

## THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY

The Barnes-Taber Company

GRAHAM P. TABER, Editor and Manager.

An Independent Newspaper Devoted to American Principles and the Progress and Development of Salem in Particular and All Oregon in General.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, Salem, Oregon

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

(Invariably in Advance)  
Daily, by Carrier, per year... \$5.20 Per month... 45c  
Daily, by Mail, per year... 4.00 Per month... 35c  
Weekly, by Mail, per year... 1.00 Six months... 50c

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### ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application. "Want" ads and "New Today" ads strictly cash in advance.

The Capital Journal carrier boys are instructed to put the papers on the porch. If the carrier does not do this, misses you, or neglects getting the paper to you on time, kindly phone the circulation manager, as this is the only way we can determine whether or not the carriers are following instructions. Phone Main 82.

### EVENING NEWSPAPER LEADS IN CIRCULATION AND POWER.

THAT THE EVENING newspaper is best from every standpoint is recognized all over the country and especially on the Pacific coast. The fact is so well known that few will argue from the morning newspaper stand point. In discussing recently his purchase of the San Jose, Cal., Herald, and his decision to combine the Morning Times plant with that of the Herald and run an evening newspaper to be called the San Jose Times-Star, E. J. Finerman, who is also owner of the Eugene Guard, said:

"The evening newspaper is daily growing, to surpass the morning papers, both in circulation and in power. Especially is this true because of the great difference of time between New York, Washington and our great news centers and the Pacific coast which makes it possible to publish in the live afternoon papers of this coast of America all the news of the day, on the very day that it happens—you don't have to wait twelve hours or until the next morning for a chronicle of that day's events.

"The morning paper is a relic of the stage coach days, when they sent mail by pony express, and when they set type by hand, and printed on presses that took all night to get out the edition. That's why there were morning papers then. It took all day to gather the news, and then took all night to edit and print it.

"But with presses that print 30,000 papers an hour, with linotype and inter-type machines that set two thousand lines of ordinary newspaper type a day; with leased wire news service putting the events of the day into the offices of the evening papers five minutes after it happens; with the telephone, the telegraph, the fast mail trains and all the many inventions that give speed and service in the editing and printing of a daily paper the people are refusing to wait until next day for that day's news, they want it quick and they are going to the evening papers for it.

"That's why I am changing the Times from a morning to an evening paper—because my experience has proven to me that an evening paper gets closer to the people, is more of a power and is a better advertising medium. Why shouldn't it be? It goes into the home at night when the family is more disposed to read and when the members have more time to consider what they will need for the next day and where they will buy it. The influence of the evening paper on the home is greater than that of the morning paper for the same reason. It goes into the home circle—when the entire family is gathered together and it is passed from one to the other until all, from the eldest to the youngest have read it. On the other hand, take the morning paper—how many of them go down town, out of the home in the pockets of the men of the family? It's the paper that stays in the home that is the most powerful—most powerful for the general good, and most powerful for the advertiser."

### HOW CONGRESS CAME TO THE AID OF TIMBER GRABBERS.

IN THE WESTERN FORESTS log rolling is part of the business of the timber corporations. There they do the job with men, mules and donkey engines. In the national capital logrolling is also part of the business of the timber corporations. There they do the job with money, tools and donkey congressmen. Witness a round, unvarnished tale of facts: Among the railroad corporations which obtained grants of land on the public domain in that period of congressional corruption and thieving following the close of the civil war, was the Oregon and California Railroad company, with lines running south from Portland through the fertile valleys and timbered hills of western Oregon. This corporation was granted two million three hundred and sixty thousand acres, and of that immense area much was covered with the finest timber standing on this continent.

One provision of this grant was peculiar to it. The act of congress stipulated that the Oregon and California Railroad company should sell these lands only to actual settlers, in lots not to exceed 160 acres to each purchaser and at a price not to exceed two dollars and a half an acre. The stipulation was plain and concise. The penalty of violating it was forfeiture of the grant.

