

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BEOR

OFFICIAL CENSUS SALEM MAY, 1904, 13,287.



MAKING A REPUBLICAN TICKET.

There can be no objection to a friendly conference of Republicans to consult on party affairs.

THAT IS ALWAYS IN ORDER IN A FREE COUNTRY.

But there should be no attempt to get around the Direct Primary law.

That law was enacted in good faith by the people, although perhaps not intelligently, or even mistakenly.

But it is the law as much as any law ever enacted, and if it was not wanted it should have been defeated.

The Journal opposed the adoption of this particular law for Direct Primaries.

Marion County is the only county where it was discussed at all AND THIS COUNTY GAVE A MAJORITY AGAINST IT.

A conference of Republicans to help put the Direct Primary law into effect would be a good thing. But let us have no conference to obviate it.

The Journal does not see how a state ticket can be made under the Direct Primary law without a conference.

Of course, the Supreme Judge, State Printer, and Attorney-General will probably be given a second term.

That simplifies matters some. But how can the party custom of giving state officials a second term be kept up without a conference?

The matter of making a Republican state platform is not to be overlooked. HOW CAN THAT BE ARRANGED WITHOUT A PARTY CONFERENCE?

CITY GOVERNMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Salem city government has been Republican for several years and has redeemed its pledges to promote public improvements.

THEIR ONLY OFFENSE HAS BEEN MANIFESTATION OF A SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

In both his messages Mayor Waters promised to do all in his power to promote street improvements and he has kept his word.

The streets are in fairly good condition. Not as much gravel has been hauled on in summer to be hauled off in winter as formerly.

Some park improvements have been made and a public fountain put in position.

Efforts at permanent bridge construction were undertaken in good faith but defeated by the voters.

The city government has done all in its power to meet the demand for the improvement of South Commercial street.

THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF THE CITY HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY GUARDED.

The city has been kept within its revenues and on a cash basis.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY SUBSTANTIAL.

While this part of western Oregon has been slow to develop, all admit that the resources of the Willamette Valley are substantial.

With a heavier population it would become a teeming hive of human industry. BUT SOMEHOW IT HAS NEVER SETTLED UP VERY FAST.

Some population theorists say the slow development of the Willamette Valley is due to the large number of Missourians among the population.

Some people have begun to think it is due to the large percentage of Missourians and descendants of Missourians that western Oregon is awakening.

IT CERTAINLY TOOK GRIT AND

ENTERPRISE IN THE 'FORTIES 'FIFTIES TO CROSS THE PLAINS

with ox teams and cow teams and sometimes no teams at all. But Missouri is a prosperous, progressive and substantial state. If there is any slow and unprogressive population in western Oregon, the country has developed and is substantial in spite of them.

ELECTRIC LINE TO CHEMAWA.

About two years ago a committee was appointed to promote an electric line to Chemawa.

The Salem committee was composed of Mayor Bishop, John H. Albert and Dr. E. A. Pierce. At Chemawa Superintendent Potter and Lloyd Reynolds were named.

The Chemawa committee secured a subscription in cash and labor and gathered statistics of possible business for the road.

J. J. Henry, at that time manager of the electric corporation, promised to take up the matter of this extension.

THE FIELD FOR THE LINE FROM SALEM TO CHEMAWA HAS IMPROVED.

There is more business for that line now than then. Four new buildings are to be erected there this fall. Many suburban homes have been built and fruit tracts cleared. This would be a favorable time to take up the matter of an extension to Chemawa.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Old Landmark Furnished Up to Serve for Future Years.

Mason and Dixon's line has been reset in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and with so much care and thoroughness that it promises to require no more attention for a very long period of years.

It had been badly disarranged many of the marking stones and posts having been carried away in the nearly 140 years since it was set by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two eminent English mathematicians and surveyors.

These gentlemen were employed to mark out the disputed boundary line between the state of Pennsylvania and the states of Maryland and Virginia. They began in 1763 and concluded in 1767, having been interrupted when within 36 miles of the whole distance to be surveyed, by the hostile Indians.

The stones that marked the miles were brought from England, those at each mile having the initial P on one side and B on the other, and the five-mile stones having the arms of Baltimore on one side and those of William Penn on the other.

The term "Mason and Dixon's line" was used by John Randolph in the debates on slavery, before the admission of Missouri, as figurative of the division of the two systems of labor. It became popular as phrase to denote the border line between the free and slave states, and was used in that sense up to the civil war.—Boston Globe.

