

BY HOFER BROS., Publishers and Proprietors.



A WORD TO THE DEFEATED.

Defeated aspirants for political office should not take their defeat too much to heart.

If they stood for truth and principle, they need not mourn BECAUSE IN THE LONG RUN RIGHT WILL WIN.

Truth and principle need man's success. The successful man needs truth and principle far more than they need him.

Individuals are only strong and efficient for good work when they stand for and reflect truth and principle.

MAN IS BUT A MEDIUM FOR GOOD RESULTS, A CHANNEL FOR THE CURRENTS OF PROGRESS.

So far as any defeated man has helped carry on a campaign that promotes good government, so far as he has been a factor in establishing a better political system, he has been a public factor.

The processes that have to be taken in the evolution of a political system must all be worked out by human agencies, and the defeated play as important a part as the successful.

Realizing that all consciousness and intelligence come from one source, as all light and heat come from one central sun in the solar system, THE AGGREGATE INTELLIGENCE IS THE SUPREME WILL IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

All who assist in giving this intelligence free expression in elections are doing God's work.

All who accept these verdicts as the consensus of general intelligence are doing God's bidding.

SO THE MAN WHO IS DEFEATED IN A FAIRLY CONDUCTED POLITICAL CAMPAIGN HAS NO CAUSE TO BEWAIL THE RESULT.

Leave all such results to truth and principle, and go on smilingly to the next task.

There are other duties to perform, other tasks before us, other problems to solve.

The world needs the man and woman of true heart, clear brain, and ready and willing hands in politics, as in every other walk of life.

FOR SUCH THERE IS NO DEFEAT There are only larger opportunities to profit by the experiences of the past.

"Go bury thy sorrow, the world has its share."

REMEMBER THE ANIMALS.

The Salem relief committee deserves commendation for remembering to send provender to San Francisco to the starving horses.

IN TIMES OF CALAMITY THESE TRUE AND LOYAL FRIENDS OF MAN ARE OFTEN NEGLECTED.

It was an act of true humanity to send several carloads of feed to the unfortunate horses in the ruined city.

The horses, cows, dogs and cats and other domestic animals, without which this world would be dreary, are not enough protected against fire.

Many have read the account of a building at San Francisco saving a baby's life by carrying it out of a burning building.

Others read how a cur dog swam three miles across the bay to follow some refugees.

What lessons of unselfishness and devotion are to be gained from such incidents at times WHEN TOO OFTEN SORDID MORTALS ABANDON THOSE THEY LOVE TO SAVE THEMSELVES.

When there is a fire or other calamity we should never forget the other animals.

The first lesson a man learns when he enrolls in the school which qualifies for success is to put by a part of his earnings every week.

The truest friend in the times of adversity is the bank account, and the surest foundation upon which to build a fortune, is the accumulated savings of months and years.

The habit of putting away money is reflex in its action. The money in itself is a valuable accessory, and the quality of mind and character developed through this habit makes for ultimate success.

Deposit your savings with us.

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BACK FROM THE WRECK OF A CITY

Salem Banker Tells His Experience in Viewing the Ruins of the Queen City by the Golden Gate

Colonel L. K. Page, president of the Salem State Bank, who returned yesterday from his week's visit spent in San Francisco, has had some thrilling experiences to relate to his many friends. After getting off the train at Salem he could hardly get home for breakfast on account of so many friends stopping him to learn the news. He was accompanied on the trip by Mr. Rogers, and together they visited the city every day. They secured hotel accommodations at Oakland and from there, with a military pass from General Funston and Governor Pardee, they had free access in the city. Col. Page found that his brother and sister were safe and that they had lost everything. He located his brother's place of business and found his office safe, but no trace of either brother or sister. He placed a placard upon the safe telling where he could be found, hoping thus to supply them with whatever they needed, but it was of no avail, for they were probably among the hundreds of thousands in the camps of the refugees.

Col. Page says he never saw so much distress in all his army experiences as upon this occasion. While he had seen many more dead after a battle, no such terrible results followed as were here apparent. In the army, everybody is prepared for disaster, and there are no women to be considered, but, in San Francisco after the earthquake, and throughout the days of fire and devastation, he saw more misery than it was ever before his fate to witness.

