

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

L. HOFER, Ed. and Prop.

An Independent Newspaper Devoted to American Principles and the Progress and Development of All Oregon.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, Salem, Ore.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily, by carrier, per year \$6.00 Per month .50c
Daily, by mail, per year 4.00 Per month .35c
Weekly, by mail, per year 1.00 Six months .50c



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NEWSY STORIES FROM CHICAGO

Chicago, Oct. 1.—With election day only a month away, Republican and Democratic campaign headquarters here show signs of new life and preparations are being made for a whirlwind campaign, which it is hoped will partially make up for the comparative inactivity of the earlier months. At the same time new issues are coming to the front, foremost among which is the movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the country. Political emissaries report that in some of the doubtful congressional districts this issue is the deciding factor in the line up and that the so-called "progressive" candidates are making the most headway, regardless of party. This is said to be particularly true in states where the wasteful exploitation of timber and mineral resources has begun to tell on the visible supply to such an extent that there is danger of exhaustion unless active steps are taken to check the waste, according to figures based on departmental reports at Washington, our annual consumption of lumber is three times the annual growth and the latest official estimate puts the total present timber supply in the United States at less than enough to last for 30 years more, at the present rate of use. Much of this is waste for as many trees are consumed by forest fires each year, due to carelessness and lack of precautions, as are felled for lumber or pulp. These and other facts are being brought out in the campaign speeches and candidates who have pledged themselves to support legislation to stop this public waste state that they find a growing sentiment in their favor by party affiliation. This sentiment is being strengthened all the time by the vigorous campaign which is being waged by the Conservation League of America, the headquarters of which are in this city. Backed by President Roosevelt, and having the active support of both Bryan and Taft, who are honorary officers, this organization is trying to awaken interest in the critical state of the national resources as a result of a hundred years of waste and unscientific methods. One of the latest discoveries of the league is the fact that over a billion cubic feet of natural gas is escaping every day from oil wells, flambans and pipe lines, for lack of the "safest" provisions to save it and turn it to account.

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Spooking has suffered a relapse of public favor for the Chicago schools and the chattering rod is urgently recommended from various quarters as a cure for the rebellious spirit, now rampant because of the war of extermination being waged on fraternities. The president of the school board, through a countryman of Froebel, recently declared for good, old corporal punishment—not too severe, but emphatic and convincing. Two preachers in sermons have approved the plan. Both happened to be Congregationalists. One prescribed "the hand, strap or slipper." The other said: "I think the proper attitude of the parent and good citizen to those boys who were reported as loafing around the front of their 'frat' houses, smoking beer root pipes, would have been to go there and reason with them, and then if they still rebelled I think the next step would have been to find a good elastic barrel stove somewhere and whittle it off at one end until a good hand-hold is secured, and mix with them for a few minutes in a way that would have a tendency to establish parental respect, authority and 'sobriety.'" The advocates of "the hand, strap and slipper" added: "And I would add to that the committee to members of several chapters of the Book of Psalms, which deal with respect and children, for we seem to be trusting on a generation of future anarchists."

Baseball scores were more than coronets and pennant hopes "than Norman blood" (apologies to Tennyson) in Chicago last week during that painful, neck-and-neck race between Chicago and New York in the National, and Chicago and Cleveland in the American league, thousands of staid business men greeting one another during the afternoon by asking "What's the score?" Elevator operators in office buildings conferred earnestly with millionaires as the cages shot up and down, while they both waited for news from the battlefields. Messenger boys were called into much-upholstered sanctuaries to report the latest bulletin and get a quarter. It was a period of tense anxiety which the recent financial flurry was unimportant. Crowds surrounded down-town score boards for hours and rich and poor were fused into true democratic brotherhood by the weight of possible disaster and hope of victory. One Chicago rooster for the White Sox received through the mails a post-card from Detroit to which was pinned a dollar bill—the price of admission to two games. The card was inscribed: "Money to spare I never have; Hard time, they are to blame. But always I give the price to see A good old baseball game."

