

Willow Valley Plans Call For Big Reservoir

The construction of a storage reservoir covering 297 acres, a dam 22 feet high and 377 feet long and nine miles of main canal at an aggregate estimated cost of \$15,866 is contemplated in an application for water rights filed with the state engineer, Tuesday, by the Willow Valley Irrigation district of Lenoir, Or. The application seeks permission to construct the reservoir and the appropriate 2556 acre feet of water from the east branch of Lost river for storage therein for the irrigation of approximately 2600 acres of land.

Other applications for water rights filed with the state engineer are as follows: By C. F. Vass and John Valen of Waldo, Oregon, covering construction of a storage reservoir for the storage of water from the right hand fork of Althouse creek for mining purposes in Josephine county.

By W. W. Hiser of Newberg, covering the appropriation of water from an unnamed spring for use in steam boilers.

By F. S. Abel of Grants Pass, covering the appropriation of water from Louse creek for irrigation of a small tract in Josephine county.

By Frank J. Parent and James Thompson, E. J. Davis and Henry Lloyd of Prineville, covering the appropriation of water from Little Walla Walla river for the irrigation of 72 acres near Prineville.

By Oscar Burnside of Keating, covering the appropriation of waste water for the irrigation of 59 acres in Wasco county.

By George W. Axell of Port Orford, covering the appropriation of 25 second feet from Bald Mountain creek for placer mining purposes in Wasco county.

By B. E. Powell of Hood River, covering the appropriation of water from an unnamed spring for the irrigation of a small tract, development of one horsepower and domestic use.

By B. H. Zimmerman of Strassel, Washington, covering appropriation of water from a spring for irrigation and domestic purposes.

By J. Y. Hales of Portland, covering the appropriation of water from Big creek and Buck creek for power and domestic purposes in Multnomah county.

By W. F. Counts of Grants Pass, covering the appropriation of water from Rogue river for use in steam boilers.

By G. E. Farmer of Grants Pass, covering the appropriation of water from unnamed springs for the irrigation of a small tract in Josephine county.

By George F. Young of North Powder, covering the appropriation of water from North Powder river for irrigation of 52.5 acres in Union county.

Probe of Slush Funds Resumed

Chicago, July 7.—The senate committee investigating pre-convention expenditures resumed its hearing here today with Jake Babler, republican national committee man from Missouri as the first witness.

Babler, who gave part of his testimony in Washington last month, is the man who distributed the Lowden campaign fund in Missouri. He opened today's session by reading a 4000 word prepared statement itemizing his expenditures in the Lowden campaign. He received \$16,154, he said, and accounted for expenditures of \$16,621.

William Armstrong, Chicago lawyer, presented a mass of documentary evidence which, he said, would prove that Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer had abused the power of his office in order to influence delegates to the democratic national convention.

State Highway Employees Spend Holiday On Hood

Looking down upon the world from the top of Mt. Hood was the unique manner in which 37 members of the state highway department here celebrated Independence day, Sunday. That is some of the 37 looked down from the top of the famous peak while others were content to make their observations from vantage points along the side of the mountain more easily of access.

Leaving Salem in eight automobiles at 10 o'clock Saturday morning the party reached government camp at 7:30 that evening. The four mile hike to Camp Blossom was made that same night, ending at 11 o'clock. Up with the sun, Sunday morning, the climb of the peak was started at 4:23 a. m. reaching Crater Rock at 11 o'clock where the first of the stragglers dropped out of the struggle. Those who continued on reached the top at 1 o'clock and the descent was started at 1:30 after some splendid pictures had been taken. Government camp was reached at about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the party resting here over night and returning to Salem Monday.

