in the field for more than a short time. They doubted if they could be maintained for a half of three years without bankrupting all of Europe.

The politicians' view was that long before three years had expired revolution would have been broken out in every country now in arms. There were mutterings of it in many quarters already, they pointed out, and these mutterings they thought likely to swell speedily into a roar.

MILITARY EXPERTS AIR THEIR OPINIONS

Paris, Aug. 26.—Military experts here are beginning to reach the conclusion that the aeroplane and dirigible, judging from their showing thus far in the present war, are unlikely to prove of great importance for actual fighting purposes.

As scouts, it was agreed they have developed an efficiency which promises to revolutionize military tactics.

As fighters, however, though deadly enough, the opinion was expressed that they did not and could not wreak destruction on a sufficient scale to figure as serious factors.

As to their effectiveness in fighting war ships, opinion was more generally reserved. Some authorities still inclined to the view that a single man might easily destroy a huge vessel with a well aimed bomb.

THE WOMAN OF TACT.

A woman of tact is one who feels that the story told to hurt one's feelings is essentially bad form and is much better left un-repeated.

A woman of tact is the woman who is courteous to old people, who laughs with the young and who makes herself agreeable to women in all conditions of life.

A woman of tact is one who makes her "Good morning" a pleasant greeting, her visit a bright spot in the day and her "Goodby" a hope that she may come again.

A woman of tact is one who does not always gauge people by their clothes or their riches, but who strongly condemns bad manners.

Varnishing Tables.

When varnishing a table top or any broad surface go over it lengthwise with long, even strokes, applying the varnish liberally. Then smooth it all over with crosswise strokes of the brush and finish by brushing again lengthwise until it seems like velvet. After a day or two sandpaper the varnished surface lightly and apply another coat in the same way. The result will be well worth the trouble.

An Old Favorite

The Reaper and the Flowers

THERE is a Reaper, whose name is Death, Transplanted by my care, And with his sickle keen He reaps the bearded grain at a breath

And the flowers that grow between. "Shall I have naught that is fair?" saith he. "Have naught but the bearded grain? Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me, I will give them all back again."

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes: He kissed their drooping leaves. It was for the Lord of paradise He bound them in his shavens.

"My Lord has need of these flowers gay," The Reaper said and smiled. "Dear tokens of the earth are they Where he was once a child."

"They shall all bloom in fields of light, Transplanted by my care, And, saints, upon their garments white, These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave in tears and pain The flowers she most did love. She knew she should find them all again In the fields of light above.

Oh, not in cruelty, not in wrath The Reaper came that day! These are angels, veiled the green earth And took the flowers away. —Henry W. Longfellow.

THE ROUND-UP

The body of C. Edison Wingard, who was drowned on the Surf near Haystack rock on Cannon Beach, August 7, came ashore Monday afternoon, a short distance from where he was drowned.

Alphonso D. Cook was Monday appointed postmaster at Parker, Polk county.

In the few days since the recall petitions against Mayor Albee and Commissioners Dieck and Brewster were offered to the public for circulation, more than 80 persons have voluntarily taken copies for circulation. The committee in charge expresses surprise at the widespread dissatisfaction. More than 2,000 names have been secured in a few days.

Work on water system improvements at Marshfield is making rapid progress. Features are six inch mains, a 14 inch supply main and a 3,000,000 gallon reservoir.

The city council of Lebanon has voted to comply with all the postal requirements precedent to the establishment of free city delivery, and will be in shape for the service by December 1st.

Engine Register: A railroad contractor in southern Oregon has found it necessary to group his laborers according to their nationality and then separate the groups to keep them from

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