

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
Published every evening except
Sunday by The Capital Journal Print-
ing Co., 156 South Commercial street.
Telephone—Circulation and Busi-
ness Office, 511; Editorial rooms, 52.
G. PUTNAM, Editor and Publisher.
Entered as second class mail mat-
ter at Salem, Oregon.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By carrier 50 cents a month. By
mail \$5 a month, \$12.50 for three
months, \$22.50 for six months, \$4 per
year in Marion and Polk counties.
Elsewhere \$5 a year.
By order of U. S. government, all
subscriptions are payable in ad-
vance.

Advertising representatives—W. D.
Ward, Tribune Bldg., New York; W.
E. Stockwell, Peoples Gas Bldg.,
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**Census Figures
Show Change In
Rating of Cities**

Washington.—The population rank of the cities will show a large number of changes when the statistics of the 1920 census have been completed.

Several cities have moved up into the 100,000 class in which there were 50 municipalities in 1910. Some of the cities of that class, whose 1920 populations have been announced, outgrow others in the same class while some having less than 100,000 ten years ago have taken rank well up among the country's 50 largest cities.

Akron, Ohio, has shown the most growth among the larger cities. It has passed eight cities having 100,000 or more in 1910, whose 1920 populations have been announced.

The rank of the various cities cannot be determined until statistics for all have been announced. New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, first, second and third cities of the country, will continue to rank in that order but the rank of other cities are uncertain.

From statistics announced some of the changes shown in rank are:

Washington, D. C., passed Cincinnati, Toledo, Ohio, passed Louisville and St. Paul.

Dayton, Ohio, passed Patterson, N.J., Bridgeport, Conn., passed Paterson, Nashville, Albany, N. Y., and Spokane.

Hartford, Conn., passed Paterson, Nashville, Albany, N. Y., and Spokane.

Youngstown, Ohio, passed Nashville, Albany and Spokane and a number of cities of 80,000 or more in 1910.

Springfield, Mass., passed Nashville, Albany and Spokane and a number of cities of 80,000 or more in 1910.

Camden, N. J., passed Albany and Spokane.

Nashville, Tenn., and Albany, N. Y., passed Spokane, Wash.

**Bolshevik Driven
Back By Poles
With Heavy Loss**

Warsaw, May 24.—Bolshevik troops which succeeded in entering the Upper Silesia in several places have been driven back, according to an official statement issued here today.

The enemy is attacking along the entire northern Polish front, but have been checked everywhere, it is declared.

Fighting continues along the whole front and the bolsheviks have brought up the largest number of troops ever faced by the Poles.

Census Figures

- * Washington, May 25.—Du-
- * luth, Minn., 98,917, increase
- * 20,451 or 26.1 percent.
- * Columbia, Pa., 10,836, de-
- * crease 618, or 5.4 percent.
- * Mount Carmel, Pa., 17,469,
- * decrease 63 or .4 percent.

Japanese Bank Closed

New York, May 25.—The seventy fourth bank of Yokohama, Japan, has been closed for a period of three weeks, pending investigation of its books, according to advices received by Far East banking interests here today. The institution, rated as one of the largest in Japan, with a reported deposits of more than \$30,000,000, recently was taken over by S. Megi of Yokohama.

Government Runs Bakeries

Madrid.—The civil governor of Madrid, has been operating the bakeries of the Spanish capital since the strike of bakers in December. The proprietors said that they could not make any profit if they granted the wages demanded by the strikers.

Abe Martin

WE TAKE LIBERTY BONDS

The old timer that used to earn so much money he didn't know what to do with it now has a son who earns so much he don't know what to do with it. Thirty-two cents—twenty for the 'real' all an twelve for the 'paper' stopper," said Grocer Ike Moppa to a customer today.

SOLVING THE FARMERS PROBLEMS
The Non Partisan League is an attempt by farmers to provide a political cure for economic and industrial ills. Having witnessed in the past the successful manipulation of politics by manufacturing and other classes through protective tariff and other special legislation, the North Dakota farmers, having captured political control, are using the state government, as trusts have used the national government, for class benefit.

The League movement has extended to the coast, but as farmers are not the majority class, the effort is to combine the farm and labor vote, and jointly secure political control of the various states to enact a program of radical legislation designed to benefit these classes at the expense of others. The fact that the interests of the farmer are fundamentally opposed to those of organized labor, does not bother the organizers profiting by the movement.

The farmers complaint is that he does not receive his share of profits in the distribution from grower to consumer and that he is mulcted in purchasing supplies. In other words, the middleman exacts excessive toll on everything the farmer buys or sells, which places him at an economic disadvantage to the profit of the speculators.

To remedy these conditions, it is not necessary to create a new political party or pay excessive initiation fees to promoters of socialist propaganda. A leaf might profitably be taken from the efforts of farmers in other states, who have successfully solved their problems without attempting a political revolution that would disorganize business and paralyze industry.

California has shown the agricultural and horticultural producers how to solve their marketing problems through co-operative agencies and the establishment of a state bureau of markets to supervise and assist in the profitable disposal of crops and the elimination of the middleman. As a result, the California grower is assured of a profitable return through control of the marketing system and the elimination of waste. There is no reason why Oregon growers should not enjoy similar advantages and secure the benefits Californians have reaped from an efficient bureau of markets. No Oregon legislature would fail to heed such a demand for state co-operation from the farmers.

The farmers of Kansas have solved their buying problems through co-operative stores, which enable them to profitably purchase supplies without paying excessive toll to profiteers. The Grange has the oldest stores, some of which have been in successful operation for more than 40 years. The Farmers Union is a comparatively new organization, which includes in its operations, the establishment of elevators, stock and coal yards and sells insurance to members upon a cooperative basis. Over 400 institutions are profitably operating in Kansas under the Union.

The Union buys the coal for the season; it takes the wheat and corn, handles it through the elevators and markets it. Stock shipments are handled in the same way, the Union buying stock when farmers need it for farms, and selling it when ready for market. Insurance is written on growing crops, homes, buildings and livestock. It is estimated that the members save 20 per cent in their transactions.

Here are simple, homely, commonsense remedies for the farmer's economic ills, within the province of each grange to apply. It is not necessary to employ an army of political agitators, support a grafting officialdom, resort to discriminating class legislation or precipitate a political upheaval to secure them. It is up to the Oregon farmer to constructively solve his own problems as farmers of other states have done, by applying business methods instead of chasing destructive political rainbows.

REPUDIATING THE PRIMARY.

Judge Wallace McCamant, who was elected delegate to the national republican convention declares that he will ignore the fact that Johnson has carried Oregon and will vote as he sees fit in the convention.

"I shall vote for Wood in the convention," declares Judge McCamant. "I am under no obligation to support Johnson nor any other candidate. I became a candidate for delegate by filing a petition and I did not subscribe to any pledge to abide by the result of the primary election. I can vote as I wish."

Technically Judge McCamant may be a free agent, but morally, he is bound by the primary result. Of what use is it to hold a primary if the delegates repudiate the expressed wishes of a plurality of the party? Why consult the people at all—if the delegate's judgment is superior to that of the rank and file?

In the official state pamphlet for the primary nominating convention, appears in the signed statement of Judge McCamant, the following: "I have avoided committing myself to any candidate for president in order that I might be in better position to support the candidate who wins out at the Oregon primary." Under this supposition, the people voted for him, yet he refuses to support the winning candidate.

After Judge McCamant's name on the ballot is the following slogan: "For president, an American, a Republican and a Statesman." It is evident that the distinguished jurist does not consider Johnson either a republican or a statesman.

Lowden spent \$11,000 in Oregon—his votes cost him over a dollar apiece, and he got no delegate. Wood must have spent ten times as much and he will have one, and that one in defiance of the primary law.

Rippling Rhymes

There's some delight in being old, for one is licensed then to scold and view things with alarm; I hang around the marketplace and let some brine run down my face, and talk of things that harm. I tear my hair and wring my fins and talk of all existing sins as though they modern were; and I denounce the thriftless jays who blow their coin in forty ways, and fill the air with fur. But truly, in the ancient times the giddy lads blew in the dimes just as they blow them now; and people mortgaged their abodes for trotting nags to burn the roads, as graybeards must allow. The poorhouse reared its front of brick and gathered in the thriftless hick, just as it does today; and pauper graves, behind the kirk, were made for those who wouldn't work, but spent their hours in play. I know these facts and many more, but when I'm in the Blue Front store, discussing timely themes, I boost the past as something bright, a noble structure, fair and white, on which the sunlight gleams. I knock the sawdust from the truth; they wouldn't stand it from a youth, but I am bent and gray; and as I ramble on and on, they merely sit around and yawn until I drift away.

LOVE and MARRIED LIFE
By the Noted Author
IDA H. MCGLONE GIBSON

Ruth Gives Consent.

Alice picked up the telephone and called up Ruth. "My dear, I am going home tomorrow," she said, "and I hope perhaps you would like to have me take little Bobby for a visit to his father."

Of course I could not hear what Ruth said at the other end of the line but I had a pretty clear idea, from what Alice said, that Ruth was making all sorts of excuses in order to keep Bobby at home.

"Now, Ruth, you know it will not be any trouble at all for you to get little Bobby ready. He is always the pink of childish perfection and you can send his governess with him if you wish."

After a moment's silence she continued: "Why, of course, I know Bobby wants his boy for a visit. He wrote to Katherine the other day and asked her to sound you out on the subject. He is just longing to see little Bobby. Ruth, and I think you ought to send him."

There was another long silence and then:

"I thought you were a bigger woman than that," came in tones of remonstrance from Alice. "Can you not realize that however much is made of Bobby by Helen it will not be quite like his own mother, especially as you have always made yourself so indispensable to your children. I will venture to say that poor little Bob will be very homesick and very glad to see you when he comes back after a week or two."

Another short silence, as though Alice was interested and then she exclaimed:

"Why of course! He will stay one week, if not two, with his father, and you will get along all right. You will have the other children."

"Yes, yes, I know," said Alice after she had listened for a moment. "I know that you have always been very selfish in regard to your children. Ruth, and I am sure this will do both little Bobby and yourself a great deal of good. You can not always keep your

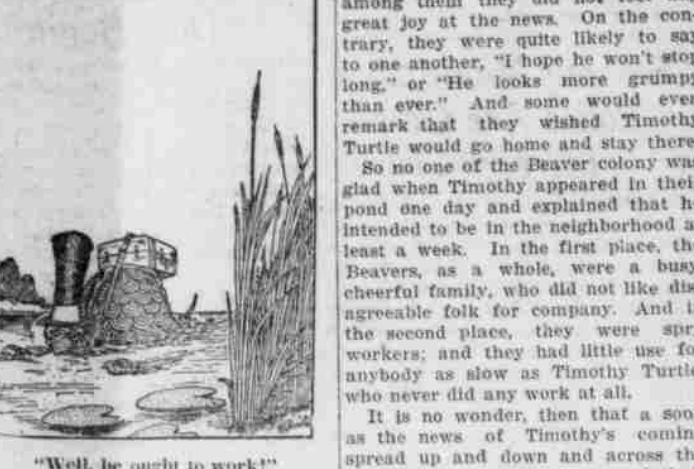
SLEEPY-TIME TALES
THE TALE OF TIMOTHY TURTLE
BY ARTHUR SCOTT BAILEY

A PLEASURE TRIP

Almost always the wild folk in Pleasant Valley knew that if they wanted to see Timothy Turtle they could find him somewhere in Black Creek. But once in a great while he liked to go on what he called "an excursion."

By that he meant a pleasure trip to some spot not too far away—never outside of Pleasant Valley.

Nobody meeting Timothy Turtle on one of those journeys would have suspected that he was bent on pleasure. Or at least, nobody would have supposed that Mr. Turtle had found what he was looking for. Certainly if he was hunting for fun, he never looked as if he had discovered any-



For no smile showed itself upon his face. Instead, he met every one with a frown. And if a body gave him a cheery "Good morning," just as likely as not Timothy would answer with a grunt, and pass on.

Naturally, when Timothy Turtle arrived anywhere and told people that he expected to spend a few days among them they did not feel any great joy at the news. On the contrary, they were quite likely to say to one another, "I hope he won't stop long," or "He looks more grumpy than ever." And some would even remark that they wished Timothy Turtle would go home and stay there.

No one of the Beaver colony was glad when Timothy appeared in their pond one day and explained that he intended to be in the neighborhood at least a week. In the first place, the Beavers, as a whole, were a busy, cheerful family, who did not like disagreeable folk for company. And in the second place, they were busy workers; and they had little use for anybody as slow as Timothy Turtle, who never did any work at all.

It is no wonder, then, that a soon as the news of Timothy's coming spread up and down and across the pond, the busy Beavers stopped their work and said things about the crusty outsider who had forced himself upon them. And almost everybody went to call upon Granddaddy Beaver and asked him what he thought ought to be done.

Now, Granddaddy was a good old soul. And he told the hot-headed younger members of the colony to keep cool, which seems a simple thing for them to have done, swimming

G. O. P. Convention Snap-Shots
THE STORY OF 16 NOMINATIONS
By A. H. VANDENBERG

THIRD CONVENTION

The third Republican National Convention met in the midst of Civil War. And though acrimony, dissension and disappointments threatened Lincoln from all sides, Destiny had plain sailing when the clans finally gathered at Baltimore on June 7, 1864. Prior thereto the famous "Pomeroy Circular" had unsuccessfully tried to rally the party to Chase—declaring Lincoln much too willing to compromise with the rebellious South. Later, other insurgents similarly-minded met at Cleveland and, in the name of 18 states, actually nominated Fremont who a few weeks later withdrew. A third anti-Lincoln cabal, engineered from New York, sought to promote General Grant. But Grant himself peremptorily refused to countenance such political treason.

So when the official Republican gathering convened, the atmosphere and the truck were clear. Robert J. Breckenridge, "the Old War Horse of Kentucky," was temporary chairman, and Governor Dennison of Ohio was permanent chairman.

Lincoln was re-nominated on the first ballot. The result was: Lincoln, 484; Grant, 22—the latter being the instructed vote of the Missouri delegation. The nomination was promptly made unanimous.

Lately because Lincoln himself would otherwise, Vice-President Hamlin was not re-nominated with him. Instead, the choice, upon a single ballot, fell upon Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, who had not then disclosed any of the tendencies which later rendered him so obnoxious.

The resolutions pledged uncompromising fidelity to the successful prosecution of the war, declared for a Constitutional ban on slavery, promised faithful redemption of the public debt, and reiterated the policies of the Monroe Doctrine as a warning to Europe not to attempt to take advantage of the United States in her hour of domestic trouble.

(Continued tomorrow, with the story of the Fourth Convention.)

Fourth Convention.

The Fourth republican national convention—coming on the heels of Johnson's debacle—found republicanism solidly welded together by the fires through which it had passed. The delegates assembled at Chicago May 26, 1868.

Their mandate was a foregone conclusion. Indeed, the convention was so impatient to nominate General Grant that some of the delegates sought to precipitate a decision before the convention was ready.

Carl Schurz of Missouri was temporary chairman; General Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut presided permanently. General John A. Logan finally presented Grant's name to the convention in a single sentence, and promptly the convention gave him its complete total of 454 votes.

Six roll-calls were necessary, however, to name a vice-president. Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio led on the first four. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana passed him on the fifth—the defection from Wade being led by delegates from his own state—and Colfax was nominated on the sixth.

The platform renewed the Party's guarantee of equal male suffrage, reiterated the pledge to redeem the public debt, denied the European theories of indefeasible allegiance under which no naturalized American citizen could ever entirely throw off the yoke of alien nativity, and bespoke encouragement to immigrant.

Grant's letter of acceptance comprised but 311 words, completing the novel record for brevity which Logan began when he nominated Grant in 55 words.

Fifth Convention.

The fifth republican national convention, even more than the fourth, was fore-ordained in its conclusions. It assembled in Philadelphia June 5, 1872. Morton McMichael of Philadelphia was temporary chairman; Judge Settle of North Carolina permanent chairman.

Grant was again unanimously nominated on a single ballot amid scenes of inspiring enthusiasm. The vice-presidency went to Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, who defeated Colfax for re-nomination on a single ballot.

Colfax had once said he would not be a candidate. This gave Wilson a long start on the trail of delegates. Then, too, Colfax was very unpopular with the Washington correspondents of big newspapers and—perhaps the only time of its sort in our political history—they conspired together to prevent his re-nomination. On the first roll-call Wilson had 364 1-2 votes, Colfax 321 1-2, with 377 necessary to a choice. Before the announcement, however, 22 Virginia delegates swung to Wilson, and 6 Georgians and 9 West Virginians followed suit.

The platform did more "pointing with pride" than any of its predecessors; discussed civil reform for the first time, pledged a protective tariff, demanded abolition of the postal franking system, hinted at woman suffrage, and bespoke industrial peace and justice between Capital and Labor.

(Continued tomorrow with the story of the Sixth Convention.)

ten trick destiny has played upon me, that I should wait all these years only to love hopelessly the wife of my oldest friend."

Instinctively I knew that out there on that moonlight ocean Karl Shepard was eating his heart out because, as he felt, Fate had played him this rotten trick. Over there in John's home town Elizabeth Moreland was railing against Fate that the man she thought she loved was not particularly happy with me. And I am sitting here with the bits of dainty linen in my fingers dreaming as I stitched the tiny garments of the time soon to come when I, like Ruth, would have something of my very own, my own flesh and blood to care for me if Destiny plays me one of her scurvy tricks.

(Tomorrow—Alice and Katherine discuss men.)

Percy Ferrier has been appointed on the Toledo school board to fill an existing vacancy.

See C. W. Brant's
Auction Sale Ad
450 S. 14th Street
Thursday May 27, 1:30 p. m.

See E. L. Meyers'
Auction Sale Ad
1480 Bellevue St.
Friday, May 28, 1:30 p. m.

Beauty is Complexion
NATIONAL TOILET CO., Frankford, Pa.
Sole and Retail: Neimeyer Drug Co., other toilet counters.

Beauty is Complexion
NATIONAL TOILET CO., Frankford, Pa.
Sole and Retail: Neimeyer Drug Co., other toilet counters.

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