The party was planned and managed by Roy Klein, secretary of the state highway commission, and J. H. Scott, highway engineer, stationed at Sandy. Those who made the trip were: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Klein, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wenderoth, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Skivley Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McLeod and Mrs. Struss, Mrs. Mary Graham, Miss Ruth Klein, Miss Laura McGee, Miss Dora Richter, Miss Helen Ingrey, Miss Aldine Hillpot, Miss Anna Forrest, Roy Klein and son Kenneth, Lester Klein, J. H. Scott and F. M. Saver of Sandy, E. C. Crowell, C. Snelder, W. C. Chase, J. W. Weber, E. F. Shoemaker, J. J. Javes, W. Burris, H. W. Libby of Eugene.

Youthful Parole Violators Held For Auto Theft

Happy Harris and Chester Jensen, parole violators from the state training school are in the county jail today, charged with the larceny of an automobile. No disposition had been made of their case late Tuesday afternoon, pending the arrival of the owner of the machine.

The automobile, it is alleged, had been left standing in front of the tuberculosis institute, presumably having been driven there by the owner, W. E. Mosier of Jefferson. Young Harris, who has been employed at the institute, stole the car about 9 o'clock Sunday evening. It is alleged, and drove to Turner, where Jensen was working. On their return to Salem while rounding a sharp curve about a mile north of the training school, the car went off the grade, throwing the two boys into the road.

Harris, who was only slightly bruised hurried on to the tuberculosis institute, leaving his companion in the middle of the highway where he was found, still in a dazed condition, early Monday morning.

James Middleton Cox

Not unlike many another boy who attained prominence in later life James Middleton Cox, governor of Ohio, was born on a farm near Jacksonburg, Ohio, March 31, 1876. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood, became a printer's devil, printer, school teacher, newspaper reporter, private secretary to a congressman, owner, manager, editor and proprietor of two newspapers, member of congress for three terms and governor of the state of Ohio for three terms.

In the eyes of his friends this record is an outstanding reason for his candidacy for president, in the coming election—and it is added by his friends from the Buckeye state that this is not only the sentiment of those of his own political faith—the democratic party—but by many men of all other political faiths.

Progressive in Politics. The early trend of Ohio toward progressive thought in government and the evening of activity along these lines brought to the front in congressional policies James M. Cox who espoused those principles from his first appearance in public life.

The same application which made Mr. Cox a successful business man by his own efforts and from which he achieved a good sized fortune, made him a congressman, regarded as exceptionally efficient, and governor of a nominally republican state.

He first became a candidate for governor as the leader of the progressive movement which demanded changes in the state constitution.

As a proponent of these changes he took the field on behalf of the proposed amendments and was called by the democratic party into its councils and made its candidate out in his original campaign and obtained the passage and enactment of laws which placed the constitution in its new form in full effect.

However, before all of the changes in contemplation could be assimilated, a political contest developed and in the turmoil of the following election Governor Cox was defeated for re-election.

Re-elected Governor. Undismayed by this sudden shock to his political ambitions, the former governor braved the storm and again became a candidate in the next gubernatorial race. In this election he was successful and served the state as its leader in the numerous activities during the war.

Again in the face of a political reversal of opinion which sent a tidal wave across the state, Governor Cox was elected for a third term by an overwhelming majority when every other candidate on the democratic ticket was defeated. In this connection it may be stated that no other governor has served three terms in the state since Ohio saved Hutchinson B. Hayes who left his third term to become president of the United States.

During the turmoils preceding the war when industrial unrest was so prevalent in states where large manufacturing interests were centered, Governor Cox displayed his ability as a leader of his constituency in meeting the situation. This same leadership was carried on during the period of the war and has since come through the reconstruction, with all its attendant disorders, with domestic peace and without at any time resorting to force.

Started as Teacher. James Middleton Cox started his career as a teacher in school district No. 1, in Wayne township Butler county, where he had earlier attended school. His evenings were spent in the printing offices of the local publications and a few years later he was accepted as a reporter on the staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer. The next ten years were devoted to active newspaper work in almost every capacity of that newspaper.

