# Editorial Page of The Salem Capital Journal 

## The Capital Journal

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## THE ALASKAN ROAD A NECESSITY

TOSE who object to government ownership of railroads, in making their arguments, will do well to leave the Panama railroad out of it. That road is capitalized at $\$ 7,000$, 000 , and last year earned in net profits $\$ 2,180,000$, about 31 per cent on its capital stock. The government has not operated the road with the object of earning dividends for itself, but allows the surplus to accumulate. It now has a surplus of
$\$ 15,379,000$. The rates are high, but the line is only 50 miles $\$ 15,379,000$. The rates are high, but the line is only 50 miles long, and the terminal charges compel a proportionally higher rate than if the line was of great length.
The government plans to continue operating the railroad af-
ter the canal is in operation, as adjunct thereto, and it will ter the canal is in operation, as adjunct thereto, and it will,
course, not earn so great a sur plus after the canal is openec.
The proposed Alaskan road is a different proposition. Those who oppose the building of this road by the government forget that it has already built several roads, or at least paid for building them, the only difference between what it has done and what it proposes to do being in the fact that when the roads already built they were the property of the men who used the government's money to build them, and with the Alaska road it is proposed that, after the government has built the roads it will hold on to them, and retain the ownership.
Of course, the Alaskan road will not earn such dividends as the Panama road, and for some years will probably be a cause of expense.
It is a question of developing the government's property and making it valuable. At present most Alaska lands are absolutely worthless on account of lack of transportation. They are 30
situated that private capital will not undertake to develop them, situated that private capital will not undertake to develop them,
unless it is given a bonus in the shape of lands, and this would simply be a duplication of the building of the Union and Central Pacific, and the passing over to the company of vast tracts of land. What this might mean is illustrated in California where of dollars' worth of oil lands, gi
and also giving them the railroad
the whole state of Texas, which has 265,780 square miles Thi would make a tract of land nearly three times as large as Oregon, and 242 times as large as Rhode Island. It is one-fourth larger than the German empire, and twice the size of the United King-
dom of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. In 1910 Texas farms alone were valued at a hundred million in developing and resources of Alaska sources? It hat in 1910 a pepulation of 64,356 , 15 prow in gold alone more than $\$ 20,000,000$ yearly. It has vast timber wealth, untold stores of copper, lead and ir American possession that yields that its wealth can only be estimated in billions,
The policy of keeping this great territory for the individual, rather than by great companies is the corree one, and the building of the Alaskan railroad is a wise measure, It certainly has more good sense behind it than the expending
of the same amount for useless battleships, that can never by any means produce anything or bring in any returns. The Alaskan railroad should be built by the government, and work on it should begin at once.

THUS ARE OUR PLEASURES MADE ODIOUS

THE abuse that has been heaped on the frangrant, and, per-
haps, somewhat too much haps, somewhat too much so, tobacco may be de-
served, for its ase is in many ways bad. But while the dear little, dainty women, are objecting to it, and wifey the charges made against the seductive and fragrant chewing gum? The habit of chewing gum in public is not a graceful one, and, while it bas been claimed that ifflous, and at the same time injures the eyes, it is not on this account that Dr. T. H. Mc-
Clintock attacks it. Neither is it because the innocent. looking bits of daintily-wrapped and delicately-flavored gum costs the chewers in this country $\$ 34,000,000$ yearly, that the doetor objects to it. He bases his objection on the fact that the chicle gum is the basis of all chewing gums, He also says, and says
analysis will prove it, that the gum is remarkably dirty. The

## LADD \& BUSH, BANKERS

Traasact a General Banking Business Traveler's Checks
um is sathered in Mexte, and is very soft and sticky. The Mexicans who gather it are not very clean, and are somewhat and these aretrapped by the gum, and worked up in the finished product, since they cannot be worked out of it. It is not pleasing to think of some sore-handed Mexican peon handling this gum and leaving samples of the itch or something of that kind in it, but that is what the doctor vigorously insists is done. He
says to wash the sugar off any piece of gum and then examine it says to wash the sugar of any piece of gum and then examine
and you will find dirt, and, perhaps, the embalmed remains of and you will find dirt, and, perhaps, the embalmed remains of
insects, although these are generally ground up and dissemininsects, atthough these are gen erally ground up and dissemin-
ated through the gum, so as to be undistinguishable. The doctor ated chrough the gum, so as to be undistinguishabie. The doctor
is real naughty to mention a thing like this, and so destroy one's hankering after the ruminative and plastic chicle.
W. H. Childs, a manufacturer of New York, in discussing the proposed anti-trust laws before the congressional committee
cently said: "What we would like to have this committee dom report a bill that would be simple in itself and would not compe us to hire a high priced lawyer every time we wanted to make a move. We are suffering from too much law and too many law-
yers. We are tired of spending huge sums annually to a lot of yers. We are tired of spending huge sums annually to a lot of
lawyers." Mr. Child's complainthas much to back it. We have entirely too much law, and law that requires skilled interpreta
tion. Why is it not possible to so frame laws that the average tion. Why is it not possible to so frame laws that the average
man can understand them? It appears to be impossible to do man can understand them?
this, or even to frame laws that the lawyers, or even the judges can understand, since they disagree, and the highest courts are law to be framed that says what it means, and means what it 3ays?
Sixty-four attorneys, comprising the entire membership of the Lane county bar, regardess of party affiliations, have endorsed he candidacy of Circuit Judge Lawrence T. Harris for supreme testimonial of esteem, since his ability and integrity are unquestioned throughout the district over which he has presided as judge for many years. The promotion of such a man to the
highest tribunal of the state would be an act of wisdom on th highest tribunal of the state would be an act of wisdom on the
part of the voters of Oregon. part of the voters of Oregon.
John D. has asked for further time in which to make report on his taxes. As he is credited with owning $\$ 900,000,000$, it will be
seen that it is a very difficult job for him to make an accurate seen that it is a very difficult job for him to make an accurate
report. If his property brings in six per cent which is a yery report. I his property brings in six per cent, which is a very
low estimate, he would have an income of $\$ 148,000$ a day or little more than $\$ 100$ a minute. Looks like he would be in a hur-
litan
ry to get the report in.
interested in having Huerta recognized by the nations of the world, owns some 40,000 acres of oil lands whose title depends on
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Petitions are being circulated in Portland asking Jonathan
Bounne Jr to become candidate for United States senator in
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