The new militant mood of the country's fire insurance interests is said will make a meeting of the Fire Underwriters' association of the northwest, in Chicago, October 7, something of a milestone in fire insurance history. "Patience has creased to be a virtue," they say, the import of the remark being best understood by the fact that in nearly every state of the union the fire insurance companies are made the target for one to fifty-seven varieties of proposed legislation, most of it being aimed at any mutual interchange of experience to enable each company to adapt their rates to the comparative hazard of the different classes of property. "Anti-compact" bills, so-called. The fire losses in recent years have been so enormous that the insurance companies have seen wiped out the profits of a score of years, mostly made in the investment of the big sums of money in their hands and not from underwriting, which has not been profitable. A scientific re-adjustment of rates is their goal, that and the enactment of laws establishing the office of fire marshal whose duty it will be to investigate questionable fires and bring incendiaries to punishment, arson having been encouraged in recent years, according to the records, particularly by "valued policy" laws, which exacted the payment of a fixed sum in the case of loss by fire. Fire insurance officials and special agents from a score of states will be present at the conference. The responsibility of the public to the insurance companies and the importance to all business of sound insurance will be subject of discussion.

The dedication of the \$5,000,000 court house of Cook county, October 9—"Chicago Day"—will be made a large, brass band occasion. If all the invitations to civic organizations and clubs should be accepted the 31,420,000 cubic feet of space in the building would not be enough, and an overflow meeting in the streets, for half a mile or so would ensue. As many orators on that occasion will proudly declare, it is the largest county building in the United States, more than twice the size of the one it replaced. Probably no tactless allusions will be made to the fact that the cost was less than half the cost of the other, owing to the exigencies of early day politics and the snail thereof. The caissons under the structure extend 116 feet downward to solid rock, and contain twice as much concrete as would make a bulk as big as the Auditorium tower. Next door, Chicago's dingy city hall is dwindling under the hand of this wrecking gang. Another year and the megaphone man on the "rubberneck wagon" will point to a twin structure beside the court house, as the "new city hall." The county was in much better shape to build a home than was the city, its revenues are not to be sneezed at, being almost \$4,500,000 a year from taxes and over \$1,000,000 a year from the earnings of the fee offices. The regular expenses, however, are in proportion, the salary list totaling over \$2,500,000 a year.

Color photography, for which scientists and artists the world over have groped for 50 years since the old daguerrotype process, proved that it was possible, has been solved under heroic conditions by an American artist, Henry Reval, who has lived for 20 years in the City of Mexico. An exhibit of his work, which the Salamagundi club of New York was instrumental in having brought to this country and which it gave an enthusiastic recognition, has been hung in Thurber's galleries here, an event considered a milestone in the progress of photography. Like many important discoveries, it was made after a grim fight, for Reval's success was in spite of temporary blindness and the resulting poverty. Twenty odd years ago he had made his start in New York, both as a painter and a magazine illustrator. He won some distinction by his Mexican pictures, a fact which took him to Mexico 20 years ago. For several years he painted Mexican subjects and made copies of old master-pieces for the mural paintings of cathedrals and churches. Then an attack of denuge fever left him suddenly practically blind, all the brilliant scene that he revealed in "reproducing blotched out by a seemingly hopeless darkness." After some years of distress, oversight returned enough to enable him to choose his subjects for photography. Reval's new process of color photography may be distinguished as "a painter's method" of combining and using the camera and brush to obtain all the "painter's qualities" of a good picture—color, tone, texture, composition and correct drawing and this new method has commanded the serious attention and admiration of the art world because it required the technical training and skill of the orthodox brush and pencil, the results depending as much upon the ability of the manip-

ulator as the quality of a painting depends upon the skill of the artist.
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TEA
Moneyback means that the tea is good and well worth the money.
Can't mean anything else.
Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's. Best we pay for.
REGULATION PROTECTION AGAINST NIGHT RIDERS
Following are the regulations for public safety passed by the city council at Marray, Ky., the hotbed of the night rider district:
First.—Fire signal: Blowing of whistles and ringing of bells, together with loud calls from those who are awake.
Second.—All those who are able to fight fire on hearing the above

