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INCREASE IN LUMBER CUT AND WHY

Washington, Sept. 3.—Figures of the lumber cut in 1907 compiled by the Bureau of the Census and the Forset Service showed the largest total ever reported in the United States, exceeding by over seven per cent the cut reported for 1906, until the record year. This does not necessarily show a larger actual cut than in 1906, for the returns obtained last year were more complete than ever before. The figures themselves disclose some interesting facts.

In 1907, 25,850 mills made returns, and their production was over 40 billion feet of lumber. This is believed to include 95 per cent of the actual cut. In 1906, 22,398 mills reported about 37½ billion feet. Since according to these figures nearly 29 per cent more mills reported last year than the year before, while the increase in production was only a little over seven per cent, it might be thought that the amount actually manufactured must have been greater in the earlier year. This, however, would be a too hasty inference, for it is almost wholly among mills of small individual output that the gain in the number of establishments reporting has been made.

A classification of the returns by states and regions throws additional light on the situation. Individual changes, as, for example, the remarkable rise of Texas from eighth to third place among the lumber-producing states, are doubtless accounted for primarily by the greater accuracy of the 1907 figures; but in the majority of cases the advances and declines can be traced to specific influences.

Before the year closed the general business depression was severely felt in the lumber industry. It was not, however, the most important cause of a falling off in the production of the year where a falling off occurred. For decline in production took place only in certain regions. The south is the region of greatest activity in lumber production, and yellow pine the most important wood, forming 33 per cent of the entire cut of the country. The cut of yellow pine reported shows an increase of 13 per cent over that of 1906. In the early part of the year many of the southern mills cut so heavily that, in spite of the curtailed output which followed the business disturbance later, the total was greater than ever before. But in both the Lake states and the northwest a smaller cut was reported than for 1906, though the number of mills reporting increased.

In the Lake states the falling off evidenced the waning supply of white pine, Michigan, which for many years led all the states in lumber production, and then gave way to Wisconsin, sank in 1907 from fourth to seventh place, while Wisconsin went from third to fifth, Minnesota as late as 1905 held fourth place. Last year it went from seventh to ninth. It was not until the latter '90s that the south displaced this group of states as the most important source of lumber supply. Since southern pine is abundant in all the Atlantic coast states from the Carolinas to Texas, the region as a whole will doubtless maintain its leading position for some years, in spite of the fact that as the present rate the bulk of the timber will be gone in another decade; but in totals of production by individual states the leadership has since 1905 been held by Washington.

The figures of production show that during 1907 Washington fell off very decidedly from its huge cut of 1906, while its sister state, Oregon, is credited with a slight increase in its total. In the early part of the year Washington suffered from a car shortage, and at the end the combined effects of business disturbance and higher freight rates had brought the industry almost to paralysis. Oregon kept up its cut because of its larger proportion of coastwise and foreign trade. These two states together produced more lumber than any other two states in the Union.

It is a striking fact that though lumber prices have been steadily going up during the last half century, the per capita consumption of lumber has also been going up. In 1850, according to the best figures obtainable, the average consumption to each person in the country was 250 feet, in 1900, 460 feet, and in 1907, 480 feet. This illustrates what has been found true the world over—that with industrial progress the demand for wood becomes greater and greater.

Hearst Begins Campaign.

(United Press Lensed Wire.)

Stockton, Cal., Sept. 3.—The platform that is to be adopted by the Democratic state convention which meets here today, and which will probably be the last nominating state convention in California will contain a plank directing unequivocally against the removal of the state capital from Sacramento to Berkeley. Although the platform has been drawn up but roughly, this plank was decided upon at a meeting of the leaders today and will be endorsed by the delegates unanimously. It is understood that the delegates from Alameda county will not oppose the plank. The capital removal question was sidestepped by the Republicans at Oakland two weeks ago, and the Democrats hope to poll a large vote in the Sacramento valley as the result of this plank.

The Denver platform and the national ticket is strongly endorsed.

The planks of which special mention is made follow:

The condemnation of the proposed scheme allowing Japanese to become naturalized, with an emphatic demand for stricter laws against the immigration of Orientals.

The reiteration of the banking law plan of William J. Bryan.

A plank condemning Republican extravagance in past sessions of the legislature and recommending a constitutional amendment limiting the amount of money that can be expended at one session.

The abolition of the state railroad commission.

The abolition of the poll tax.

There are two subjects on which the Democrats are not yet agreed for their platform. One is the suffrage question and the other is the proposed constitutional amendment changing the system of taxation in the state. It is probable that the platform will contain no mention of the suffragettes' demands although some of the Democrats favor submitting the question of equal suffrage to the people once more.

On the taxation plan, San Francisco and Los Angeles are reported to be opposed to Professor Phlen's new plan as they would have to pay more taxes under the new scheme of taxing public service corporations than they do now. It seems probable today that the delegates from the country districts will carry a plank endorsing the new amendment however.

Troublesome complications in the campaign.

The Taft men call attention to the fact that Foraker, in his speech, said:

"I am for Taft," while Taft, in his remarks, did not say that he was for Foraker or anyone else, as a matter of fact.

The supposed surrender of Foraker is the talk of the campaign here today except when Taft is present. He has refused consistently to discuss the incident in any way.

Taft went fishing again today and on Monday will go to Sandusky to make his Labor day address.

TWO-CENT RATE CURE WENT WRONG

Chicago, Sept. 3.—The 2-cent-a-mile law in Illinois worked out badly for at least one railroad, though it stimulated travel enormously, the increase shown by the Chicago & Alton for 1907 being 12 per cent, 366,766 more passengers carried. The railroads, of course, opposed the law vigorously, but vainly, declaring it would prove a hardship to them, but the answer generally was: "Your traffic will increase so much that you will make money by the reduction." Theory was disproved by fact, it seems. The figures compiled by the Alton in getting at the result of the "2-cent-law" are interesting; the average passenger rate per mile for local and through business was reduced from \$0.0206 to \$0.0185, which explained a reduction of \$208,783 in the net earnings. It is the opinion of railway officials that 2-cent fares have come to stay and they hope now to increase travel and decrease expenses, so that passenger business will become a profitable branch of railroading, instead of a "necessary evil." In the more sparsely settled states, even, it has been proposed that passenger fares be reduced, but that was during the heat of the argument concerning the authority properly delegated to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of rates, which resulted in the Hepburn bill. The effect of that bill, it is now known, was more beneficial to the railroads than to the shippers, as passes and rebates were effectually stopped. This is peculiarly interesting, in view of the uproar made by the railroads concerning that bill, and the dire predictions of their executives made. The predictions served to scare investors and bring about conditions more expensive to the roads than they said the law would be. One effect has been a general and liberal increase in railway taxation in different states, which in many cases is regarded as more retaliatory than just. The railway tax commissioners will find their hands full for the next ten years.

BIG SPACE FOR CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

Chicago, Sept. 3.—The various national campaign headquarters—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Socialist—are by no means running full blast yet. The entire floor in the Harvester building, taken by the Republican national committee, is comparatively vacant and lonesome; and the same is true at Democratic headquarters one block away, in the Auditorium Annex. The \$600,000 card index of the voters of the nation, proposed by Secretary Hayward, still is being "considered" at Republican headquarters, and if funds permit it, it will be the most unique thing of its kind ever produced. Every voter of the land, according to the plan, would be recorded on a card in a vast file. Meanwhile the agents for office filing cabinets camp daily in the reception room waiting. The Democrats have no such problem before them, the main interest centering now in the returns from the various subscription papers that are out. At Prohibition headquarters Chairman Jones is vehemently "denouncing" and flooding the country with "scathing arraignments" and "bitter criticisms," issuing from time to time the first of the "predictions" with which the next three months of campaigning will be freckled. The national headquarters are attracting politicians from the various states from all parts of the country, and the processions of callers, particularly at Republican headquarters, is an interesting assortment, men of the south following upon the heels of those evidently of northern states; men from Maine sitting side by side in the anterooms with men from the west.

Grand Opera House

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Greatest Contra-Tenor.

RICHARD J. JOSE

Dearest singer the world ever known.—Chicago Inter-

esting by his own select comedy and the hilarious comedy

"Don't Tell My Wife"

Box, \$1.00 75c, 50c, 25c.

On sale at box office Saturday 10 a. m. No telephone orders accepted before 10 a. m.

the public schools or some private school, until he has reached the age of 14. Then he may go to work, but he is not allowed to drop school completely. He is compelled by law to keep at his books for two to three years more in continuation schools. These schools hold their sessions in afternoons, evenings, and on Sundays, at any time, in fact, that the working children can attend them. In some parts of Germany anyone employing children eligible to attend the continuation schools must arrange the working hours so that the pupil may attend the classes for from seven to ten hours a week. The work done in these schools is highly practical and adapted to the trade that the pupil intends to follow. Three subjects are taught, one of them always being the mother tongue. Just what changes will be made in the Chicago system is as yet uncertain, as conditions here are so different from those abroad, but some experiments in the way of continuation courses may be made this year. The question of segregating children for vocations and adopting the German industrial school system will also come up for action by the board of education, but nothing definite will probably be accomplished in that line this year.

Sankey Hymns.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—The memorial to Ira D. Sankey at Moody church was unique in many respects and grew more impressive in its solemnity as each hymn was sung, the climax being the singing, without accompaniment, of perhaps the best known of the Sankey hymns: "We shall know each other better when the mists have rolled away." Moody and Sankey gospel hymns have been sung from one end of this country to the other for many years in the big churches of the cities and in the little white churches of the frontier, until none has become better known than Sankey's. Many of the more familiar ones were sung, including "Am I a Soldier of the Cross," "God Will Take Care of You," and "The Lord's Our Rock, a Shelter in the Time of Storm." It is not generally known that Sankey's early training was for civil engineering and architecture, in which he was engaged for several years before his interest in music and the number of his compositions warranted abandoning engineering for singing and the publishing of music. In late years Sankey visited the Holy Land and wrote several articles about it. Of course, his life-long connection with Moody was the force which switched him from engineering to gospel singing and the publishing of gospel songs. For this reason the memorial in the Moody church had uncommon significance.

CALIFORNIA PIONEERS MEET AT CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Surviving "49-ers," argonauts in the stampede 59 years ago to California, are to be guests of honor at a dinner September 12, under the auspices of the California society of Chicago, and the preparations promise realism, even to a prairie schooner. In fact, the handful of men who crossed the plains or rounded Cape Horn are to be conveyed from their hotel to the banquet in a prairie schooner, with banners, as of old, proclaiming "Off to the Gold Fields of California," taking the risks of thirst, famine, and savage street cars, as the same men dared hardships and Indians to go to the primitive "Frisco." Now the wealth of the 1,500,000 people of California is over three billion dollars, railroads alone having an investment in the state of \$250,694,000, as compared with Illinois, where \$805,057,000 is the total railroad investment, including the greatest railway center in the world, at Chicago. In the 'Frisco of today, the bank deposits are 2 per cent of the deposits in all the banks of the United States, except Pittsburg. The city built by the Argonauts of '49 and later, has grown until its bank clearings were in 1907 over \$2,000,000; those of other cities of its class being Kansas City, \$1,649,375.013; Minneapolis, \$1,158,462,150; Cincinnati, \$1,361,879,950; Baltimore, \$1,472,911,207; New Orleans, \$956,538,295; Pittsburg, \$2,743,570,484; Cleveland, \$897,170,784; Detroit, \$711,610,404.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills

Pills are for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains, inflammation of the bladder and all other annoyances due to weak kidneys. They are sold by all druggists.

The time is at hand for the annual race between corn and frost.

Kodol will, without doubt, make your stomach strong and will almost instantly relieve you of all the symptoms of indigestion. Get a bottle of it to day. It is sold here by all druggists.

HOW MAY ADOPT GERMAN TEACHING METHODS

Chicago, Sept. 3.—German method teaching may find a place in our schools as a result of a report to Europe of Edwin G. ... superintendent of schools. ... made an extensive investigation of educational methods in Vienna, Prague, Dresden, and London, and came back ... some of the up-to-date features of old world education. The "continuation schools" of ... came in for especial consideration. These schools take the ... after they have gone to ... he said, "and in their spare ... them the subjects they ... in the particular lines of ... they have chosen. Every child ... to attend school, either

Advice

OUR OPTICAL ADVICE

are prepared to give you advice in this matter, correct advice, saving advice, sight saving advice. We are properly equipped for making thorough and intelligent examinations of the Eye.

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BARR'S JEWELRY STORE

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DeWitt's Carbolyzed Witch Hazel Salve

is the best thing to use for piles. Sold by all druggists.

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Just received a car load of clean vetch seed. Quality fine and price right.

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Plan Cannon's Downfall.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Leaders of the Democratic forces and the labor unions are today all hard at work planning the Waterloo of Uncle Joe Cannon in his campaign for re-election to congress. Labor day has been set for the firing of the first gun. Orators, the best that can be placed in a niche in the tower of the tower to urge the selection of H. C. Bell, Cannon's opponent and admittedly a strong man. He was assistant attorney general under Cleveland.

Speaker Cannon has usually let his friends carry on his campaign for him, but this year, frightened by the strong opposition already shown, he will roll up his sleeves and take the political helm himself.

Anti-Jap Plank.

New York, Sept. 3.—William Randolph Hearst left today for Indianapolis to open the Independence party campaign in the middle west. Prior to his departure he gave out an interview here in which he stated that he does not see how the Democratic party can progress under what he characterizes as its present system of changing principles.

"The Democratic principles change with each campaign," Hearst declared, "and I fail to see how such a system makes for party stability. The Independence will draw equally from the Democratic and Republican parties for its support, in this campaign, and will be the refuge of those who no longer trust in their sincerity."

Bell to Stump Oregon.

Portland, Or., Sept. 3.—Information has just been imparted at Democratic headquarters here that Theodore Bell of California, will stump Oregon for W. J. Bryan and W. J. Kern. According to present plans he will stump the state on Sept. 21, 22 and 23, visiting such cities as Salem, Albany, Eugene, possibly Roseburg and Willamette valley points.

Foraker Surrender.

Middle Bass Island, Sept. 3.—Taft's friends and advisors here today interpret the meeting between the presidential candidate and Senator Foraker at the Toledo celebration last evening as a complete surrender on the part of Foraker.

They say that it means he will make no further efforts to oppose Taft in Ohio and this belief is particularly pleasing to them as the opposition of Foraker was one of the

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Signature of J. C. Wetters