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A VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

THE I. W. Ws. are no doubt a very undesirable class, not so much because they are "Won't Works," as for the reason that they are anarchists in every way except where they demand the protection of the law for themselves. Of course, it is no justification for resorting to anarchy in dealing with anarchists, but at the same time the temptation to give them a taste of what their teachings will result in, is strong. The I. W. Ws. at Coos Bay were anarchists pure and simple. They defied the law. They interfered with business and made themselves a decided and unmitigated nuisance. This became, with their teachings and preachings unbearable, and the law seemed inadequate to meet the case or to deal with it promptly. This does not excuse their deportation, nor does it make the violation of the law by those deporting them right. However, if we had been there, had had our business interfered with, had we heard the laws condemned and the government damned, it is very likely that every one of us would have assisted in accelerating the departure of Dr. Leach and the balance of the gang. You see it makes a great deal of difference whose ox is being gored.

It is probable that these cases will be tried out and—dismissed, for no jury will be found that will convict. Jurymen are human, and are apt to look at the matter not through the spectacles of the law, but from the viewpoint of the men who, sorely tried, took the law into their own hands and removed the cause of the community troubles. Such events are simply revolutions on a small scale, a taking up arms against conditions the law fails to correct. The trouble with this way of getting rid of undesirables is that it simply turns them over to some other community to deal with. It does not cure, or settle anything, simply gives the matter a change of venue. If Dr. Leach is an undesirable citizen in Coos county, he is just as undesirable, though not quite so conspicuous in Multnomah. If he is not wanted in Coos, it is pretty certain that none of the other counties of the state are hungry and thirsting for his presence. If he violated the law in Coos, he should have been tried by law and punished in Coos. However, that matter is settled and the more the matter is stirred now, the worse it will smell. The arrest and trial of the Coos Bay people who took part in the deportation of Dr. Leach, if the matter goes to that length, will amount to nothing. It will be a fiasco from start to finish, and will serve no good purpose. The Coos Bay people undoubtedly violated the law, and if the writer had been there, he would probably have been with the bunch that so fervently told Dr. Leach good-bye, and would be with the gang awaiting the results of the grand jury investigation. From this distance, and not having felt the shoe pinch, we can condemn the act that we would have been a party to had we been a resident of Coos Bay. Anyway the Coos Bay people only gave the I. W. W. gang a sample of the workings of the theories the latter was teaching.

A WISE, JUST AND HUMANE LAW.

COUNTY JUDGE BUSHEY is eminently correct in looking closely after the funds provided for aiding the needy widows of the county, and in seeing that only those entitled to aid get it. We think, though, that he is somewhat rabid in describing the law as that "infernal pension law." He is hardly fair, either, in calling attention to the numerous cases which he says are without merit, and in by implication, at least, classing all applicants as unworthy. There are no doubt applications made for pensions that should be turned down, and it is up to the judge to turn them down. That is part of his duties; but it is also beyond question that there are many cases that are really in need of aid and it was for such as these that the law was passed. With due deference to Judge Bushey's opinion, it is not an infernal law, but a very wise, just and humane one.

More than that it is up to Judge Bushey in a wise discretion to apply the law, and where cases are deserving, to grant such aid as the law provides. It is not for him or any county officer to refuse to carry out any law because that law does not meet with his approval. The legislature provided certain means for the aiding of widows with children, who were in need, and this law requires obedience as much as any other law of the state.

It may be that it is not perfect, most laws are not; but while it is the law it must be obeyed just the same as all others. There are cases in this county as in every other county that requires assistance, and it is up to Judge Bushey, in the exercise of a wise discretion to grant that assistance. We believe he will do this for no matter how much he may believe the law to be a bad one, Judge Bushey is not the man to set himself up as superior to it. He evidently prefers the old law on this subject, but that has nothing to do with the case, for it is no longer the law.

It is all right to economize, and the voters will certainly uphold Judge Bushey in his efforts along that line, but at the same time the county of Marion does not want economy practiced at the expense of needy widows or hungry and ragged children. It may cost a tidy sum to aid such, but there is not a taxpayer that would have economy begin with refusing to aid the unfortunate, helpless and worthy poor. This would be too much like the old democratic idea of economizing in laundry bills.

TAKING THE WIND OUT OF WALL STREET.

THERE ARE FEW finer examples of team work on the part of president and cabinet officer than the one furnished in July by President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo. One of the ailments of the past generation has been the ability of Wall Street to corner capital at critical moments in a manner to squeeze dry the industries of the country, create great or incipient panics, and lick the politicians all at the cost of a single stone. Such a coup as this had been planned for a certain fine morning in July of the present year. To proceed logically and with deadly effect it was arranged for Joseph T. Talbert, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, to throw the initial bomb into the commercial situation in the shape of an Associated Press interview, which was promptly printed, of course, in every daily newspaper of the civilized world—because its purpose was perfectly apparent. In this interview, Mr. Talbert's statements, divested of their diplomatic

verbiage, were a notification to all banks to cease extending credits and begin to force collections. This interview bore date of May 25th. No excuse existed for it, and no excuse was given. But the banks of the country responded, however, unwillingly, purely in self-defense.

The crisis was planned for a certain week in July. As an illustration of how the plan was to work, on a certain day a New York bank had \$20,000,000 of cash in excess of its required reserve. But it suddenly refused to make loans; no security, however gilt-edged, even from its most valued patrons, could coax a dollar from this bank. It simply wasn't loaning money. And all the other big banks on the same day adopted the same policy.

It was the beginning of a well-planned Wall Street panic. Within a week we would have been in its deadly clutch. The season for the moving of crops had arrived, and suddenly the Money Trust had cut off credit. Business paralysis was inevitable, and such was the cold-blooded intent.

And then, upon that same evening, Secretary McAdoo gave to the Associated Press an official statement wherein he offered to loan \$100,000,000 of government money to the small banks in the United States for the purpose of moving crops.

Wall Street gave one single, wild-eyed gasp—and then what happened? The very bank in New York which, on the day previous, had refused to loan a single dollar of its millions of excess deposits, loaned six million dollars before noon! And all the other banks acted with similar intelligence.

What did it all mean? It meant simply that, for the first time in fifty years, Wall Street had found a competitor, an institution which had the money to loan and stood ready to loan it—in other words, the United States government. With a simple "twist of the wrist" it had deprived Wall Street of the power to create a panic. Without an hour's notice it had entered the field as a competitive money-lender and it had more money to loan, and on better terms than Wall Street. Immediately Wall Street's money was valueless, except to be put back into circulation, and that is precisely what happened. No finer act of practical statesmanship has been performed by this or any other government within a quarter century. Neither has the effect been lost upon Wall Street.

We are forced to believe that a good many are still held in line as regular Republicans after the manner selected by Alex Hyslop, of Poacatello. Hyslop who will be well remembered in the Gate City as an earnest free silver advocate, declared after the return of the silver Republicans to the Republican party: "Once I did my own thinking; the result was that I left the Republican party. Then I found that I had got into company with men who preferred to let the Republican organization do their thinking for them and the result is they are nearly all back with that organization. There is nothing left for me to do, and henceforth and forever I vow never to attempt to do any political thinking for myself but to accept whatever the Republican organization may determine to give me."—Boise (Idaho) Capital News.

TO DARKEN HAIR APPLY SAGE TEA

A Few Applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur Brings Back Its Vigor, Color, Gloss and Thickness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant, remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs has disappeared, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant. Local Agent, J. C. Perry.

KICKED ON THE TIPS.

The Waiter Thought the Rule Should Not Work Both Ways.

"My bill at the cabaret restaurant on Broadway was \$25, and when I gave the waiter a tip of a dollar he frowned."

The speaker was a banker from Duluth. He continued warmly: "What are you frowning about? I asked the waiter, 'Isn't that a generous tip for a few minutes work on your part?'"

"In New York," the man answered, "the rule is always to give a tip of 10 per cent. Your bill, sir, called for a \$2.50 tip. So, naturally, I feel a little aggrieved. But it is easy to see, sir, that you are not a New Yorker, and so it can't be expected that you'd know the rules."

"Well, I pocketed the waiter's insult, and the next time I was in that neighborhood I dropped in on him again. This time I was alone, and, not being hungry, I only ate a \$1.15 meal. When it was over I handed the waiter a tip of 11 cents. You ought to have seen his face. It was worse than before."

"It's all right," I assured him. "It's according to the 10 per cent rule that you taught me. If a man's bill is exorbitant that makes no difference, according to the rule. Well, then, when a man's bill is small, it should make no difference, either."

"The waiter glowered at me. He shook the 11 cents in his palm sarcastically. I said, as I rose to go: "And, by jove, it won't make any difference either. If you waiters insist on your 10 per cent for large amounts then you've got to take it for small amounts, too. At least, by jingo, you've got to take it from me. I'm from Duluth, but I know my way about."

The Duluth banker sighed heavily. "But the fact remains," he said, "that ever since that waiter called me down I give 10 per cent on big amounts like a fool and like a fool I give 20 to 30 per cent on small amounts."—Minneapolis Journal.

Let us think what we are going to say before saying what we think.

Advertisement for New Fall Suits and Coats, Trimmings and Hats. Includes prices like \$4.90, \$7.90, \$10.50, \$7.50, \$10.50, \$12.50, 49c, 75c, 98c, \$2.45, and 20,000 Yards of New Silks and Dress Goods.

Advertisement for Chicago Store, Salem Oregon. Features 'SPECIAL' section with prices on kimono, house dresses, and a 'GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES' section with prices like 25c, 35c, 49c, 75c.

Advertisement for Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA SNAP. Includes text: 'For the first time in the history of Salem the people of Marion and Polk counties can secure all kinds of sacks at right prices in this city, instead of spending their time and money in going to Portland.'

Advertisement for Salem Brewery Association. Text: 'Why Drink Water When You Can Get Salem Beer? The Most Popular Beverage on the Pacific Coast. Salem Bottled Beer is brewed in one of the most modern plants on the Pacific Coast.'

Advertisement for LADD & BUSH, Bankers. Text: 'TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES. TRAVELLERS' CHECKS.'

Advertisement for MERITOL RHEUMATISM POWDERS. Text: 'The unusually large sale of this remedy is the best evidence we could offer you to prove its merits. It is made of effective ingredients, and is guaranteed to give permanent relief for rheumatism.'