signals will come promptly to the fire.
Third.—If the firing of guns is heard hereafter, all persons will stay in their houses, as this will mean that a fight is on between the state guards and the night riders.
Fourth.—In case of such an invasion the citizen can shoot from his home if he is positive his mark is a night rider and not a citizen or member of the state guards.
Fifth.—These regulations are made necessary for the reason that there is grave danger of some one being killed when promiscuous shooting is allowed.
Sixth.—This being so, from this on those who shoot to give signal will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and will be dealt with accordingly.
Seventh.—Any citizen can ring any bell or blow any whistle to arouse the people, but not fire any gun to give an alarm.
Eighth.—In view of recent fires it has become necessary to enforce the ordinance now in existence requiring all persons found on the streets after 11 o'clock to give an account of themselves to those on guard.
Ninth.—Keep in mind that these regulations are for the good of the public, so that we may understand each other and make less the danger to life and property.

Kemp's Balsam is a safe cough cure, for it contains nothing that can harm you. It is the best cough cure but costs no more than any other kind. All druggists sell it.
It is easy to laugh at misfortune until you get personal introduction, when it begins to appear something of an impertinence.
Don't take cold, but if you do, don't fall to take Kemp's Balsam to prevent serious consequences. Nothing else is so valuable in treating coughs and colds.

PORTLAND MARKETS
Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.
Portland, Or., Sept. 29.—Barley, feed, \$26 per ton; rolled \$27.50 @ \$28.50; brewing \$26.50.
Oat—No. 1 white, \$31 @ \$31.50 per ton; gray, \$30 @ \$30.50.
Wheat—Track prices: Club, 89c per bushel; fancy-old, 92c; Turkey red, 92c; hfe, 89c; bluestem, 93c; valley, 91c.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$26.50 per ton; middlings, \$33; shorts, country \$31; city, \$30; U. S. mill chop, \$22.
Hay—Timothy, Willamette valley \$14 per ton; Willamette valley, ordinary, \$11; eastern Oregon, \$16.50; mixed, \$13; clover, \$9; alfalfa, \$11; alfalfa meal, \$20.
Vegetables and Fruit.
Fresh fruit—Apples, new, 60c @ \$1.50 per box; peaches, 40 @ 80c per box; pears, 75c @ \$1 per box; plums 50c @ \$1 per box; grapes, .40c @ \$1.25 per crate; Wordens, 20 @ 22c; per basket; buckberries, 8 @ 10c; Concord, 20 @ 22c; box; ground cherries, 75c per box.
Dairy and Country Produce.
Butter—Etra, 32 1/2 @ 34c per lb.; fancy, 30 @ 32 1/2c; store, 18c.
Eggs—Oregon extra, 31 @ 32c; frats, 27 @ 30c; seconds, 23 @ 26c; Eastern, 25 @ 28c per dozen.
Poultry — Fancy hens, 14c; spring, 14 1/2 @ 15c; ducks, old, 12 @ 12 1/2c; spring, 14 @ 15c; geese, old, 9c; young, 10 @ 11c; turkeys, old, 17 @ 18c; young, 20c.
Cheese—Fancy cream twins, 14 1/2 @ 15c per lb.; full cream triplets, 14 1/2 @ 15c; full cream Young America, 15 1/2 @ 16c.
Veal—Extra, 9c per pound; ordinary, 7 @ 7 1/2c; heavy, 5c.
Pork—Fancy, 8 1/2c per lb.; ordinary, 6c; large, 5c.
Miscellaneous.
Hops—Oregon, 1908, 7 @ 8c per lb.; 1907, 2 1/2 @ 4c; 1906, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, average; best, 10 @ 16 1/2c per lb., according to shrinkage; valley, 15 @ 15 1/2c.
Mohair—Choice, 18 @ 18 1/2c per lb.
Hides—Dry hides, No. 1, 14 @ 15c per lb.; dry kip, No. 1, 13c lb.; dry calfskins, 16c lb.; salted hides, 7 @ 8c lb.; salted calfskins, 12 @ 13c lb.; green, 1c less.