He is next heard of as private secretary to Congressman Paul Sorg of the third Ohio district and at the close of his services in Washington he returned to his native Ohio, where he borrowed most of the money with which to carry on the business of the paper which at the time had a very small circulation.

Mr. Cox put all his energies into making the publication a successful business venture and so well did he carry out his plans that he was soon "carried" out of the Springfield Daily News which today stands out as one of the newspaper successes of the country.

Sent to Congress. In 1898 he was nominated and elected to congress from the third Ohio district and was re-elected for a second term and also a third.

In public life, Governor Cox was always regarded as a progressive and many of the laws now on the statute books of his home state which bear this progressive trend were sponsored by him both as congressman and governor.

Among these laws for which the governor assumes responsibility are: A model workman's compensation act; a child labor law that has been copied by several other states; a mother's pension system; the initiative and referendum; a scientific budget; a prison farm providing healthy occupation for convicts; elimination of sweatshops; a blue sky law to protect Ohio investors; consolidation of useless bureaus; time limit on storage of food products and to check profiteering; extension of a good roads system by main market and to inter-city roads.

School men in Ohio are quoted as saying that the Ohio school code of today will live as an everlasting monument to the achievements of Governor Cox.

Governor Cox recently purchased the farm near Jacksonburg on which he was born and is transferring it into a modern farm where he expects to spend his later days. He has a comfortable, modern suburban home at Dayton which he designed and where he resides when not in the state capital attending to his official duties.

Governor Cox has four children, two boys and two girls.

Education of Argentines In U.S. Is Urged

Buenos Aires.—Young Argentines by the thousands ought to be sent to North American universities, says La Prensa, "in order to assimilate the manners of work, the methods of scientific investigation, the rapidity of execution and above all the vigor and eager vitality that characterizes North American life."

Out of 6,538 foreign students now enrolled in the larger universities of the United States, only 14 are Argentines, says the newspaper. Argentines have been called the "Yankees of South America" by other countries of the continent but these figures go to disprove the statement that "the vital

Yankee tone

with which the Argentine people are credited has been transmitted by Argentine youths who have returned from North American centers of learning.

The character of Argentine energy is not a consequence," continues La Prensa, "of an imitation of the pushing North American life. Our progress is due to our own effort, the effort of who reside among us. And until now, when happily the North Americans are beginning to direct their action toward this country, the influence of capital has been European, especially English."

But there is no doubt that it would be beyond measure advantageous to that vigor and speed which North Americans know how to put in all of their activities."

Election Ends Irish Harmony Of Government

Dublin.—The net result of the recent county council elections is that now both in the cities and in the counties in 28 out of 32 counties the local government is in direct hostility to the central government.

The first conflict between them will arise out of the question of paying compensation for outrage. Every day the judges are awarding to the relatives of murdered policemen, to injured policemen, and to the owners of stolen goods sums payable as compensation chargeable on the local rates. The total already runs up close to 750,000 pounds.

The local authorities have refused to collect taxes for these payments. In the case of some of them the government can secure money by deductions from the sums payable to the local authorities by the imperial exchequer in relief of local taxes.

In the majority of cases the parties awarded compensation have only acquired a right to sue the local authorities in the courts for the money. It is believed that even after judgment is given, the local authorities will refuse to pay. Many of them have passed resolutions saying they will recognize no authority save that of Dail Eireman.

The government has decided to introduce a bill in Parliament to enforce payment of this compensation money.

Lloyd George Seeks to Destroy Laborites, Claim

London.—Arthur Henderson, secretary to the Labor party, has stated that Premier Lloyd George is out to destroy the Labor party, but the Premier himself characterized the statement as "simply absurd."

"It is perfectly true," he adds, "that I am opposed to the extremists in a Labor party and that I am strongly opposed to the extremist proposals of some of their number, for example the suggestion to nationalize everything. That is a very different matter to being out to destroy the Labor party. So far from that I am delighted to see the Labor party seeking by constitutional means to achieve its legitimate aims."

Rothschild Grows Suspicious; Too Many Races Fluke

Paris.—So many queer looking races, (despised outsiders defeating illustrious horses) have been uncovered at the metropolitan tracks since the opening of the racing season that Baron de Rothschild, himself one of the largest owners in France as well as deputy for Pau, has brought the matter to the attention of the French Chamber.

Baron de Rothschild has asked the Chamber to pass a law for the suppression of book making in Paris and largest cities of France, the books to be replaced by Pari-futural booths in the cities.

The French government receives 10 percent on all moneys taken in at the Pari-mutuel booths at the various tracks. As the amounts bet at the different tracks vary from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 francs daily the French government derives from the racing industry a revenue of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 francs per day.

Baron de Rothschild said in the French Chamber that more money was bet with the books operating in Paris each day than at the tracks; estimating that 10,000,000 francs per day were won in the city alone. This is a net loss of 1,000,000 francs a day for the government. He charges that several races had been run with such flagrant evidence of crookedness that had such racing been attempted in England or America, the owners, trainers or jockeys would have been ruled off the turf for life.

It has been alleged that the bookmakers gather in all the city money in the forenoon, no bet being accepted under and circumstances after 1 p. m. This gives them ample time to journey to the track and, if they find that they are overloaded on any one horse and stand to lose too much, to use a little persuasion on the jockey piloting the animal.

Phosphate Found In Large Quantity

Paris.—Discovery of large deposits of phosphate in the Moroccan hinterland, may soon make France the greatest phosphate producing country of the world.

The Moroccan deposits are reported by Professor Louis Gentil of the Sorbonne as being almost inexhaustible. One hundred miles inland from Casablanca there is a mountain plateau, 40 miles long and 25 miles wide which is a veritable storehouse of phosphate. A railway is to be built to this mountain and a monopoly has been given to the Moroccan government for the sale of the phosphate. France already has huge potash deposits in Alsace.

Further Effort To Salvage Ship's Treasure Planned

Londonderry, Eng.—Efforts will be resumed this summer to recover the 4,000,000 pounds of gold still lying in the wreck of the British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic which was sunk by a mine off the mouth of Lough Swilly in January, 1917, while on her way to New York. The bullion is in bars each of which is worth 21,000 pounds. Al-

together the Laurentic carried about 7,000,000 pounds in gold when sunk. It is estimated that about 3,000,000 since has been recovered.

There have been an ever-increasing number of inquiries for the service but the price has discouraged many prospective passengers.

Relics of Wealthy German Wine King 'Are Sold In Paris

Paris.—Paris is witnessing the passing of one of the last reminders in France of the famous German champagne king, Baron Walter de Mumm. The handsome furniture of the wealthy wine merchant, which was sequestered early in the war in

Opium Still Grown Extensively, Claim

Shanghai.—Opium is being grown extensively in parts of Fukien province despite the law against it according to a mission worker stationed at Yenching. He writes to the anti-opium society:

"At the city of Yungang, the headquarters of the southern forces, I found they were growing opium extensively; even in the grounds of the yamen itself the ground was white with poppy. I was told there were over 100 opium shops in the city licensed for one dollar per night marked 'places for the breaking of the opium habit.'"

"The military are forcing the people to plant the drug and no matter what the value of the crop may be, they are to be taxed a definite amount."

London-Paris Air Passenger Rates Reduced

Paris.—Early announcement is expected of the reduction of passenger rates for air travel between London and Paris and many are wondering if the day is far distant when it may be cheaper to travel by air than by land and sea. At the beginning of the London-Paris air service last year, the price for one way ticket on small fast machines was 20 guineas and 15 guineas on the largest passenger ships. It is now reported that fares will soon be reduced to 10 pound, 10 shillings.

In one recent week's flying more than 100 passengers were carried in the London-Paris air service and it is hoped that a reduction in price will

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