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Office Cat

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Attention

To whomsoever it may concern in this city, greetings.
In Marion, Ind., the price of ice cream sodas has been reduced from 15 to 10 cents.
In Bridgeport, O., the price of ice cream has been cut to 25 cents. Others please copy.

Some Battlers

Recently a Salemite bought a second-hand car of "light and poultar brand" as Abe Martin would say. In a few weeks he discovered that it was a cripple on four wheels instead of a pleasure vehicle he expected. He was describing to us some of its numerous ailments.
"Flatties!" he exclaimed. "Why, she sounds like a skeleton having a congestive chill on a tin roof!"

King Solomon and King David, Led merry, merry lives, With many, many lady friends, And many, many wives. But when old age crept over them With many, many qualms, King Solomon wrote the Proverbs And King David wrote the Psalms.

Over here money talks. Over in Germany money talks.

Goah

Cheer up! Your troubles are all imaginary! Just read this from the Connorsville, Ind. News Examiner.
"This country is not dry, it never has been dry, and you won't live to see the day when it will be dry."

Must Be Bull.

From the Wichita Falls, Ia. Times.
For Sale—a tall blooded cow, giving milk, three tons of hay a lot of chickens and several stoves.

Have you ever observed that it makes a liar just as mad to be called a liar as it does an honest man?

Sunday Closing Clause Is Killed In Pool Hall Bill

On motion of Ralph Thompson, the ordinance committee of the city council, at a special meeting held in the city hall last night, voted unanimously to eliminate from the so-called pool hall ordinance that clause which had for its purpose the closing of pool halls on Sundays. The clause also had specified that billiard parlors should be locked by midnight on week days.

Whether or not the two ordinances considered last night will in any way affect Salem pool hall proprietors will depend on action taken by the council at its next regular meeting. At present the bills have received the formal approval only of the ordinance committee.

The ordinance, which would put pool hall proprietors well under the control of the city auditor, provides that a license merchant may have a license unless he first has recommendations from no less than six freeholders situated within 500 feet of his proposed location. For his pool tables he shall be charged a license fee of \$15 each. No person under 21 years of age may be allowed to handle a cue in his establishment.

The license fee for soft drink establishments is to be but \$5 and, the committee pointed out, is not levied with a view to raising revenue.

The pool hall bill has one clause which brought forth some discussion among members of the committee. It provides that a \$500 bond shall be furnished by each pool hall proprietor. Its purpose, City Attorney Smith explained, is to make sure that, if a pool hall proprietor were found guilty in court of violating the law, he would pay the fine assessed him.
A third bill which was considered last night, having to do with the licensing of card rooms, was taken up by the committee for further consideration.

Jitney vs. Trolleys

Street cars of Des Moines, Iowa, refused permission to charge 8 cents fare in competition with auto busses charging 5 cents, have been withdrawn from operation, throwing 750 men out of work and rendering idle some millions of invested capital.

In Seattle the auto busses and jitneys competing with the street cars are being ordered off the streets, although the street cars fare is 8 1-3 cents, to protect an investment of millions.

In Des Moines the traction lines are owned by a private corporation. In Seattle the city owns the trolleys. In Des Moines the city council is sacrificing private investment to secure cheaper rides for the community. In Seattle the council is protecting public investment from private competition and forcing the community to pay higher prices for its rides.

No business can run at a loss, either privately or publicly owned. Most publicly owned enterprises are operated more inefficiently than privately owned properties; because the incentive is lacking, and the resultant deficiencies are met by increased general taxation.

If the jitney lines are put under the same regulation as the street cars, forced to run on regular time schedules and furnish enough extra busses to take care of the traffic in rush hours, forced to put up liability bonds to insure protection of life and property and to equip terminals and stations, it is questionable whether they could do business at the five cent rate. It has never been tried out and it would require large capitalization, which in view of the experience of trolley lines, it might be difficult to secure.

The question is sometimes raised whether the street car and trolley are not going the way of the omnibus, stage coach, and horse-car—left behind in the march of progress, becoming obsolete to be superseded by a newer and cheaper form of transportation. If the properly regulated and responsible motor-bus line, still in the infancy of development, can furnish as good or better service at lower cost than the trolley, the latter is doomed, for no amount of artificial aid and temporary support can in the long run prevent it.

Inexorable economic law decrees the survival of the fittest in industry, and though government assistance and control of investment capital, may for a time bolster up economic waste, sooner or later business must rest on its own merits.

Self Preservation

It must have been quite a shock to those champions of immigration who have been censuring western states for wanting to bar the Japs, to find the Japanese in Hawaii contributing funds and a lobby at Washington to bar the Chinese. Some \$1,500 was obtained from Japanese merchants to help finance a protest in the name of working men against temporary admission of Chinese coolies.

Self preservation is the first law of nature. The white man can not compete in agriculture with the Japanese because of the different standards of life. No more can the Japs compete with the Chinaman, who works harder and lives on less. Hence the whites would bar the Japs and the Japs the Chinese.

Japan may seize Manchuria, Formosa and other oriental lands, but the peaceful penetration of the frugal and industrious Chinese with his centuries of training in fighting starvation, soon makes the conquest a sham as the Jap colonists melt away under a competition they can not meet, though their military garrisons give them nominal possession.

In barring Americans from ownership of property in Japan, the Japs are actuated by the law of self preservation. In seeking to bar Japs from ownership of land in America, the western whites are also actuated by the law of self preservation.

Tabloid Sermons

For Busy People by
Parson Abiel Haile

"A gracious woman retaineth honor."—Prov. 11-16.
In the quaint phrasing of the King James translation of scripture, we find our text as given. In our twentieth century American language we might put the idea thus: "The world respects and admires a woman of dignity and poise, kindly and self-possessed, and womanly." But the condensation as written conveys the great truth. Many a woman wonders just why she is not honored, generally; why, to express it a bit homely, folks don't appreciate her. The answer is simple—it is because she does not appreciate herself. Appreciation of self means just appraisal of one's self, and realization of exact worth. If the value is low, self—it's largely up to the value. Real religion imposes a decent regard for the earthly temple, the body. It simply is a shell loaned for the temporary housing of the spirit. If the spirit is worthy, why distress it in a hovel? Grace of spirit and personality sheltered in a lean-to of doll rags and with the paint a little splotchy, never will promote that graciousness (the spark of grace) to the point where it will command the world's honor. Centuries ago, all the decorous drapings possible to buy either for cash or nothing down, will not put grace into a worthless spirit. The soap and water, tidiness and a respect for natural harmony of color must balance. A clean gingham frock, a visible acquaintance with inspires the spirit to a decent self-esteem. Then with a poise based on the dignified knowledge of worth will make for the grace inspiring honor. The formula is this: only a Godly spirit can give grace; only an appropriate garb of flesh and fabric can make the frame for the pictured mind; and when a spirit worth a frame has a frame worthy of the spirit, the world pays its homage as it always does, to worth. You know many a woman, who, poor in the world's goods is rich in spirit and is respected by those who familiarly address a sister rich in the world's goods and poor in spirit—who is without the grace evoking honor.