SALEM MARKET.
Local Wholesale Market.
Eggs—20c.
Butter—Creamery 34c.
Cows—\$3 @ 3.50.
Hens—10c; young chickens, 11c.
Local wheat—86c.
Oats—40c.
Barley—\$22.50.
Flour—Hard wheat, \$5; valley, \$4.25.
Hay—Cheat, \$10; clover, \$9 per ton; timothy, \$11 @ 12.
Onions—\$1.25 cwt.
Hops—1907 crop, 5 @ 6c.
Cascara Bark—2 1/2 @ 3c.
Mohair—18c.
Retail Market.
Oats—\$1.45.
Wheat—\$1.05.
Eggs—35c.
Butter—Country, 30c; creamery, 40c.
Flour—Valley, \$1.25 per sack; hard wheat, \$1.40 @ 1.45.
Bran—90c per sack, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$1.30 per sack.
Livestock.
Stock hogs—\$4.50.
Steers—3 1/2c.
Veal—5 @ 7c.
Tropical Fruits.
Bananas—\$6.50.
Oranges—\$4.00.
Lemons—\$4.50 @ 5.50.
Portland Markets.
Poultry—Hens, 12c; ducks, 12 @ 14c; pigeons, old \$1 per dozen.
Millstuff—Bran, \$26.
Flour—Valley, \$1.20 per sack; hard wheat, \$1.45.

\$25.00
Salem to San Francisco
And Return
Dates of Sale Oct. 2 and 4.
Limit 29 days.
This very, very low rate has been put in effect on account of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, but it is open to the public via the

Southern Pacific Co.
(Lines in Oregon.)
The 29-day limit will give lots of time to take in the sights in San Francisco and "Excursion" down to Los Angeles and Southern California.
For particulars, sleeping car reservations and tickets call on

Gold Dust Flour
Made by THE SYDNEY POWELL COMPANY, Sidney, Oregon. Made for family use.
Ask your grocer for it. Bran and shorts always on hand.
P. B. WALLACE, Agt.
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Proprietor of
THE FASHION STABLES
Cabs and Livery, all Riggs Modern Rubber Tire.
THE BEST ROAST THE FAMILY EVER HAD
Can be obtained from our prime tender and juicy beef, mutton or pork. All our meats are selected from the choicest, and prepared for the table to suit the demands of the fastidious. Our prices are lower for quality than you can find at any place in Salem.
E. C. CROSS.
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HICKORY BARK
Cough Remedy
Wholesome Pure
Coughs, Colds, CROUP
SORE THROAT
THROAT INFLUENZA

A GREAT GERMAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED
The establishment of the first colony of German on the American continent was celebrated in Philadelphia on the 14th of September. It was located in Germantown, which is part of the present city of Philadelphia, and Francis Daniel Pastorius was the master spirit in it.
That was nearly a century before Lexington. England controlled all the settlements of the Atlantic seaboard of the present United States north of Florida. The city of Philadelphia today, however, has more people than there were white residents in the entire western hemisphere—in Canada, the United States, Central and South America—in 1683 when Pastorius and his associates put up their first log cabin on the Seakill.
In those two and a quarter centuries the German element of the population has had a large influence in shaping events on the American continent. Germans took a leading part in the war by which the colonies separated from Great Britain. They were prominent both in the continental congress and in the armies of Washington.
In the entire development of the country since then, in war and peace, they have been conspicuous. Though the language and the system of government were furnished by England in the formative days preceding the separation of 1776, the social forces which molded the life and formed the ideals of the people were, in a large degree, furnished by the non-British elements of the population, and chiefly by the Germans.
The census takers of 1900 found 2,689,000 persons of German birth residing in the United States, and 6,244,000 who had parents born in Germany. They were by far the largest foreign ingredient of the population of the United States, the Irish coming second, but a long way behind. Of the 85,000,000 of inhabitants of the United States in 1908, more than 15,000,000 are of German lineage.
In every walk of life in the United States the German are, and always have been, in places of prominence. In the composite of many strains of blood which make the American of today different from all its ingredients, there are many traces of the influence of the German stock.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

JAPANESE EXPORTS OF MACHINERY
The export of machinery from Japan continues to advance yearly, the total in 1907 (\$1,117,693) showing an increase of \$447,718, or 61 per cent over the preceding year, and of nearly 250 per cent over the average of the last five years.
The bulk consists of cotton gin and printing machines, which go to China, but Japanese workshops are now turning out various other kinds. Many of them may be fairly described as copies, more or less accurate, of foreign models. On the other hand it must be admitted that the Japanese are often very clever in thinking out and executing labor-saving appliances.
In a violin factory at Nagoya, where some 8000 instruments are annually turned out, ranging in price from \$1 to \$60 a piece, there were several simple machines at work, all, it is stated, invented by the proprietor and his employes, while it must be remembered that most of the teaching machinery used in the country is also admittedly of Japanese invention.
I found on a visit to the silk habutae district that machinery was being introduced for the production of habutae that is likely soon to do away largely with the hand method of production now generally used throughout the country. Steam power and water power was being applied to weaving, sizing, drying, bleaching and producing the thread from the cocoon. The first of these machines are imported, usually from Europe, and from these models they design and produce in Japan machinery modified to some extent, and of a cheaper quality, for doing the same kind of work.
There seems to be little doubt that, with the progressive spirit of the Japanese in the introduction and production of machinery hand work in all possible lines will ere long be supplanted by machinery and factory methods. It is clearly evident from the expansion of the export of machinery from Japan to Korea, China and British India, that they will carry on machinery production with some degree of success. Whatever success they achieve I feel convinced will be the result of producing machinery of a lower price and, from our point of view, inferior quality, but especially fitted for the conditions of the Oriental market.—Consular Report.

THE REMARKABLE DECLINE IN BRITISH COMMERCE
The remarkable decline in British trade shown by the board of trade returns for May is likely to accentuate the growing feeling throughout the country in favor of tariff reform.
So great is the headway being made by tariff reform, even among the staunchest liberals, that the government, while loudly professing its adherence to free trade, loses no opportunity of silently adopting tariff reform methods and passing protectionist measures.
Nothing demonstrates more clearly the cause of the rapid growth in unemployment throughout the country than the decline in the value of British manufactured articles exported during the last five months. Compared with the first five months of 1907 they show a fall of no less than \$12,800,000. When it is remembered that, roughly, three-fifths of the value of manufactured goods represent the cost of labor, this falling off means a loss of about \$7,600,000 in wages to British working men.
Those trades which have suffered most and their approximate loss in wages are as follows: Iron and steel, \$1,900,000; cotton, \$1,300,000; wool, \$900,000.
Further indication of the alarming conditions which are arising under free trade is supplied by the declaration of the iron and steel manufacturers that they find it necessary to combine in defense of this trade against foreign competition. It is also the need for economy, due to falling dividends, that is driving the great railway companies into vast cuttings.
Meanwhile, the government, finding that in spite of free trade unemployment is increasing on every side, has been forced to pass measures such as the patents act which have served to illustrate the beneficial effects to protection to the working classes.—Melbourne Leader.

A Paying Investment.
Mr. John White, of 38 Highland Ave., Houlton, Maine, says: "Have been troubled with a cough every winter and spring. Last winter I tried many advertised remedies, but the cough continued until I bought a 50c bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery; before that was half gone, the cough was all gone. This winter the same happy result has followed, a few doses once more banished the annual cough. I am now convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best of all cough and lung remedies." Sold under guarantee at J. C. Perry's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.
If your idle money is not earning interest you are losing a profit that should be yours.
That's the way men with money make more--by making it earn interest.
Yours will earn three per cent, payable semi-annually, if deposited with us.
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CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK