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THE OUTLOOK FOR AUSTRIA.

It is possible the allies are a trifle premature in arranging for dividing Austrian territory, but the fact that they are doing so indicates their intentions and makes the outlook anything but cheerful to Austria. Of course, the rabbit has to be caught before it can be skinned, but Austria, considered as the rabbit, may well begin to keep its eyes open for the coming of "Baby Buntin's Daddy." Its fighting force is immense, but in numbers only, and is in such condition as to be of little assistance to her ally, Germany, but must concentrate every effort in a supreme struggle for existence. This condition throws the weight of the war on Germany's shoulder and the latter must meet the three great powers of Europe alone. With the Russians bearing down on the empire from the east, and the French and British united against it in the south, Germany stands a heroic figure—the magnificent lion at bay. Despite the nation's superb strength, the very vastness of the contest will force her to stay within her own borders where she is probably invincible. Where then will the war end, and what can any of the powers hope for from its continuance?

There seems to be but one solution, that indicated by the discussion of the division of Austria. Each of the allies will want to recoup, so far as possible, the tremendous financial losses they have sustained, and also to reward Belgium for the heroic stand on their side of the dispute, and there is only one place to turn for the wherewithal to pay these tremendous bills—Austria. The latter has not the cash and must pay with territory. How far the allies will go in this direction, if they win, cannot be foreseen, nor can the point short of utter annihilation of the ancient empire be located at which they will stop. It looks as though, while the name Austria may remain on the European map, the empire may be reduced to small dimensions and its power forever broken.

In this connection attention is called to the rumors of the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, which were started a week or more ago, and although denied, it will be noted that the aged emperor has not been mentioned in any way since. It looks as though the old man might have succumbed and that his death was being concealed for state reasons.

Better for him that this is so, than in his last years to see his empire destroyed, and his people scattered among the other countries of Europe.

CHARACTER, CAPACITY AND CAPITAL.

The three component parts of credit are character, capacity and capital—these three, but the greatest of these is character.

Character is the fine tone of your heartstrings, or else it is the dull thud of life which seems to chill you through and through. Character is that something which points you onward and upward in life's work, or else drags you down to lower and lower depths as it becomes foul with the heavier material of life's dregs. Some one has well said that "Character is not something that is added to your life, but it is life itself."

Phillips Brooks said: "Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life he is living, with the thought he is thinking and the deeds he is doing; when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger which he knows that he was meant and made to do."

Whatever your vocation, resolve that under no circumstances will you ever give your life a downward trend, but that you will look upward and struggle upward, whatever your environment.

You can never build up your own character by tearing down that of others. You cannot make friends by attempting to destroy the character of others.

Coincident with the admission of Austria that she has lost 120,000 men and immense quantities of supplies during the last week's fighting, comes the statement that the pope has addressed a letter to the ambassadors of the warring nations relative to a papal appeal for peace. The statement rather grimly adds: "It is believed Austria at least would answer favorably."

An eastern Oregon newspaper man, G. L. Hurd, after perhaps reading some of his own editorials about the "back to the farm" movement and the beauties of country life generally, laid down his Faber and grabbed the plow handles and other utensils on the farm to which he retired. His first stunt was to put the products of the soil into stock, following his own advice, thus to that extent becoming a manufacturer and getting his crop to market in condensed form and with a smaller freight bill. The effort was no doubt in the right direction, but he evidently made a slip somewhere for he undertook to raise hogs, and his first product, according to a Pendleton dispatch, was a two-headed calf, with two pairs of eyes, both in working order, and two pairs of nostrils, both used in breathing. Unfortunately the animal died after a brief existence of a few hours. Whether this was the result of taking both sides of questions during his newspaper career is a question. However, one cannot but wonder what he would have raised if he had turned his attention to raising cattle instead of hogs. He might have produced an infringement on the G. O. P. emblem, with two trunks for its excess baggage, that is causing it some worry just now.

Lewis Nixon is bitterly opposed to foreign built ships being permitted to engage in coastwise trade. Lewis is not only opposed to it, but rushes into print with a pamphlet all gotten up and printed at his own expense, to show how American industries would be ruined and American labor brought into competition with the pauper hordes of the world should this be allowed. What Lewis does not bring prominently to the front is that he is president of the shipbuilding trust, that has waxed fat and sassy by having a monopoly of shipbuilding in the United States; that has by its grasping methods and excessive charges almost driven the American flag from the oceans. It is the fact that this fat pudding would be taken away from his unholy combination that stirs Nixon to such vigorous protest. Hudibras covered just such cases as this when he wrote:

"No thief ere felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

The popular, or at least familiar ballad, "We Won't Go Home 'Till Morning," familiar after midnight sometimes, and in some places, is 205 years old today. The music was written by a French soldier during a drinking bout celebrating a French victory. It is said to have been a favorite with Marie Antoinette, who lost her head over it and other things, and due to the condition of those singing it, is probably also the basis of that other famous ballad, "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs." Considering the countless thousands of times it has been butchered, it is remarkable it retained its vitality so long, and that it gives cheering promise of remaining with us for many years to come.

The doughty Colonel is trying to convince the sugar planters of Louisiana that the tariff and not the cane fields is what they must depend on for their prosperity and profits. It is a hard game the Colonel is up against, with sugar the highest in years, and this under a reduced tariff. Of course, the high price is due to the war, but this demonstrates that it is not the tariff that fixes the prices. With sugar the highest in years, where would the consumer get off just now with a high tariff added to the present cost?

Speaking of songs, good old ones, that somewhat famous ballad, "The Star Spangled Banner," celebrated its centennial last Monday. It was not born of a drinking bout, but will endure when "We Won't Go Home 'Till Morning" is among the forgotten things, though the latter has the start of it by more than a hundred years. By the way, who knows the author or date of its creation of that other song known by every old-timer and wagging along under the somewhat plebian title of "Joe Bowers"?

The dispatches tell of American millionaires coming home from Europe in the steerage. This may seem tough to them, but now they will appreciate the difficulties their grandfathers encountered in reaching this land of the free in order to put them in the millionaire class.

With more than 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, nearly 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn and considerably more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of oats, it would seem that our good old Uncle Samuel had been doing some pretty thorough and practical "mobilizing" himself.

THE ROUND-UP

La Grande Observer: Modford rises to remark that the short fruit crop in that section does not affect her financial standing, for she proudly boasts that her banks show no shrinkage in deposits.

The Condon Times says it looks like the real estate business all over the state had struck bottom. With wheat bringing \$1 a bushel, wheat land around Condon is being offered at \$35 an acre.

La Grande now has a revised charter. Essentials of the commission manager form are retained, but errors in the original document have been corrected by an ordinance which became effective last Saturday.

The Lincoln County Leader, published at Toledo, has ordered a linotype machine from the Mergenthaler company of New York. The Leader says the typesetting machine will give it a chance to publish a better paper, more representative of Lincoln county. Vancouver people have been warned

by Chief of Police Trotton against speeding their automobiles during fair week. The chief says there has been a marked tendency on the part of local people to ignore the speed ordinance in going to and from the Interstate fair.

The editor of the Harney County News, published at Burns, says he is fettering on some corn from the garden of a constituent. The corn is of the variety received last spring by the Harney County National bank, indicating that fat editors may have direct connection with farms and even national banks.

There is prospect of a new cannery being opened in the near future at Canby. The irrigator says it will furnish a market for a large amount of fruit and vegetables which are now going to waste. The irrigator is boosting the proposed cannery, and at the same time calling for more farmers to develop the resources of Clackamas county.

BEER FOR BRITISHERS. New York, Sept. 11.—The British steamship Highland Watch, carrying a cargo of 3,500 tons of fresh beef, was expected to leave this port today for Liverpool. The cargo is intended for the British troops in Europe, it was said.

Soaring Prices

The rock strikes one, the noon hour's done, I must resume my toiling; man dare not sleep if he would keep the blooming pot a-boiling. For every hour the price of flint and other grub's advancing; all things suffice to raise the price, the C. of L. enhancing. There's threat of war in Labrador, according to dispatches, so we must pay far more today for cheese and parlor matches. There's too much talk in Southern Spain, fresh rain and kindred liquors, so we must blow far more, you know, for overshoes and slippers. The war on Serbs affects such herbs as we are fond of chewing; it takes more cash for succotash and all the greens we're stewing. The crop of hay at Hudson's Bay is poor, so folks are saying, so Hyson tea is costing me just twice what I've been paying. Blight killed the geese in Northern Greece; I would not care a button, but that, amazed, I find it raised the price of beef and mutton. This graft seems queer to me, my dear; it makes no odds what chances, on land or sea, on lake or lee, the C. of L. advances.



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Late Yesterday

At Freeville, N. Y.—The George Junior Republic was forced to close, owing to lack of funds.

At Bois De Vincennes, France.—A military biplane, caught in an air pocket, fell into a street, killing two aviators and badly injuring four pedestrians.

At Washington.—The president approved the court-martial's findings dis honorably discharging Captain J. H. Griffiths from the army and sending him to prison for three years for embezzling government funds at Seattle.

At San Francisco.—President Moore, of the 1915 exposition, was notified that Spain would appropriate \$100,000 for its exhibit.

TORPEDO BOAT BLOWN UP.

Trieste, via Rome, Sept. 11.—An Austrian torpedo boat has been blown up by a mine off Fasana, it was announced here today. Most of the crew was saved.

The Austrian war fleet was cruising off the coast but had not met the enemy up to today.

Food was running short in Trieste and business was prostrated. There was much suffering.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—Eggs slightly lower; extras, 39½¢; pullets, 35½¢; California storage, extras, 31¢.

Butter irregular; extras, 31¢; prime firsts, 29¢; firsts, 27¢; seconds, 24¢.

Cheese unchanged; California fancy, 14½¢; firsts, 12½¢; seconds, 10½¢.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE OREGON FRUIT GROWER

By W. J. Patterson, Portland.

It has been said by one of the wise men of somewhere that "The principal difference between a rut and a grave is that the former is longer than the latter and more difficult to get out of." Five years ago, one of the large manufacturing industries in Illinois was being run at a profit of less than 3 per cent on the invested capital. The output and a ready sale, there were few unexpected losses and the management was careful and economical, but despite all of this the profits hardly warranted the continuance of the business. One day a suggestion was made toward the utilization of by-products, which resulted in such profitable use of material and time, formerly wasted, that last year the company paid a dividend of 13 per cent and the output from their by-products departments far exceeded that of their original business.

This firm got out of its "rut." Coming nearer home, it is stated on reliable authority that in three of the principal fruit districts of our Pacific northwest last year there was a total loss of over 30,000 tons of good, sound, healthy apples, besides the large amount virtually donated to cider mills by growers. This fruit, while not up to the high standard required for fancy box purposes, was perfectly suited for dry curing by any modern low temperature evaporating process and would have resulted in over 12,000,000 pounds of dried fruit readily worth approximately \$1,200,000.

To those growers whose efforts are toward the permanent and profitable establishment of the fruit industry in the Pacific Northwest, this loss must appear little less than criminal. Its realization must bring to them a determination to find a remedy.

The day of broadcast selling of "orchard tracts" is passing, if not altogether gone, for a time at least, and the intelligent owner is earnestly looking for actual profits from his holdings. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of most intelligent growers that the raising of fancy fruits without a market for seconds and other grades is figuring far too closely to make the industry an enticing or profitable one.

What is the remedy? "By-products," the salvation of many an American industry.

By "by-products" is meant that portion of the grower's output which heretofore has gone to waste and which in future must be made to yield a revenue. There is a constantly increasing demand for dried fruits, particularly apples, and for this product the Pacific Northwest has no competitor in the field. The apple grown in the warmer and more southerly states is insipid, compared to ours, and by a modern, low temperature evaporation process, or the withdrawal from the fruit of simply the tasteless, colorless moisture, leaving intact all of its tone, flavor and original color, we would have no worthy competitor in either home or foreign markets. It might be well, while speaking of foreign markets, to look more closely at conditions as they exist abroad, or in other words, "in time of war, prepare for peace."

By anticipating the probability of the destruction of many thousands of orchards and vineyards throughout Europe, which it will require years of time to restore, this unquestionably will increase the already enormous demand abroad for dried fruits and give us an opportunity to establish a permanent market. Action along this line cannot be taken too soon.

It seems rather remarkable that with

so many advances along other lines, the matter of the dry-curing of fruit has virtually stood still for the past 10 years, and that it has only been in the last two seasons that a successful attempt has been made to modernize the methods and replace the old time, unphased, sun-dried and discolorated process by something more sanitary, scientific and up-to-date. The Salem (Oregon) Daily Capital Journal of July 21 aptly describes a low temperature evaporator, in use at the West Salem plant of the Salem Fruit Evaporating company, as "the conversion of the fruit processor and the removal of this vapor without destroying or injuring the delicate cells containing the rich flavoring oils or 'souls' of the fruit." This process seems to be practical for all manner of fruit, berries and vegetables, besides showing a great saving of time and expense over former methods.

While market conditions are rather abnormal in the dried fruit industry, it is a fact proven by actual experience by the writer that the problem can be worked out to great benefit and profit to growers in any district where there is an abundance of fruit by either the building of a large commercial evaporating plant in a central district, or by large growers building their own plants. This would insure growers about \$10 to \$20 per ton for apples which are now going to waste, and permit of a first grade article being produced at 10 cents per dried pound, or at present wholesale price would pay growers (operating their own plants) about \$15 per ton for their second-grade apples. Logberries: An Oregon product far superior to raspberries for flavor, taste and general use.

This fruit to be made profitable to the grower—at least 60 per cent of the crop must be utilized by evaporation and extracted fruit juices and the products thus secured can be sold at a good profit.

The loganberry juice has a "mild flavor" all its own very superior to grape juices now upon the market.

Evaporated loganberries keep well and at 3 cents per fresh pound the grower can be produced at 16½¢ in the per dried pound and will sell readily at 25¢ to 28¢ per dried pound.

It would seem as if the remedy for the present difficulty is modern low temperature evaporation of second grade apples—by-products which will insure the growers an increasing profit, and this suggestion in a great measure applies to other fruits—prunes, pears, berries, potatoes, etc. The U. S. government is using millions of pounds of dried fruits annually and a "by-product" is now placed in most markets upon sulphured apples and lysed prunes, very properly so as neither necessary if product is taken care of properly, sanitary manner.

Another important "by-product" as yet utilized to any extent is the apple syrup, apple jelly, apple butter and apple marmalade product. All of these staple commodities can be produced at a nominal cost in quantity out of the small insalable fruit, either mill pick etc., at a splendid profit.

Apple syrup can be produced at about 35 cents per gallon in quantity and is much more nutritious and wholesome than many cheap syrups now upon the market, and it seems to the writer that the solution of this great problem (utilization of by-products) is the establishment of local or district evaporation plants to handle the by-products in the best advantage.

Russian enthusiasts promise a big reward to the first soldier of the east to enter Berlin. But what if he enters as a prisoner?

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