

# Editorial Page of The Daily Capital Journal

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## RAILROADS AND THE CANAL.

The railroads have sprung a new proposition on Uncle Samuel. The completion of the Panama canal brings them in competition with it on through freight, and they have asked the interstate commerce commission for a free hand to meet the situation and to protect themselves. The Panama canal cost, in round numbers, \$400,000,000. The trans-continental railroads cost approximately \$10,000,000,000. With the canal a keen competitor for the greater portion of this through traffic, it will be seen at a glance the railroads are up against the real thing. They realize this and ask to be permitted to remedy it in their own way, which is to collect the loss from local shippers. They admit they cannot compete with the canal on through freight, but point out that the canal does not interfere with their local traffic and if the commission will permit them, they say they can recuperate the loss by placing a heavier rate on freight shipped to any point with which the canal does not compete.

The canal was built by the people for the use of all the people, but if the railroads are permitted to raise freight rates all over the country to make up for losses on through freight, it will be a problem for the inland freight-payer to discover wherein he has benefited himself by aiding in building the canal.

The question is: Can the government permit its competitors in through traffic to levy a greater freight rate on certain of its citizens to recoup losses they sustain in competing with the government?

Can the inland or local shipper be compelled to pay larger freight bills because the government has by vast expenditures lowered the freight bills of shippers living on the coast? Must the entire loss caused the railroads by the government's acts be made good by the inland residents while the coast dwellers are getting lower rates because of a canal which the inland fellows helped pay for? This is the problem the roads put up to the interstate commerce commission.

## THE DAY OF THE BOY.

This is the age of the boy, in the sense that the important affairs of everyday life—the government, financial operations, and industrial enterprises—are confided to men of an age once regarded as boyhood.

Get into the offices of a great newspaper that influences millions, every day, by its presentation of facts or opinions, and ask for those who mold its policy, and you will be taken to men who will surprise you by their youth.

A gentleman went, a few years since, to the publishing house of Charles Scribner, in New York, and asked to see an elderly representative of the firm. He was introduced to the head of the advertising department, who was twenty-six years old; to the manager of the educational department, who was a year younger; to the business manager of the magazine, who was twenty-seven; to the general traveler, who was twenty-eight, and to the junior, then just twenty-seven years old. Failing still to find a man to confer with, of the age he deemed necessary, he asked to see the head of the firm, Charles Scribner, and found him to be only thirty-five years of age.

Such an experience can be duplicated in thousands of important establishments, today. Railroads, insurance companies, factories, syndicates, banks and publishing houses are manned by young men to such an extent that it is becoming a problem what to do with the older and less vigorous men, who are crowded out to make room for the new blood, ever pushing to the front.

Changes, developments, improvements in all branches of achievement come so swiftly in these days that the young man who specially trains himself and grasps and applies the latest ideas has the older fellow at a tremendous disadvantage.

The steamship companies doing business between this country and Europe are complaining that they have lost nearly all their passenger traffic. They are not in the same fix as the railroad companies, either, for they cannot expect to make up the loss on through traffic by soaking the way freight or passengers.

Democratic tariff policies and Democratic legislation forcing American vessel owners to pay tolls through the Panama Canal are directly responsible for the present demoralized condition of the lumber industry in Oregon and other Northwestern states, says Charles B. Moores, chairman of the Republican State Committee.—Portland Telegram.

This being the case, will Mr. Moores kindly inform the public why the lumber industry is worse demoralized in British Columbia than in Oregon and Washington? Why has not the Canadian district benefitted at the expense of our mill owners? Any fair, candid man, who knows conditions, will admit that western Canada was suffering from a worse business depression, even before the war broke out, the lumber industry included, than was apparent on this side of the line. Will Mr. Moores, the high priest of the standpatters, explain why this is so, if, as he maintains, our recent tariff legislation has favored the Canadian producers?

October 21 is Edison day, or to be celebrated as that for the first time, Wednesday. It is not his birthday, but is the day on which, thirty-five years ago, he maintained a light in his incandescent lamps for a number of hours, demonstrating the practical value of electricity as a source of light. In a brief twenty-one years he has seen his discovery literally enlighten the world. If there is to be any more holidays recognized in America, surely there is no American more entitled to the honor than Edison. There is yet another, in a sense in his class, and it might not be a bad idea, since holidays are getting rather numerous, to honor two of America's greatest citizens at the same time. The next holiday, if there is to be a next, should be made in honor of Edison and Luther Burbank.

Congressman Hawley's private secretary, in his talk at the court house Friday night, criticized the "watchful waiting" policy of President Wilson. Aesop, in one of his fables, tells of a fly that perched on the horn of an ox. Feeling that his weight might be burdensome, and being of tender heart, the fly suggested to the ox that if he was oppressed by his weight, he would remove himself. The ox answered to the effect that if the fly had not mentioned his presence it would never have been known.

The editorials about eggs in our esteemed big contemporary, the Oregonian, and its market quotations on Oregon hen fruit are so conflicting that we are forced to believe its editorial figures come from Paris thoroughly censored and its market figures by wireless from Berlin.

Carranza promises to make a five months' tour of the United States. In that time he might have no country to return to and he would also forget how to "revolutionize."

Now that the world has prayed for peace, will anyone attribute an offer to quit by any of the nations at war, as evidence of divine interference or suggestion?

That streetcar strike in Mexico City must make the old resident think the good days of the Huerta regime are again upon them.

## THE ROUND-UP

Judge Morrow, of Portland, did a sensible thing Saturday when he notified attorneys that he would give vent to denunciations filed for the purpose of delay.

Tryouts have resulted in the selection of 23 new voices for the Madrigal Club, the women's singing club at O. A. C.

The Grange fair at Scholls, 10 miles southeast of Hillsboro, closed Saturday night after a two days' session that was "the best ever."

Portland expects the lowest tax levy for 1915 it has had since 1910. The commission is doing some close paring, and the recall may after all be worth its extra \$25,000 cost.

Charles Boone, a native of Coos county, died Friday night at Coquille from injuries received in a logging camp, he being struck by a falling limb. He was 22 years old, and was employed in the Walter Lawhorse camp near McKinley.

Frank Arrellanes, pitcher for the Sacramento baseball club; Robert Davis, utility player for Portland; Joseph Berger, jeweler, and Bert Beach, an actor, were indicted in Portland Saturday on two counts. The charge is contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

## JUDGE GALLOWAY SPEAKS

(Roseburg Review.)  
A large crowd was in attendance last night at an open meeting of the Rising Star lodge, I. O. F., the occasion being an official visit to the local lodge of the order by Judge Wm. Galloway, of Salem, Grand Master of the I. O. F. of Oregon. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of a 25-year veteran jewel by the lodge to J. A. Buchanan, P. G. The presentation address was made by Judge Galloway, who has personally known Mr. Buchanan during all that period.

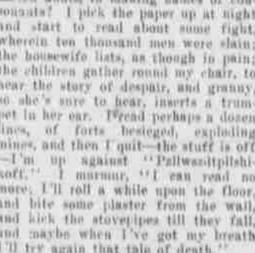
Afterwards Judge Galloway delivered a very able address on Fraternalism. This address was highly appreciated and was liberally applauded.  
A fine banquet followed the program, which was opened with some excellent musical numbers. This banquet was the most elaborate served here for some time. Social amusements were than enjoyed until a late hour. This was one of the notable events in local fraternal history.

One war writer translates "Holyland" as "Holyland." You can't see your choice.

Affinities may be all right in their place, but they seldom make good in the kitchen.