The Oregon and California Railroad took over the lands and promptly proceeded to ignore and to violate the stipulations of the grant. It segregated the lands into lots of any size that suited its convenience, and sold these lots at whatever prices it could obtain; and the price was always in excess, and frequently from ten to twenty times in excess, of the figure fixed by congress.

In the year 1908, a joint resolution of the senate and house directed the attorney-general of the United States to bring suit in equity to forfeit the titles of the railroad company, and of those holding by purchase from it, to the lands embraced in the grant. The suit was pressed to trial and the government won.

On August 20, 1912, an act of congress was approved which provides that individuals or corporations claiming by purchase from the Oregon and California Railroad company lands embraced in the original grant, can procure a decree of final forfeiture and re-obtain title to the same land by paying two dollars and a half an acre to the United States.

The usual verbiage and fumadiddle which distinguish statesmen's efforts to write English when travelling in birth with a statute are not absent from the full text of this act, but the essence is as stated.

Having log-rolled this bill through congress, the timber-grabbing corporations have since been as busy as a boy in a preserves pantry, petitioning the federal courts to declare their titles forfeited, and then regaining title by paying to the government \$2.50 an acre for their immensely valuable and illegally obtained tracts of timber. One corporation alone, the C. A. Smith Lumber company, has just obtained in this way in the United States district court in Portland, possession of more than 20,000 acres of standing timber.

It was the express direction of the act of congress establishing the original grant that these timber lands should be sold to actual settlers only and in lots not to exceed 160 acres in size.

Because the railroad did sell these timber lands in lots of thousands of acres to timber corporations, the grant was declared forfeited. And having obtained forfeiture on this showing, the government turns around, and by virtue of the act log-rolled through congress by the timber-grabbers a year ago, conveys to the same identical timber-grabbers the same identical public timber lands in lots of the same identical illegal size.

So that, as the case stands—

The railroad keeps the money it obtained from the original illegal sales.

## LADD & BUSH, Bankers

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES. TRAVELERS' CHECKS.

The timber-grabbers again have possession of the immense tracts they illegally got from the railroad.

The government gets less than one-thirtieth the actual value of the lands. The "actual settlers," the common people, get nothing.

And now listen again. By virtue of this same act, log-rolled through in the interest of the timber-grabbers, the small tract owner, who bought his 160-acre parcel in good faith, and paid the railroad for it years ago, loses his land unless he goes through the same process invented by the timber-grabbers to cinch their grip upon their illegally obtained holdings.

He must go to court, file a stipulation of forfeiture to the government and buy back his land from the government at the original price of \$2.50 an acre. And no matter whether he paid the railroad company \$3 or \$30 an acre for his land, the railroad keeps the money he paid it and he must again pay to the government the price originally fixed by congress in the grant to the railroad.

In short, the government of the United States, having forfeited the Oregon and California Railroad company's land grant because that corporation disobeyed the plain direction of congress that these lands should be sold only to actual settlers in 160-acre farm lots, now adopts the exact methods of the offending corporation and sells the same lands, in the same huge parcels, to the same timber corporations, in the same disregard of the original instrument of grant, and with the same defeat of the common people's rights to settle upon and homestead this public domain.

And as an incident of this scheme of daylight burglary, the innocent purchaser, who bought his little tract in good faith, after having been bunked by the railroad with a worthless deed, is now held up with a legal pistol pointed at his head by the very government to which he went for redress of his wrong, and ordered to stand and deliver again!

One cannot sufficiently sympathize with a congressman who voted for this remarkable plan of punishing a law-breaking corporation and safeguarding the common peoples' rights to their own public lands. It must be an enormous strain upon his intelligence each morning to tell whether the head he is combing is his own or that of a pin.

### THE OPEN FORUM

The Capital Journal invites public discussion in this department—Let both sides of all matters be fully brought out—it is not the purpose of this newspaper to do the thinking for its readers.

### THE SALOON AND LABOR

Editor of The Capital Journal: The organized laboring people are being told by those of their number who are led to favor saloons that prohibition will mean the loss of a considerable following here who are employed in the liquor industries, such as bartenders, brewery workers, etc., many of whom are valuable workers in the labor movement.

This is very true, nor is it as significant as the further fact that many such workers stand to suffer unemployment as a result of voting out the saloons. This is, truly, one of the most potent arguments that can be brought, locally, against abolition of the saloon, as well as against prohibition.

To strengthen the sympathy for the saloon it is shown that saloon interests are invariably generous in dealing with labor, whereas the churches, whence prohibition sentiment usually comes, are tardy with their favor for, and the support of labor's struggles.

If there is no other principle involved than one of direct material reciprocity, between the saloon man as an employer and the laboring man as an employe, there would be no gainsaying the proposition, much as we regret to say it.

But the church is not an employing institution. It partakes more of the nature of the labor union than of a business corporation. Its relation to its membership is like that of the union to the union man. It is merely an organized for mutual study and self-improvement. Its doors are more truly open to those who labor than to those who do not labor. If not, its precepts are outraged and it is the supreme business of the laboring people to come forward and drive the thieves from the temple.

The church was founded by a carpenter. It was the first carpenter's union and if labor is denied its fraternity and benefits labor should bestir itself to demand and secure the restoration of its own.

But what of the modern saloon? It is a social center in a way, but one where the social instincts are commercialized and the baser nature developed. It is the refuge of the braver, the rendezvous of profanity and obscenity and of crime, the place where nobody is proud to go, nor in which anybody is glad to be found.

That the saloon man is often generous to labor is true, and it would be mean to impugn the motives of the generous whatever their calling. The saloon proprietor is often generous, sympathetic and public spirited to a degree and true generosity is always noble.

But without questioning motives at all it may truly be said that all the generosity of the saloon is reciprocated. As a pure money-making proposition it pays enormously. Every farthing of its generosity is the very best sort of business investment.

But there can well be serious concern for the future of those dependent upon the liquor business for employment. It is nobody's wish or thought that they should be driven from the community or left stranded, and efforts to reinstate them in other profitable pursuits should find a hearty response.

WM. L. CUMMINGS

### DOES COUNTY ATTORNEY

BILL CONTAIN "JOKER"?

Editor Journal: I wish to call attention to and ask some questions about the county attorney act.

Those advocating the passage of this bill claim that it would be better and more satisfactory to have local county officials clothed with such duties and

responsibilities; and that as we now have deputies, it would not necessarily increase the official class, or the expense.

I would ask, does not section four of such act provide for the county attorneys to select deputies? And if a deputy or deputies are selected in each county, would we not have the same number of deputies as now, with an increased force of elective officials.

It is rather remarkable that section four of such act provides that a district attorney may appoint a deputy for his county any time; while section six provides that the county court shall authorize and empower him to appoint deputies.

Why does one section provide that the county court shall authorize and empower him to do, what another section empowers him to do outright?

Does the law contain a joker or does it not?

PERPLEXED VOTER

Salem, Oregon, Oct. 22, 1913

## TAMMANY CANDIDATE MAY ALLEGE LIBEL

UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE. New York, Oct. 23.—Edward E. McCall, Tammany candidate for mayor, was reported today to have retained ex-District Attorney Jerome to seek the indictment of John A. Hennessy on a criminal libel charge. It was known positive that a rapid exchange of messages was in progress between Tammany Hall, Jerome and District Attorney Whitman's office.

Hennessy, who was special graft investigator for ex-Governor William Sulzer, charged in a speech here that McCall acted as go-between for Tammany boss Murphy in his negotiations with Sulzer.

### THE ROUND-UP.

Now is the season when the frost is on the sidewalk and the ice cream is on the bum, as the Condon Times puts it.

What manner of church workers Lakeview is blessed with is shown by this item in the Examiner: "The ladies of the Presbyterian Aid last Tuesday sacked about 500 bushels of potatoes on the O'Neill & Dunlap ranch a few miles west of town, receiving for their labors about \$25."

The Scout names two of the most urgent of Unions long felt wants, say—

**This Home-Made Cough Syrup Will Surprise You**  
Costs Little, but there is nothing Better at any Price. Fully Guaranteed.

Here is a home-made remedy that takes hold of a cough almost instantly, and will usually conquer an ordinary cough in 24 hours. This recipe makes a pint—enough for a whole family. You couldn't buy as much or as good ready-made cough syrup for \$2.50.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with 1/2 pint of warm water, and stir 2 minutes. Put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (ditty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. This keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste—children like it. Braces up the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

You probably know the medical value of pine in treating bronchial asthma, bronchitis, spasmodic croup and whooping cough. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in gualic acid and other natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this combination.

The prompt results from this inexpensive remedy have made friends for it in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.



### Another New Shipment

OF LADIES' COATS AND SUITS just received by express. No such values offered elsewhere in Salem.

COATS \$4.95 \$7.50 \$10.50 up  
SUITS \$7.50 \$10.50 \$12.50 up



20,000 Yards

Of new Silks and Dress Goods now marked out on our counters for quick selling. Come and see the values.

Yard 25c 35c 49c 75c and up

We Are Here With The Best Values

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# CHICAGO STORE

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Parcel Post at Your Service



### LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR

Now on sale. All underpriced for fast selling. Ladies' union suits now

25c 35c 49c and up

ing, among other things: "All that is needed is a few factories. There is plenty of capital if it could only be interested. With the addition of a good hotel we could claim a modern city. The next few years will tell the story."

Joseph Herald; Earl Adkins was in town a few days ago with a remedy for sore eyes in the shape of a bottle of gold nuggets, taken from the Imnaha placer mines, owned by Earl and Tom Adkins, Charley Rice and Albert Wurzweller. Many of the nuggets were worth \$2.50 each, and the ground being worked averages about \$2 to the yard.

If all the Wheeler county farmers who are talking of it go to raising hogs, the Fossil Journal says, "the railroad will have steady work shipping them when it comes. With its rich grain and alfalfa lands, and its countless springs, Wheeler county is made to order for hogs, and, with proper transportation facilities, there would hardly be a limit to the bacon and lard it would produce."

### W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.] New York, Oct. 23.—Delegates from the United States and 35 foreign countries met in the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, today when the great

### Sacrifice Sale

As I am going away I will sacrifice my home. A beautiful modern bungalow, six rooms, basement, electric fixtures, bath, toilet, etc., wash trays, wood lift, large lot, lawn, flowers, garage, cement walks, paved street, all assessments paid. Price only \$2250, half cash. Would be a good buy at \$3000. Going to leave the city, will sacrifice. See my agents, Bechtel & Bynon, for a real snap.

HOUSES FOR RENT. Largest Rental Department in the City. We Write All Kinds of Insurance. FARMS.

We have the largest list of farms for sale in the valley. Any number of acres to suit.

Will Pay 8 Per Cent. Wanted, \$2000; good security. We buy, sell, rent or exchange property.

BECHTEL & BYNON, 347 State Street.

### Daily Horoscope

OCTOBER 23.

People born on this date are naturally energetic, ambitious, generous and inspired. They are bold and daring in all enterprises and stand losses and ill-luck better than any other person. The men are self-reliant and seek their own way, and choose their own companions. They seldom seek advice, and it is better to leave them to follow their own ideas. They trust to their intuitions, which are very keen, and seldom lead them on the wrong track.

Both men and women of this birth-date, when once they have heard the late records on the Victrola are almost certain to purchase these records. In many instances they buy a Victrola, after having it demonstrated by R. F. Peters, 521 Court street.

## Extra! Extra!

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. We are paying one cent a pound for all kinds of rags. We also are paying \$13 per ton for all kinds of cast iron. Highest prices paid for all kinds of old clothes, household goods and furniture. We buy and sell everything from a needle to a piece of gold. All kinds of tools and machinery and pipe bought and sold. The house of a half a million bargains.

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