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## SHIPBUILDING HUGE INDUSTRY IN THIS STATE

Dr. John O. Hall Compiles Staggering Figures for Commissioner Hoff

### U. S. CONTRACTS LEAD

Immense Jump in Payrolls Is Shown in Last Two Years of Operation

A statement prepared by Prof. John O. Hall, who is compiling State Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff's biennial report, shows that in the shipyards of Oregon 127 ships are now in process of construction, and that their aggregate value is \$84,525,989. Under government contract are 82 wooden ships, valued at \$34,555,769 and having a gross tonnage of 281,740. Also under government contract are 37 steel vessels valued at \$43,660,000 and of 253,700 gross tonnage. Eight private steel ships are being built, having a value of \$6,409,320 and a total tonnage of 59,800.

In Oregon shipyards up to July 11, this year, 147 ships valued at \$64,620,600 and showing a total tonnage of 604,933 had been built. In 1916 seven yards existed in the state for the building of wooden ships, while at the present time there are 16 wooden shipyards. There are now five yards for steel ships, no increase over last year. All yards cover a total acreage of 263 3-4 acres, and the total value of the plants, not counting capital stock, is \$7,158,064. The number of ways already built is 86, while 10 are now being built and 12 more are contemplated.

Statistics have been compiled showing that from July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917, 22 wood ships were built under contracts with the government with a total tonnage of 47,429 and having a total value of \$3,323,720, and that during the same 12 months one steel vessel was built under private contract, an 8800 ton vessel valued at \$527,350. From July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918 government contracts resulted in the construction of 83 wooden ships valued at \$32,022,000 and of 298,744 tonnage. During that period 18 steel ships were built for the government valued at \$19,600,000 and showing a tonnage of 117,200. Private contracts called for 22 wooden ships of a total tonnage of 35,850 and a total value of \$1,358,000, and 11 steel ships valued at \$7,789,620 and carrying 96,700 tons.

The number of employees in all yards jumped from 4200 on July 1, 1916, to 41,400 on July 1, 1918. The payroll from January 1, 1918, to July 1, 1918, aggregated \$14,588,536, while for the preceding six months it was \$4,154,957. The increase was more than 251 per cent. Between July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1918, there was a total of 4,716,952 work days in the shipyards of Oregon. The cumulative percentage of increase in the number of work days in that period, with January 1, to July 1, 1916, as a basis, was 431 per cent. The total payroll of all shipyards in the state from July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1918, was \$21,110,671.7, a cumulative percentage of increase of 604.

## TAXATION BILL IS CERTIFIED

Measure Calling for \$940,000 Additional Levy Filed With Olcott

The state tax commission yesterday filed with Secretary of State Olcott its certificate of necessity for an increase in the state tax levy for 1919 by \$940,000 over the amount limited by the state constitution. The certification, which is signed by Governor Withycombe, Secretary Olcott, State Treasurer Kay and Tax Commissioner Charles V. Galloway, as members of the tax commission, embraces the provisions that are to be embodied in the ballot title of the measure which will be voted on by the people at the election in November.

The certification reads as follows: "We, the undersigned, constituting the state tax commission of Oregon, hereby certify that in our opinion it is necessary to levy an amount of state taxes for the fiscal year 1919 larger by \$940,000 than the amount limited by the constitution of Oregon, unless specifically authorized by vote of the people.

From careful investigation we believe that the proposed specific increase of the state tax levy for 1919 is necessary that deficiency of debts incurred for maintenance of state institutions and departments may be paid, that increased cost of necessary labor and supplies during the ensuing biennium may be anticipated, that unavoidable obligations in war emergencies may be met and that the credit of the state may be preserved. The amount specified is estimated to be equivalent to an average levy of one mill on the dollar of the total assessed valuation of the state for the current year."

## ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK DIES AFTER ILLNESS

Cardinal John Murphy Farley Well Beloved Through the United States

### LONG CARDINAL HERE

For Over Quarter Century America's Sole Figure in the Sacred College

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Cardinal John M. Farley, arch-bishop of New York, died at his country home here tonight. The aged prelate had been sinking rapidly since he suffered a relapse last Saturday following partial recovery from an attack of pneumonia.

Indeed, for the last three days, physicians attending the cardinal have been expecting his death hourly. Shortly after 9 p. m. it was evident that the end was near. At his bedside were three doctors, Bishop Hayes of New York; Monsignor Carroll, the cardinal's private secretary; Vicar General Lavelle, and Monsignor Mooney. Several priests in the room, who were saying prayers for the dying were unaware that death had come until the physicians stepped back from the bed.

The cardinal was stricken with hypostatic pneumonia at his summer home here about six weeks ago and his condition for some time was critical. Then it improved steadily and shortly before his relapse, he was able to sit up in bed an hour at a time. Sunday his condition was so much worse that his family was hastily summoned to his bedside.

Three years ago the same trouble left the cardinal in a weakened condition and last year he suffered an attack of diabetes. These afflictions it was said, led to a general breakdown last month, when pneumonia developed.

John Murphy Farley, Archbishop of New York, was created and proclaimed a cardinal of the Roman Catholic church on November 27, 1911, at the time that the late Pope Pius X named Archbishop O'Connell of Boston and Diomedede Falconio apostolic legate at Washington, also as members of the sacred college. It was considered by the Catholic world as a great tribute to the church in America to thus have its representation in the supreme hierarchy increased by two new American cardinals and by a third man who had been in America for so many years that he was imbued with American ideals. For more than a quarter of a century North America had been represented in the sacred college by only one cardinal, the venerable Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore.

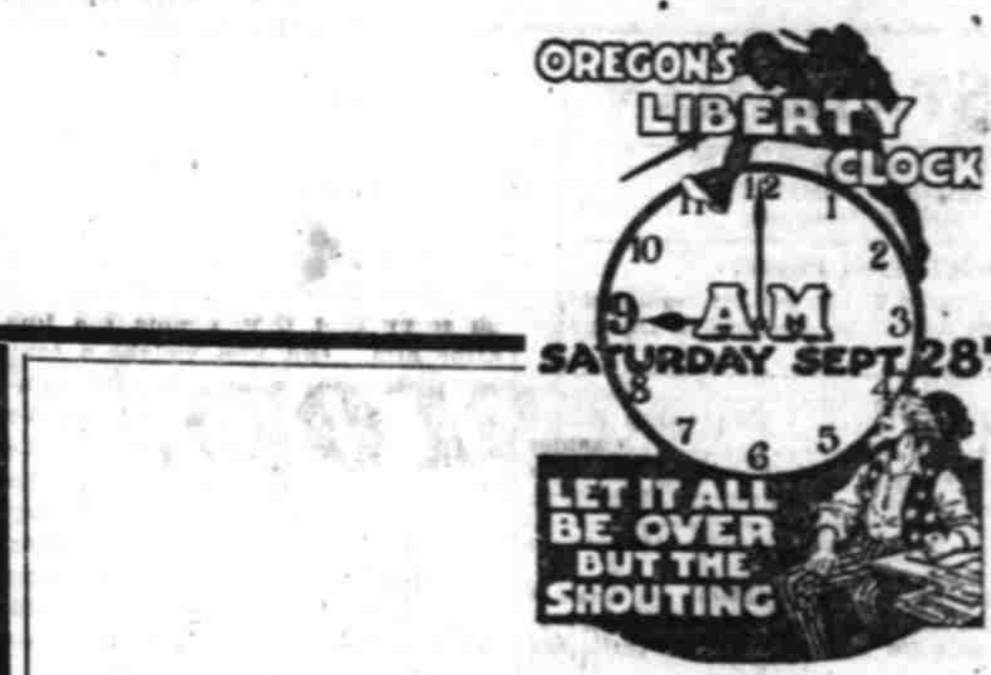
He was born April 29, 1842, at Newton Hamilton, County Aramagh, Ireland, the son of Philip and Catherine (Murphy) Farley. His father was an inn-keeper. Both parents died when the boy was only 7 years old, and he was left largely to himself. He succeeded in getting a fair education at St. Macartan's, a college in the neighborhood of his home, and he proved not only a brilliant student but a popular one for he was known as the comedian of his class and a peace-maker among his fellows.

Through the auspices of an uncle he came to New York and continued his education at St. John's college, Fordham, and at St. Joseph's seminary at Troy, N. Y. Four more years he spent at the American college in Rome, Italy, and was ordained a priest there, June 11, 1870.

Returning to this country, he spent the first two years after his ordination as assistant rector of St. Peter's, at New Brighton, Staten Island, in New York harbor. The vigor and ability he displayed in this, his first work, attracted the attention of Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey and he engaged him as his secretary. The young Father Farley held the post for 12 years, almost up to the time of the cardinal's death. The secretarial duties were elevated to the cardinalate had a great influence on Father Farley. He imbibed much of the gentleness of spirit and plain habits of life which were characteristic of his superior, and after Cardinal McCloskey's death he eulogized him in a story of his life.

While serving under Cardinal McCloskey, Father Farley was also rector of St. Gabriel's, a populous and poor parish on the East Side of New York, where the priest's life was one of constant toil and not a little hardship. In that parish he showed himself capable of the greatest self-sacrifice for the poor, and it became a neighborhood saying that no man ever went hungry if Father Farley knew it.

In 1884 Pope Leo XIII appointed him a private chamberlain, and his title then became monsignor. In 1891 he was appointed vicar-general of the arch-diocese of New York; in 1892 domestic prelate of Pope Leo; in 1895 apostolic prothonotary, and in the same year auxiliary bishop under Archbishop Corrigan of New York. In this capacity Bishop Farley took upon himself a great burden of the work of the archdiocese. His influence and popularity increased steadily and upon Archbishop Corrigan's death in 1902, the clergy and the bishops were practically unanimous in asking for the appointment of Bishop Farley as his successor. He was appointed, and from the first he proved himself a master in church government.



## There Are No Cowards "Over There"

THAT'S what we'd call one of our Oregon Boys who did not do his VERY BEST when called to duty even in the face of death—a physical coward.

Then in the call for Dollars in the 4th Liberty Loan—what will they call those of us over here who are neither prompt or willing to step forward and LEND our money in the face of only a possible curtailment of luxury.

They'll say: FINANCIAL COWARDS!

To help put Marion County and Oregon State over the top FIRST—go to your bank NOW and VOLUNTEER your subscription.

MARION COUNTY FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

This space contributed by one of Salem's leading dentists who has a son in the service.

## GAIN PROMOTION AT CAMP LEWIS

Thirteen Officers Are Given Higher Rank in the Service of Uncle Sam

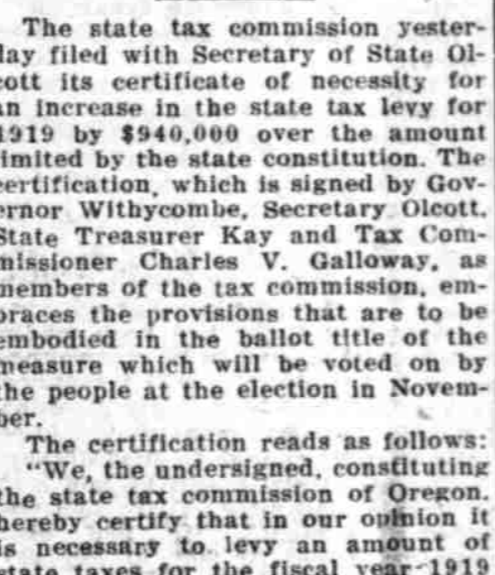
CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 17.—Thirteen officers in the 14th infantry today received promotion in a telegram received from the adjutant general of the army. Three captains are advanced to the rank of major and 10 second lieutenants are given promotion to first lieutenants.

## High Quality, All-Wool Suits

Made to your measure \$25 Up SCOTCH WOOLEN MILLS STORE 420 State Street Salem, Ore.

## \$10,000,000 Corporation Files With Schulderman

The United States Spruce Production corporation, capitalized at \$10,000,000, a Washington corporation, was yesterday granted a permit by State Corporation Commissioner Schulderman to operate in Oregon. It is stated in the articles that participating debentures not exceeding \$90,000,000 may be issued, which it is contemplated will be subscribed by the United States and certain allied governments.



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## AUSTRIAN INCIDENT CONSIDERED ENDED

(Continued from page 1).

Prompt action is regarded as the surest means of defeating the underlying purpose of the central powers to shake the allies and develop fatal weaknesses by the encouragement of the expression of the individual aims and views of the separate states. Foreign Minister Balfour's comment yesterday is accepted in Washington as a sufficient indication of the attitude of Great Britain and it is doubted similar expressions will be forthcoming from other entente capitals soon.

Regarding this phase of the peace campaign as practically closed, the administration is now closely watching for the next move on the part of the enemy, for it is not believed that they will abandon their efforts. It has been suggested that, debilitated by war issues, Austria may attempt to buy peace by assenting to restriction of the discussion of the principles laid down by President Wilson as the only possible basis of peace.

It was said authoritatively today that such a proposition undoubtedly would be accepted but this statement was accompanied by significant reminders of conditions which must be met preliminary to any such discussion. These are that the central powers must withdraw completely from any occupied territory in France and Belgium, Italy, Russia and Serbia. The Germans must drop the subterfuge of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, made by Germany with Russian agents, hired to betray their country. They must loosen their hold upon the wheat fields of Ukraine and the old wells of Serbia and Russia, and all of this must be done before America would consent to talk peace, even upon the basis of the president's stipulation.

Attention was called to the fact in his reply, Secretary Lansing referred to the terms upon which the United States would consider peace as having been stated repeatedly. That meant not only that the president's Fourth of July speech at Mt. Vernon, must be considered but that

## WORN CLOTHING TO BE GATHERED

Automobiles Will Take Bundles From Houses Friday and Saturday

Automobiles will be driven from house to house in every part of the city Friday and Saturday collecting old clothes for the Red Cross relief department of the Red Cross. Garments, shoes and hats, not too badly worn, can be used. Anything that can not be used here must be sent to Belgium, as that country is going to depend on the United States for its winter supply of clothing. Collections of donations will be handled from Red Cross headquarters in the United States National Bank building. Persons who can spare their cars several hours or an entire day should report there.

When similar gifts were called for last year committees canvassed each district and used up considerable energy in this direction.

If all residents will heed the request and help make Friday an old clothes day much time will be saved. In the country auxiliaries will bring in the garments, which in many places are to be gathered with the aid of school children.

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