He says he never before saw such generosity displayed, such good nature such devotion to friends and kin, as upon this trip. To start with, their hotel landlord at Oakland would not accept more than the customary rates, and no one in the business world of that city seemed to make an effort to profit by the disaster. In San Francisco, under martial law, nothing could be bought or sold, and as long as people were obedient to orders they were given all the provisions that could be had. Residents who had been through the earthquake were at first very much dazed and easily lost their heads. They could give little information about anything, and it was proven that people from the outside kept their heads much better and became the more useful. Oakland was badly shaken and knocked to pieces but, of course, did not suffer from fire, and as a result is proving a great friend to the needy.

Col. Page and Mr. Rogers started out every morning to see and help what they could. The colonel admits that Rogers was a better traveler than he but says that by the time they had walked their regulation 15 to 20 miles per day, they were both ready for bed when night came. Everybody was ordered to put up for the night by 9:30, excepting those holding passes, and they were only too glad to retire.

These gentlemen saw the burning of the entire north half of the city and they worked their way through the debris from street to street until they were thoroughly familiar with the scene. While on Nob hill the first day they saw many blocks burning. In many instances the bodies were consumed. In other instances they were charred beyond recognition and were found in smoldering masses where the fire had scathed them, and the victims had evidently died from suffocation. The smell of burning flesh all over the city is rank, and in no part can the people get away from it.

Colonel Page says it is the greatest holocaust and disaster for centuries, and that owing to the loyalty of California and their newspapers the world will never know anywhere near the extent of the disaster. Many people escaped without sufficient clothing and then, as they were huddled together, by the hundreds of thousands, the cold rains came and caused intense suffering for all. Women and children were, of course, the greatest sufferers.

It was no uncommon sight to see strong men weeping and wailing in the greatest distress. In one instance where a lot of firemen were dug out the body of a favorite worker was among them, and a friend came to a rich man and asked him "For God's sake to do something for Johnny." The former millionaire broke down and said there was nothing too good for Johnny, but neither a pocket full of greenbacks nor a check would help matters, and the body of the faithful man was taken away and buried with the other unidentified. This was only one of hundreds of similar scenes which were certainly heartrending and Messrs. Page and Rogers confess to their friends that each at times had his feelings wholly overcome, and quietly shed a tear for relief.

The heat was so intense as to, in some instances, cause the heavy eight inch steel rails of the car tracks to snap and curl up like wires. In other places where there was no heat, but presumably as a result of the earthquake, railroad tracks bulged up and were thrown entirely out of shape. Walking up Market street for a few blocks one side of the street would be caved in, as it were, and lowered several feet. Farther up, the other side showed depressions, and then in some places the pavements were thrown up into mounds, as a result of the shake. Of course the old buildings, built of ordinary brick or stone, suffered the most, and were entirely demolished. Fine granite structures were destroyed by the heat, immense blocks bursting and breaking up. All marble and onyx statues were reduced to lime. The material showing the greatest resistance, both to the flames and the shock of the quake, were buildings of steel girdings and structures of cement; proving that these materials or combinations of the same, are the most desirable for city structures. The pioneer stone from Yaquina Bay in the Call building was somewhat chipped, but did not fare as badly as the granite walls. Colonel Page and Mr. Rogers had numerous experiences at working. It was a rule of the militia to allow no one to climb over the debris in the streets. When people came along to where the street was blockaded, they were obliged to stop and work for an hour and a half before they could pass; but until an opening was made there was no permit for anyone to go by. The assistant postmaster of the city was caught four times in one day, and compelled to work six hours. After that he was smart enough to prove his identity as a government employe. The assistant superintendent of the mint was also pressed into service; so the home men did not feel badly when they were obliged to take a hand at the brick pile. The colonel, being familiar with martial law, enjoyed many privileges that he could not otherwise have had, and this enabled them to escape some hardships. They visited Golden Gate park frequently and rendered considerable relief and assistance among the refugees, always taking up some little luxuries for the women and children such as they could carry. They usually obtained their dinner in the city, the same as the others, and all fared alike. The first day the distribution of relief was in a chaotic state, and much was wasted. Bread wagons were driven through the streets and a loaf was thrown to every person who wanted it, just as they would throw it to swine, but the next day people were compelled to line up. Until now this work is very thoroughly organized and supplies are furnished everybody in a very systematic way.

In the Elks' camp there were five millionaires taking charity with the others, who, the day before, could have written checks and had them cashed for vast amounts, and such men will no doubt come again to the front; but at present there is no distinction made. The two Salem men one day shared their can of peaches with a railroad magnate, who seemed duly grateful for something. There are now more provisions on hand than there is any use for, but horse feed is in great demand. The worst thing to contend with for several weeks will be the sanitary condition of the city. With no means for removing the filth and living in the most primitive manner, is a very difficult condition to overcome. The railroad companies, and especially the Southern Pacific, are doing magnificent work in taking the people away, and thus relieving the situation. Thousands rush for the trains every day, and Colonel Page says the most pathetic scenes he ever witnessed was the

separation of families and friends at the railroad station. The militia would take a squad of people and force them into a train. If part of a family or a child or parent were separated from the rest, it made no difference. All distinctions, affections and feelings were annihilated. The militia used no discretion and thus caused much additional suffering.

The street car system was practically ruined, but is rapidly being rebuilt. In the past no trolley cars were allowed on Market street, on account of other franchises; but now, under martial rule, the trolley company is building its line up the street. Hundreds of street cars were burned, and the company is short of facilities and materials to work with, but they are putting cars in operation as rapidly as possible. These are used in the transportation of people and food, and whatever is considered most necessary, but no charge is made for anything. Teams and automobiles are forced into service wherever found, and compelled to do such work as seems most essential for the cleaning up of the city. The military companies are clearing the streets and sidewalks as rapidly as possible, with impressed labor, and thus enabling future building and improvements. The regular soldiers are rendering excellent service everywhere. They execute their orders with discretion and have done no harm, while it is believed that the militia have done much useless shooting. These home guards do not know how to use discretion, and carry out orders too hastily. It is said they have shot people for very slight offenses, which the regulars would have overlooked.

The dynamiting of buildings to stop the fire and clear away the debris is all done under the direction of the regular soldiers. This work has caused considerable additional damage. For instance, the postoffice buildings and the mint, which were intact, have had all the windows shattered out of them. These buildings are heavily guarded to protect the immense wealth within them.

Another of the heartrending scenes was witnessed in the residence portion, as families by the hundreds were fleeing from the flames, and many left their homes with their goods, and after going a few blocks put them down. Then they would be driven further and further, from block to block, and street to street, thus fleeing with their all. They would become exhausted and lose everything. Many of these later found their own homes unburned, but it was too late to recover their goods. Many of these people would fall asleep from sheer exhaustion, with the flames creeping upon them. They would manage to arouse long enough to move along another block, then sleep some more. In these places women and children were again the greatest sufferers.

Many sightseers started in gathering souvenirs, but this, of course, was forbidden. When one would ask the soldiers, "May we go this way?" the reply would be, "Yes, but keep the middle of the road, and don't pick up anything." Here is where the military was obliged to use great discretion, to discriminate between relief hunters and looters, so perhaps not expected from the soldiers, but humanity asserted itself and saved many innocent persons, who would otherwise have been shot by the militia.

Colonel Page says he would not have missed this trip for \$1000, but that he would not repeat it for \$10,000, and that the formidable enterprise and the true western spirit will assert itself, and San Francisco will be rebuilt, a greater city than ever. He predicts many unforeseen emergencies will arise which will make the work doubly burdensome and expensive. If San Francisco is rebuilt, as many of its leading citizens say it will be, it will be the most modern city in the world. Great uncertainty still prevails in the city, and the intense fear of the

people is something terrible. The vast throng seems to be of the opinion that the city will be sunk, or in some way annihilated, and every explosion from dynamite renews their fears. When the night tremor was felt last Wednesday morning thousands thought the end was surely coming. Page and Rogers are both happy to be back in this land of safety and enjoy their home comforts as they never did before.

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Salem State Bank L. K. PAGE, President E. W. HAZARD, Cashier

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