## Foreign Names

Those awful names of foreign towns, where, in their blood-soaked hand-downs, these warriors of Europe scribble such names should dislocate the map! I'd like to buy all work made, and to the corner drug store slide, and there discuss, with sundry friends, the war, until the bloodshed ends. But every time I start to yawn I strike a name that bids me stop, that makes me feel in the knees, until I catch my breath and sneeze. What sense is there, O sacred aunts, in making names of consonants? I pick the paper up at night and start to read about some fight, wherein ten thousand men were slain; the housewife lists, as though in pain; the children gather round my chair, to hear the story of despair, and granny, as she's sure to hear, inserts a trumpet in her ear. I read perhaps a dozen lines, of forts besieged, exploding mines, and then I quit—the stuff is off—I'm up against "Pallwasipilshakoff." I murmur, "I can read no more. I'll roll a white upon the floor, and bite some plaster from the wall, and kick the stovepipes till they fall, and maybe when I've got my breath I'll try again that tale of death."



Frank Mason, 1884 to Adams Street, Salem, Ore.

## APPRECIATES CHAMBERLAIN.

(Hubbard Enterprise, Ind.)  
"Despite the howl and knock of the Oregonian, Oregon plain people continue to be benefitted through the efforts of U. S. Senator Chamberlain. Work on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river is now and will continue to be a boon to the common people. Better transportation facilities for the section through which the Columbia passes will mean the development of millions of acres of fine land that may lie idle many years longer for the want of a way out. It may do the Oregonian a lot of good to take a trip up the Columbia to the junction of the Snake river and beyond to see the land development to be done in the next decade. Boats plying these rivers as this effort of Chamberlain's will bring about will be a great benefit to this vast empire. But then every undertaking worth while to benefit the common people has had to contend with opposing forces and the Oregonian may as well play the role as another."  
If people don't take the trouble to flatter you they have no immediate use for you.

## TALKS ON THRIFT

No. 42—THRIFTY HOME OWNERS.

"We regard thrift as close to the basis of domestic felicity."—Judge Arthur J. Lacy, Detroit.

One of the objects for which many thousands in this country are saving is the ownership of their homes. This is a purpose which bankers are always glad to encourage because the home-owner is an especially desirable citizen and he usually calls upon the bank to aid him in attaining his purpose.

In the owned home the ideal family life is found. Children are brought up in the most wholesome surroundings. The man who owns his home has increased his assets of self-respect and independence. He has high ideals and a deep sense of the responsibilities of life. He is generally optimistic and bears the troubles that come during a lifetime more easily than the man who is living for the moment.

He studies civic problems; he wants to know "who's who" in municipal affairs, as he pays taxes directly out of his pocket, and thus the matter is brought closer to him than in the indirect way of paying rent.

He takes comfort in the fact—and his wife sleeps better for it—that if he is taken away his wife and children will have a roof over their heads. The family is kept intact through the ownership of the home. The widow keeps the children in school and gives them a better start in life. Many cases of this kind are known.

So, if you are reasonably sure of being located permanently in one place of business, it will pay you to save money and buy your home.

—T. D. MAC GREGOR.

## EASTERN VISITOR FEARS FREAKISH LAWS

"How is it possible for the Oregon voter to digest all of the mass of legislation that is to be on your ballot here, so that he can vote intelligently when the election comes," remarked an eastern tourist who is making a leisure trip along the Pacific coast and who has been stopping in Portland for the past week. "I believe in your initiative and referendum in this state but they are being overworked and the result will be, I imagine, that they will break down of their own weight."

"One thing that strikes me as a weakness in the initiative law of Oregon, is the fact that any dreamer, any freak, or any man with a grievance can proceed to put his peculiar ideas on the ballot in the shape of a bill for the people to vote on. This is absolutely wrong and it's unfair to the voter to be compelled to differentiate between such a mass of proposed legislation."

"There are measures on the ballot to be voted on next month, that I think will be utterly destructive of the prosperity and progress of the state. For instance, there is the constitutional amendment affecting tide lands and river foreshore, numbered I believe, 328, and a companion bill number 330. If these laws are passed, in my judgment, there will be no more factory building in Oregon of those plants that find it necessary to have access to the water front. Washington state will be an immense gainer if the people of Oregon pass these two measures. Prospective builders of saw mills and all kinds of factories that want to get on the water front will simply go over to Washington and build up their industries."

"Then there is the \$1500 tax exemption amendment. That's a freakish law and will keep people out of Oregon. And the eight-hour law, and the law giving work to the unemployed, and a whole host of propositions that seem to me a sane people would never consider."

"I had it in mind that some day I wanted to come back to Oregon and live, but I would hesitate to bring my little fortune into a state where the people abuse such a good thing as direct legislation by loading the ballot with all sorts of crazy, foolish measures."

## "VOTE NO" SENTIMENT SAID TO BE GATHERING VOLUME

Portland, Or., Oct. 19.—A mighty ground swell of "Vote No" sentiment is reported to be gaining momentum in every part of Oregon. Disgusted with the great mass of indigestible amendments and bills on the ballot, and alarmed for fear that many of them will prove absolutely destructive of the commercial prosperity of the state, the people seem determined to vote "No" on all but a few measures that are known to possess genuine merit and for which there is a very general demand. That the attempt to put over radical legislation of any kind at the election November 3 will fail, is now very generally conceded all over the state.

## WHEN!

I dip into the future, far as human eye can see,  
Saw the vision of the world, and the wonders that shall be,  
When the war-drum beats no longer,  
And the battle-flags are furled,  
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World,  
When the common-sense of most shall hold a fretful world in awe,  
And the peaceful land shall lumber, lapped in Universal Law.  
—TENNYSON.

## WILL OPPOSE SEIZURE.

Washington, Oct. 19.—It was evident today that the administration intends to vigorously oppose the seizure by the British converted cruiser Caronia of the Standard Oil tanker Brindilla at Halifax, but to leave to the admiralty court the question of the Brindilla's contraband cargo.  
Officials here said that if the vessel carried contraband, England had a right to stop and search her, but it was denied that England has the right to haul the vessel itself, as reported, the Standard Oil company was expected to appeal to the state department.  
The Brindilla formerly was the German steamer Washington.



"Time never laughs at those who save money; he knows the sorrows of too many who didn't."

The best way to teach children to save is to set an example yourself by starting a Bank account.  
Then if you start accounts for them and teach them the habit of saving, you will be doubly rewarded by the comfort they will bring you in the future. Moulding your children's habits early in life in regard to saving, fortifies them against extravagance, the destroyer of usefulness. \$1 will start an account.

4% INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS.

## UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK of Salem, Oregon

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN COMING.



Hon. George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator for Oregon, will speak in Marion county, as follows:  
Silverton, Tuesday, October 20, at 11:15 a. m.  
Mt. Angel, Tuesday, October 20, at 1:30 p. m.  
Woodburn, Tuesday, October 20, at 3:30 p. m.  
Salem, Tuesday, October 20, at 8:00 p. m.  
Everybody is invited to come and hear the senator tell of the work done by congress during the past two years.  
(Paid Adv.)

**House of Half a Million Bargains**  
We carry the largest stock of Sacks and Fruit Jars.  
**H. Steinbock Junk Co.**  
232 State Street, Salem, Oregon. Phone Main 234

**IMPORTANT CHANGE IN LAND LAWS**  
An act of Congress, approved September 5, 1914, makes an important change in the law governing second homestead and desert land entries. Formerly only those whose original entry was made prior to February 3, 1911, could make a second entry, and even those were denied the privilege if any consideration in excess of the filing fees was received for relinquishment or abandonment.  
Under the new law any person who has heretofore made or may hereafter make entry under said laws, and who through no fault of his own, may have lost, forfeited, or abandoned the same, or who may hereafter, lose, forfeit, or abandon same, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead or desert land laws as though such former entry or entries had never been made; provided, that such applicant shall show to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior that the prior entry or entries were made in good faith, were not forfeited or abandoned because of matters beyond his control, and that he has not speculated in his right nor committed a fraud or attempted fraud in connection with such prior entry or entries.

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