ALICIA HAMMERSLEY

A Woman Who Wouldn't Remarry

By IDA H. MCGLONE GIBSON
The Noted Writer

Mrs. Early's Solution
I almost grew hysterical myself as I thought that it would be the last straw to know that I was one of the fifty-seven varieties more or less, that Roland Early had put under the microscope of his analysis while in search of feminine psychology.
"Is he writing a story now?" I repeated.
"No. He has written nothing since he knew you and that is the great reason why I feel that this time he is serious."
"Oh, forgive me, Mrs. Early, but this is unbearable. Let us not talk about it any longer. I am sure that you are mistaken. Go home and sleep upon it and if you find that you are of the same opinion tomorrow come back and talk to me. Don't you see that Miss Belcher has given you a wrong impression?"
"Miss Belcher only said that every man in the office, married or single, had fallen victim to your charm, and joked about the idea that when a widow was around a single woman had no chance."
"Oh, how I wanted to tell Mrs. Early that it was Matilda Belcher and not I who was in love with her husband."
"Why is it," I asked myself angrily, "that when a woman does not marry at a certain age; when she sees her chances of a husband becoming nil, she hates with a venomous hatred the woman who is widowed and is still young enough and fair enough to be admired by men? When she meets a widow her whole attitude seems to say: 'You are my greatest enemy and I shall see that you shall not get a second.'"
Of course Mrs. Early had no inkling of my thoughts. To her I again remarked:
"I still cannot understand why you have settled on me as the one woman who is dangerous to your peace of mind."
"For the simple reason, Mrs. Hammersley, that he has never mentioned your name to me. I did not even know that you were in the office until Miss Belcher told me about you on my return from the sanitarium. Of course I read your stories in the magazine, but my husband acted as though they had been sent in."
"Never before has Roland asked me to give him his liberty; never before has he told me that he was tired of me; never before has he said that a woman had come into his life whom he could not live without."
"Did you ask the woman's name?"
"Of course I did."
"What did he say?"
"He said it would not be fair to the woman to tell me her name because he wanted to marry her."
"What do you want me to do?"
"I want you to go away."
I looked at Mrs. Early in great surprise.
"Surely you cannot ask this of me, a perfect stranger."
"You are a woman, so am I. Do we not owe something to each other?"
"But Mrs. Early, just because we are both women is not a reason for me to give up my work, my home, the education of my boy and everything I have in the world for a perfect stranger—particularly as I am absolutely innocent in this matter. I do not want your husband. I have never wanted him, and even if I should go away you probably would not be any better off than you are now. You are not even sure I am the woman in the case."
"Come with me," I said impulsively, "and I will show you the pivot upon which my whole life turns."
She followed me into the room where my boy lay sleeping. She looked at my boy for a moment without speaking and then she turned to me quickly—an entirely different tone in her voice. "Do you know that I gave up the hope of being a mother for my husband?" she asked bitterly. "I felt that I could only hold him by giving him a undivided care and devotion that he could get from no one else in the world. The great crown of womanhood might have been mine, but I knew that Roland Early did not like children, and I surrendered my greatest desire to his wish."
That she was speaking the truth I realized, for Roland Early had never sympathized with me in any way when I had spoken of little Hal, and he had never referred to him of his own accord. His wife was more to pitied than even I had dreamed.
"I am very sorry for you, Mrs. Early." The words came involuntarily.
"Then you will go away?"
"I do not know yet. Do not misunderstand me. I am sorry for you not because you think you have lost your husband's love, but because you have narrowed down your whole life to one interest and in doing so you have made yourself one of the unhappy few of women. You have probably bored your husband by over-devotion." I said with sudden anger, "and you have courted misery by thinking you could find happiness in one place only. If all human beings thought that, we would be a race of hysterical neurotics but some of us come through great sorrow to know that happiness is hidden all over the world and if we do not find it in one place we shall in another."
"You did not love your husband Mrs. Hammersley," said Mrs. Early with conviction, "or if you did love him you never had cause to doubt him."
"For a moment I was tempted to tell her of all my doubts including that supreme doubt that came to me with Hal's death—a doubt that could never be dispelled. Then I put it all aside as cowardly, and answered quietly: "Perhaps your definition of love is different from mine."
Tomorrow—A Bit of Philosophy

YOU DON'T BUY
A Flag
or Adron
or Scissors
or a Pony
With
The Capital Journal
But You Buy
A Newspaper

SAP AND SALT
BY Bert Moses
Copyright 1921 by Bert Moses, Sap and Salt, Inc., Portland, Oregon

① The costliest thing in business is giving dissatisfaction.

② The average man gets much joy from seeing someone else do his work.

③ The itch to spend money keeps everybody scratching.

④ You can find about the same number of men who say a thing is so, as men who say it isn't.

⑤ Americans are great folks for taking little things and making them big.

⑥ According to late statistics from Washington, the visible supply of statesmanship is rapidly decreasing.

HEZ HECK SAYS:
"It's a blame sight easier to put money into a thing than it is to get it out."

Hospital Wages are Upheld

Board Denies State-ments; Other Crafts To Be Cut On New Building

Denial that the new Salem hospital wage scale for carpenters was a pivot whereby the wages of other crafts in other lines of industry would be reduced and clearing Van Patten & Son of any responsibility in regard to the setting of the scale was made by the building committee of the hospital board to the committee appointed by the Salem Central Labor council to confer on the situation last night.

The hospital committee firmly held to the \$6 wage and stated that it was all that they were going to pay. If the union men wished to work for that amount and donate \$1.20 they could do so but the fact that the union men would not prevent the board from hiring non-union men.

Wages Not Kept.
Henry Meyers, manager of the building operation, stated that the timber workers had pledged themselves to subscribe \$1000 and the carpenters \$1000.

"Why hasn't something been done about this?" asked Mr. Meyers of the hospital board. "We haven't received a cent from these organizations."
"Because the fellows heard you weren't going to pay the scale," stated George W. Thompson of the labor committee.
"If they have been sincere in wanting a hospital they would have come through," stated Meyers.

Authority Denied.
Denial was also made by the hospital people that they had promised the unions they would pay the union scale.
"No one had any authority to say that at all," stated Tom Kay, "and anyone who did so was speaking without the authority of the committee."
Thompson and F. H. Halleck stated that last spring the labor unions had been assured by William McGilchrist, chairman of the hospital building committee that the union wage would be paid. Mr. McGilchrist was not present at the meeting.

The board told the labor committee that, while no wages had been fixed for other building crafts, and no contracts left, they expected that the scale would be cut in proportion with the carpenters for the reason that the hospital association did not have sufficient funds. It was also brought out that the association can not borrow money for the reason that the property on which the hospital is built will revert back to the original estate should a loan be made.

Sentiment Opposed.
"If you would have passed this issue on this building," stated Mr. Kay, speaking of the carpenters,

"you would have been shrewd, for I believe that public sentiment is strongly against you."

"This board is unanimous in its opinion that \$6 a day is a liberal wage. I know plenty of carpenters who want to go to work for that wage. If you want to put the screws on them it is all right. The reason your wage has formerly been lower than orland is because conditions are more favorable here."

Speaking of the lowering cost of materials Mr. Kay said: "My losses on the first three months of this year were \$12,000—"
"How much did you make during the same length of time during the war, Mr. Kay?" interrupted George Thompson.
"I made a good profit," retorted Kay hotly, "and so did you people."

The necessity for a hospital in Salem was brought out by Dr. Leo Steiner, who stated that there was not a city on the coast which did not have a better hospital than Salem and that it was necessary in order to gain this hospital that the board obtain labor as cheaply as possible.

Normal Notes

The first division of the summer school closes Friday, August 5. There will be a simple exercise in honor of the graduates, as several are completing their work at this time. Superintendent Churchill will speak and will present the diplomas. Townspeople are invited to this chapel exercise which will begin at 9:30 a. m.

Miss Marie Schuetze will leave Saturday p. m. for her home in Green Bay, Wis. Miss Schuetze, who resigned her position some time ago has been head of the department of music for three years at Oregon normal school during which time she has set a high standard in her department and won an enviable reputation by her efficiency and thoroughly excellent work. It is with very regret that faculty members and students see her depart, though they will wish her all success as she returns to her home state of Wisconsin.

The second division of the summer session, which is held primarily for those students taking the elementary teachers' training course of twelve weeks required by law, will open next Monday morning, August 8. A few students besides those in the elementary course have made special arrangements to enter the classes.

The "Norm" management is happy to announce that all bills for the 1921 Norm have been paid and that a small balance remains on hand. This is a particularly

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notable achievement as the total \$1950, is the largest contract undertaken by a Norm staff, and its successful consummation reflects great credit upon the managers.
Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Gilmore are saying farewell to normal and Monmouth friends, as Mr. Gilmore has resigned his position at O. N. S. which he has held for some eight years. One can certainly say very sincerely that Mr. Gilmore's place will be a very hard one to fill, as he has not only conducted his work in science very efficiently but has taken an active, helpful part in all school activities. To say that he will be greatly missed is true but very true in a real sense of words in his case. Students and faculty will wish him and Mrs. Gilmore happiness and good fortune in their new home and will hope that they will long remember their friends at O. N. S.
Miss Zella Landon, of Portland, a June graduate, visited friends at the normal this week. Miss Landon will teach at Salem next year.

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	33x3 1/2		12.75
	31x4		14.20
	32x4		16.20
	34x4		18.35
8,000 Mile	Absolute Guarantee	6,000 Mile	
	30x3		\$12.30
	30x3 1/2		13.50
	32x4		24.75
	33x4		26.00
	34x4		
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	33x4		3.60
	34x4		3.80
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	33x4 1/2		4.52
	34x4 1/2		4.63
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