Strike of Cotton Operatives.

London, Aug. 19.—Nearly all cotton factories in Lancashire closed down for an indefinite period today in consequence of the strike of the operatives. There are between sixty and seventy thousand operatives employed in the mills of Lancashire and nearly all of them stopped work at noon. They demand an increase of wages amounting to five per cent and, so far, only few of the mill owners have expressed their willingness to grant the demand. There will be another conference between representatives of the strikers and the mill owners and if no settlement of the differences is reached, there will not be a spindle or loom working by next Monday.

Trying to Smash Records.

Cape May, N. J., Aug. 19.—Several hundred automobile enthusiasts have arrived here to witness the attempt which Walter Christie intends to make this afternoon to break the world's automobile speed record for one kilometer and one mile. On July 30 Mr. Christie, tipped by Sam Butler, secretary of the Automobile Club of America, reduced the American kilometer record by making it in his 129 horse power automobile in 25 seconds flat. He is confident of his ability to lower this record and also that for the mile, and the experiment will be watched with great interest.

Agonizing Burns.

Are instantly relieved and perfectly healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. C. Rivenbark, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., writes: "I burnt my knee dreadfully; that it blistered all over. Bucklen's Arnica Salve stopped the pain, and healed it without a scar." Also heals all wounds and sores. 25c at J. C. Perry's, Drug gist, Salem, Oregon.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

On and after the first of September the price of gas will be reduced to \$2.00 per thousand feet for all purposes. Citizens' Light & Traction Co., 44-1st Salem, Oregon.

Circus Day

Salem will be crowded with people. They will all have money to spend. The way to reach those people and get a piece of their money is by calling on

ELLIOTT THE JOB PRINTER

He has some money making propositions for you Phone: Main 2863 217 South Commercial St.

AMERICA'S GREAT HEN

According to the Chicago Chronicle, "there are more than twice as many eggs eaten in the United States now than there were ten years ago. The count of the year's laying for 1904 shows 1,939,728,779 dozen. And this is exclusive of eggs which are produced outside the farms—a crop which is conservatively estimated to be about 5 per cent of the total number, and which would bring the aggregate in dozens to easily over 2,000,000,000. The value of the farm eggs alone at 30 cents a dozen is \$580,918,633.70. The increase, which is over 75 per cent for the decade, is estimated at a little over 600,000,000 dozen for the last five years. The greatest factor in this increase has been the greater facilities and efficiency of cold storage. Applied in transportation it has worked a great change in business methods. In the early applications of cold storage eggs were stored only as a last resort. There was no selection with cold storage in view and inferior goods were often stored, bringing the method under suspicion. Losses followed; and it was seen that the first consideration of successful cold storage was a judicious selection of products. When this was learned thoroughly cold storage made rapid bounds as a factor in egg raising. "It is estimated that 4,000,000 cases, each containing thirty dozen eggs, were stored over last winter in the cold-storage warehouses of the United States. The space for eggs was estimated at over 375,000,000 cubic feet and was 750 per cent greater than ten years ago. That these quantities are flooded upon the market when the supply of fresh eggs is cut off, and in such amounts that the price does not become exorbitant, is one of the steps in the regulation of prices in which the cold storage has lately proved the balance wheel. The other is that its demands relieve the producer at a time when he has the most trouble in disposing of his product, and consequently his prices are well sustained. As this has gradually become the situation the egg industry has been taken out of the hands of the wives and daughters of farmers and has become one of the most important of the farm industries. The business has become systematized and organized so closely that under favorable conditions enormous profits, amounting sometimes to 75 and 80 per cent, are realized. The eggs are bargained for and picked up by wagons, which go around for the purpose; they are tested and selected, thus relieving the farmer of all difficulty, and, moreover, the payments are made in cash. The competition which arises also has the effect of keeping up the summer prices, so that the farmer finds it worth while to pay closer attention to the breeds of fowl which lay steadily and is killing off the undesirable breeds. That this attention to the scientific side is becoming more general is shown by the fact that the last census reported the number of dozens of eggs per chicken at a little more than five and one-half, while ten years ago the average United States hen produced but a little over three dozen eggs annually. "These conditions have also had results in a more steady demand during the year, which brings to light another reason for increasing consumption. This is the introduction of European cooking, which is not only applied to the American cuisine in general, but is noticeably used upon eggs in particular. Also is included the apparently irrelevant fact that the habit of making attractiveness a chief feature of dishes served upon American tables is more and more observed. It is not too much to say that the person who has in any sense a varied diet does not eat a meal in which eggs do not appear in some form or other. A decade or

EVERY 600 MINUTES OR 3600 SECONDS

In every week day we are offering to the public the best bargains to be found in the city, in satisfactory, up-to-date

SHOES

For Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys

No better values can be found than we give, for we are

Practical Shoe Men

and know just what to buy for our trade, and we make the prices consistent with the grade of goods sold.

"The Shoe Store of Styles and Values"

E. L. IRVIN & CO THE PRACTICAL SHOE MEN.

326 State St REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

two ago they were known as a breakfast dish only. Now they are put forward as entrees, entremets and pieces de resistance, in which form they appear at luncheon and even for dinner. The growth of vegetarianism has also raised the egg to a popular place as a dinner dish.

"In the United States little is taken into account except hens' eggs. The English habit of considering the plover's egg a delicacy has never been adopted by Americans. In Virginia gulls' eggs are commonly eaten, and in Texas the eggs of terns and herons are gathered along the coast. Turtle's eggs are highly prized in countries where they are abundant, and although once commonly eaten in America, they are now seldom offered. The scarcity of goose and duck eggs is becoming more and more marked. The number of turkeys, ducks and geese reported from all parts of the country has decreased on an average of 20 per cent, except in the West, where large ranges are the rule."

The Earth's Center.

One of the particularly interesting problems which have for several hundred years exercised the speculative ingenuity of philosophers, geologists and mining engineers, with as yet, it must be confessed, somewhat barren results, is a means of discovering the condition of the interior of our terrestrial globe. The comparatively simple device of falling in at one or the other pole, elaborated by several writers of fiction, is not practically available now, because no one has succeeded in locating these dreams of the Arctic explorer. If Mr. Peary does hunt down the North pole, and there is a hole there, the problem will, of course, be solved, but pending this achievement a method recently suggested by Charles A. Parson, inventor of the modern steam turbine, and a well known British engineer, is worthy of attention. It consists simply in cutting a hole through the earth's crust. Whether the 12-mile incision which the scheme contemplates, would even pierce the terrestrial skin is uncertain, but it is certain that such a hole would add greatly to our present knowledge of earth anatomy, and might uncover very large and hitherto unsuspected mineral deposits.

At present the deepest shafts down which men can descend are but little

over a mile in length; these and several boreholes in Silesia, Austria, of about the same depth furnish the only sources of actual knowledge regarding deep sub-surface conditions. What would be found at lower levels is largely matter of conjecture.

Thousands of dollars are spent every year in exploring distant countries, hunting for the poles and studying the higher atmosphere, yet there is every reason to suppose that information of far greater value, commercial and practical as well as scientific would be obtained by systematic exploration of the interior regions of the earth.

Regarding the engineering possibilities of such an enterprise there are no insurmountable obstacles.—New York Globe.

Rheumatism

Does not let go of you when you apply lotions or liniments. It simply loosens its hold for a while. Why? Because to get rid of it you must correct the acid condition of the blood on which it depends. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands.

Forest Grove will have a new Congregational church parsonage, which will cost \$2450.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CANTORIA.

CRAWFORD PEACHES FOR CANNING

Now is the time to put up your peaches, and we have the best in the market.

A. L. Harvey PHONE 1981 Cor. Court and High Sts.

Excursion! Seaside Excursion

ON THE Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, Sunday, Aug. 20.

The seaside season is drawing to a close, and all should take advantage of the opportunity to make a visit to that popular seaside resort, Newport. Many attractions are provided for visitors, including fishing, surf-bathing, visiting the lighthouse and the "Lorens," picking water against the crew on the bay. The low \$3.00 rate from Salem is good going on Saturday or Sunday excursion train, and for return Sunday evening or Monday morning. Excursion train leaves Albany at 7:30. Leave Newport at 5:30. Five hours of fun and pleasure. Fare from Albany \$1.50 round trip. It may be your last chance. You'll have to hurry.

A Savings Bank Account

Is an excellent means to accumulate money. A small part of one's income deposited regularly will amount to a large sum in a few years. For those who have idle funds, it affords an investment that is safe, profitable and convertible into cash when wanted.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR OR MORE

Savings Department CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK