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### ARMY AND NAVY INCREASE.

The Literary Digest has made a poll of the newspaper editors of the United States on the question of the proposed navy and army increases. The result is interesting, and in many respects instructive, as the following summary will show:

"One effect of Europe's war is to raise the question of our preparedness in case war should come to us. The topic is the subject of discussion in congress, in the press, and in private conversation from coast to coast. Without any leaning to one side or the other of the debate, we have sought as a representative verdict the opinion of upward of four hundred editors in all parts of the country. We have asked them three definite questions—namely, whether they believe our national defenses are adequate; whether they favor a stronger standing army; and whether they favor a stronger navy. As to our defenses, 272 say that our defenses are inadequate, while 119 think them inadequate. Favoring a stronger standing army are 240 as against 158 opposing it. The vote for a stronger navy is even more markedly affirmative, being 285 in favor to 109 against.

"Because it is obvious that the region in which an editor lives must influence his judgment in some degree, we have classified these expressions according to the natural divisions of states on the Atlantic or Pacific sea slope and states of the inland section. It will be found, perhaps, that in the states having a shore exposure the demand for a stronger army, and especially for a stronger navy, is beyond dispute. At the same time, it will be noted that in the interior, opinion is more evenly divided. Few, if any, of those in favor of "preparedness," it should be remarked, show symptoms of militaristic fever. In fact, much argument is heard from all sides against the policy of President Wilson, of Secretary of War Garrison, and of Secretary of the Navy Daniels outlines our true course, say some editors; while others contend that we have nothing to worry about because when this war is over Europe won't have any more fight left in her for years to come.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer is unqualified in its judgment that our defenses are inadequate and that we need a stronger army and navy; while the Boston Advertiser also favors a sufficient defense strength for "a national policy of national safety." This journal does not profess to say "how or to what extent the army and navy should be enlarged," but insists that "we want our national safety to be assured and certain." Among other journals of similar opinion are the Boston Transcript and Evening Record, Lowell Courier-Citizen, Providence Journal and Tribune, New Haven Times-Leader, Buffalo News, Syracuse Post-Standard, New York Herald, Times, Tribune, Evening Mail, American, Washington Post, Star, Herald, and Times, Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, and Savannah News.

Many editorial observers in various sections agree with the Buffalo Times when it recommends the upbuilding of the National Guard as the close adjunct of the regular army. Thus the Weyeross (Ga.) Journal-Herald says: "We believe in making the National Guard the strongest military reserve in the world," and the Staunton (Va.) Leader, suggesting 100,000 men for the standing army, says that these combined with "an efficient militia with federal pay . . . will solve the problem of our adequate land force." The figure of 100,000 regulars is indorsed also by the Bristol (Va.) Herald-Courier, which adds that "if the navy is second only to England's, it is strong enough." Among caustic critics of our national defenses are the Grafton (W. Va.) Sentinel, which says that "we have a fourth-rate navy and a no-rate army," and the Moundsville (W. Va.) Echo, which declares that our "entire defense department naturally needs reorganizing to meet needs as European war makes apparent." In this connection it is of interest to learn from the Hampton (Va.) Monitor, which argues for an increased army and navy, that "Bryan's universal peace is beautiful—but a labored nothingness. We've got to look facts and human motives straight in the face."

"Similar in tone is the warning of the Randolph (Vt.) Herald and News, which bids us "get ready for trouble when it comes—it surely will"; and this journal advises a "gradual increase" of our naval strength and a "more

general limited compulsory service in military training." Our national defenses are adequate "for probabilities," says the Newport (R. I.) Daily News, but not for "possibilities," and although the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press believes that "if any general move for limiting armaments is undertaken, we will want to help such a movement," still it holds that "submarines and better coast defenses seem to be a pressing need." Moreover, this journal advises against building any more dreadnoughts "till the war in Europe is over and its lessons learned."

### "BUILD NOW."

A wise suggestion to help the unemployment situation is made by The Manufacturers Record and it appears to be producing practical results.

It is often observed that the gravest problems may have the simplest solution.

The Record's slogan, which is being rapidly adopted in many sections, is "Build Now," the idea being that all improvements that have been planned for the near future be carried out as soon as possible.

While this would result in immediate and immeasurable benefit to the unemployed, its basis is not charity but business.

The man who builds now gets the advantage not only of the low prices of building materials but also of the low price of labor.

Dealers in building materials in Cleveland, Ohio, have announced a considerable reduction in prices to all who will build now. Building trades firms in Augusta, Ga., have united in an advertisement of reductions from 10 to 25 per cent. In many cities the movement is gaining headway.

It is an idea which should particularly apply to all municipal public works. This is the basis of the extensive movement in New York city.

There is nothing that smacks of charity in this, nothing of socialism in it; it is simply sound business.

There is a feeling in the air that the present session of the legislature will end like most of the others with a rush of appropriation bills which will send the grand total up higher than ever. Every session begins with a great promise of economy, and it will be noted that always a few small appropriations are lopped off with a grand flourish of trumpets, only to be replaced by measures carrying a great deal more money at the finish. Everybody is still hoping for the best, but those who are wise and experienced in legislative matters will suspend judgment until the final adjournment has been taken and the totals are footed up.

A great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, who died in Arkansas the other day, was a successful and popular commercial traveler. Endowed with less horse sense, he might have tried to become a statesman on the family reputation and failed as miserably as most of the scions of distinguished ancestry who have attempted it.

Two quarts of whiskey and fifteen quarts of beer every twenty days is more than some of us have been in the habit of getting outside of even though no limitations have heretofore been imposed by law, outside of the police courts.

Wheat is breaking price records daily, and incidentally will break a good many persons financially if it keeps up its present pace much longer.

The man who held the perfect record as a pump tender on the Southern Pacific system is dead. By the way, most perfect men are dead.

That bill to lop off all continuing appropriations might as well be continued to another session. So many exceptions have already been agreed to that the title is a misnomer.

The anti-lobby bill was killed—probably lobbied to death.

### Slumber

For all your worry and your weeping, for all your pain and woe, just try some good old-fashioned sleeping—the finest cure I know. "Ah, yes," you say, "such talk is easy, well men may find it out; but when with asthma, or when he has the cough, or when black care with him is drilling, all sleepless are his eyes; he cannot slumber for a shilling, no matter how he tries." So speaks the timid human rabbit, filled with forebodings, dire yet sleep like kicking, is a habit that sick folks may acquire. When I am sick I travel backward, and lock my chamber door, and say, "So help me Albert Edward I'll sleep or bust a screw!" I could more sleep imaginary, coveting o'er a stile; such animals are the and merry, and always make me smile; I watch those nuttous, soiled and frayed, their long procession keep, and pretty soon I'm feeling drowsy, and then I am asleep. At first I counted seven billion before I got to sleep, but now, when I reach half a million, I usually always doze. You watch your eyes and lambskins moun-

### SAGE TEA PUTS LIFE AND COLOR IN HAIR

Don't Stay Gray! Sage Tea and Sulphur Darkens Hair so Naturally that Nobody Can Tell.

You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost overnight if you'll get a 50 cent bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old, famous Sage Tea and Sulphur are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning gray, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful—all dandruff goes, scalp itching and falling hair stops.

This is the age of youth, Gray-haired unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur tonight and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days.—Local agent, J. C. Perry.



## The TRIUMPH of SCIENCE

THIS busy, progressive nation is today at the dawn of a new era of commercial and social development. The means by which the human voice, with its slightest inflections and indications of personality, can be carried across the continent instantly, have been provided. Talking by telephone from the Pacific to the Atlantic is now an accomplished fact.

The celebration of this latest and greatest triumph in the art of telephony has just taken place. Within a short time the public will have, ready for its use, the product of American brains, American initiative and American scientific and technical skill, a transcontinental telephone service, the equal of which is not even approached in all the other nations of the world.

It is a splendid scientific achievement of the very highest character. The power that sends the human voice out over the telephone is scarcely greater than that of a breath, yet the means have been provided by which this tiny, almost imaginary impulse, made up of as many as 2,000 separate vibrations a second, can be picked up by a delicate instrument, conserved over a distance of 3,400 miles, and reproduced perfectly and instantly across the continent. The human voice has been made to travel as fast as light, faster than sound unaided by technical apparatus; indeed, it rivals THOUGHT even in the swiftness of its flight.

The imagination can but feebly grasp, much less attempt to measure, the far-reaching significance of such a tremendous accomplishment. One hundred million people will have for their daily use a system of communication that knows no East, no West, no North, no South. Dialects, provincialisms, sectional prejudices, must eventually yield to the closer union, the better understanding, the more intimate comradeship that

the human voice establishes. The neighborliness of a whole nation is advanced by the brushing away of the physical restraints of centuries.

This contribution to the future happiness and prosperity of a more closely united people has not been brought about, however, by the overcoming of a few isolated, concrete difficulties. Its success has depended upon the exercise of the highest engineering and technical skill, and the solution was found only in the cumulative effect of improvements great and small, in telephone, transmitter, line, cable, switchboard, and every other piece of apparatus or plant required in the transmission of speech.

In this work the experimental and research department of the Bell System, of which this Company is a part, has been engaged ever since the telephone became a commercial possibility, less than 40 years ago. With no traditions to follow and no experience to guide, this department, which is now directed by a staff of over 550 engineers and scientists, including former professors, post graduate students, scientific investigators—the graduates of 140 universities—has created an entirely new art—the art of telephony, and has given to the people of this country a telephone service that has no equal.

It has required vast expenditures of money and immense concentration of effort, but these have been justified by results of immeasurable benefit to the public. The transcontinental telephone line, 3,400 miles long, joining the Atlantic and Pacific, is part of the Bell System of 21,000,000 miles of wire connecting 9,000,000 telephone stations, located everywhere throughout the United States. Composing this system are the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Associated Companies and connecting companies, giving universal service to 100,000,000 people.

## Truly, This is The Triumph of Science

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

### SIDE LIGHTS ON THE LEGISLATURE

Since Miss Clarke has become a member of the senate, a new duty devolves upon Senator Farrell, who is already overloaded with work as chairman of the committee on aleutic traffic. Miss Clarke is chairman of the committee on horticulture, of which the senator from Multnomah is a member, and it now becomes a part of his work to announce

for Miss Clarke meetings of the committee.

The senate pages of this session are extremely high-toned, according to a gray-haired scribe, who says he has been at the press desk in the upper house for 15 years. On several occasions he has requested them to perform some little service but they simply turn their noses in the air and look the other way. He says this is the first session he has been so treated.

Senator Langguth continues his avowed work of removing dead wood from the statute books. Up to date he has introduced seven bills removing sections of the code no longer in effect.

be recorded as voting."

Dan Kellaher continues to be the center of all senate pleasantries. While making a speech on the interests that he represented and that the other senators represent, Senator Garland referred to himself as serving the people of Linn county, Senator Day as serving the people of Multnomah county and Senator Kellaher as serving all the people.

Senator Von der Hellen is without doubt the champion newspaper reader of the senate. No matter what measure may be before the body the senator has his paper and giving the speaker an occasional side glance continues to devour its contents.

President Thompson has quite a task each morning in announcing to the senate the long list of communications received which he refers to committees. The committee on aleutic traffic is especially favored an endless chain of telegrams, resolutions and letters being sent them.

### DR. LEO D. SCOTT

D. O., OPH. D.

A graduate of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy and Los Angeles Medical College of Ophthalmology, and special course in the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, announces the opening of his offices at rooms 405 and 406 in the Salem Bank of Commerce building, for all acute and chronic work. Phone 480.

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