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"The Toggery" 167 COMMERCIAL STREET

EXECUTIONS TO BE ON HOMEOPATHIC PLAN

Will Be Hanged One at a Time, Paying Debt of Nature in Installments

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 2.—Eleven condemned murderers will go to their death on the scaffold at the Florence state penitentiary December 19. They will be hanged separately, Governor Hunt and the state board of control decided today, and not simultaneously, as the governor at first intended.

The decision for separate executions was arrived at after days of consideration, during which the governor was flooded with petitions, telegrams and letters from organizations and individuals in every section of the United States, praying that he reconsider his determination to send the 11 men to death at the same moment.

According to the plans approved by the board of control, the hours for the executions will be set by the warden of the penitentiary. The usual ceremonies of execution will be observed in each case. One man will mount the scaffold immediately after the box of his professor is carried away. Every effort will be made to prevent the affair from becoming a spectacle.

Governor Hunt admitted today that he received a "black hand" letter, postmarked, Minneapolis, threatening him with death if he permitted the executions.

But Six Will Hang

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 2.—Members of the state board of control announced today that out of the 11 murderers sentenced to die December 19 will be hanged on that date. Six of the condemned men, based on appeals pending before the state supreme court.

OPEN FORUM

High Taxes and That Charter

It will be interesting to know what propositions a resident of Salem has paid in taxes for different purposes for the year 1913. Let us take for an example a person that paid exactly \$100 in taxes, and the following will be the amounts he has paid for different purposes, viz:

- City taxes \$45.75
- City and county school taxes 29.82
- County taxes 11.15
- State taxes 13.25
- Total \$100.00

It will be seen at a glance that nearly half of the tax that we pay is taxes to the city of Salem.

The new charter that we are about to vote on next Monday increases the power of the city so that it can levy 15 mills for city purposes and 1 1/2 mills more for street purposes, thereby permitting the city to tax us 16 1/2 mills, while under the present charter does not permit the city to tax us more than 11 1/2 mills; and as I now remember, there was an amendment permitting about 1/2 mill for some other purpose.

The great change proposed in the new charter is an increase of the power of the city to levy taxes. An examination of the proposed city charter shows that it reduces the city council from 14 to 7; it retains all other officers, and authorizes the council to hire a superintendent to manage things for the city, and to employ a few more men to exercise in early times in this city. There is some proposed minor changes, but on the whole it is questionable if they have improved upon the present charter. It is particularly noticeable that all the defects in the old charter are retained in the new one.

For an illustration, sections 38, 39, 40 and 41 regulate sales of property by the city for obligations due to it, and authorize the chief of police to make such sales the same as sheriff for delinquent taxes. All properly informed attorneys, and many other persons, know that the power that the sheriff formerly had to sell property has been repeatedly several years. That a sheriff simply gives the one paying a tax a certificate of such payment which afterwards will have to be foreclosed as a mortgage is now foreclosed.

S. T. RICHARDSON.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

1914-15 AT OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

WINTER SHORT COURSE—JAN. 4-30

Agriculture, including Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry Husbandry, Insects, Plant and Animal Diseases, Creamery Management, Marketing, etc. Home Economics, including Cooking, Home Nursing, Sanitation, Sewing, Dressmaking, and Millinery. Commerce, including Business Management, Rural Economics, Business Law, Office Training, Farm Accounting, etc. Engineering, including Shipwork and Roadbuilding.

SHOPWORK WEEK—FEBRUARY 1-6

A general clearing house session of six days for the exchange of dynamic ideas on the most pressing problems of the times. Lectures by leading authorities. State conferences. EXTENSION SERVICE

Offers lectures, movable schools, institutes and numerous correspondence courses on request. MUSIC: Piano, String, Band, Voice.

No tuition. Reduced rates on all railroads. For further information address, The Oregon Agricultural College, (914-124-1431). CORVALLIS, OREGON

The Markets

Everyone was after wheat yesterday, and prices scored a decided advance. At Portland 55,000 bushels changed hands, and the sales were only limited by the offerings. Spot club advanced a cent and a half, and spot bluestem brought \$1.18. At Chicago, prices also advanced about a cent. There is little doing in hops, but prices are unchanged. Poultry is in big supply and the prices dropped a trifle, as buyers are holding off. Eggs are unchanged and scarce. Reports from London are that the apple market is slightly better, and with indications of still further strengthening. Onions are firm and are quoted at \$1.25 the sack, though some sold as low as a cent a pound. It seems there is an opening being made in the East for the Oregon onion, owing to its superior quality, and the fact that the market is now available, thanks to the Panama canal. The hog market was off ten cents from the top prices of Monday. The receipts yesterday were 310 hogs, 20 cattle and 79 sheep.

LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

- Wheat, per bushel \$1.05@1.10
- Brain, per ton \$27.50
- Shorts, per ton \$29.00
- Oats, per bushel 35@40c
- Chittim bark, per lb. 4 1/2@5c
- Potatoes, per cwt. 75c@81c

Butter and Eggs

- Butterfat, per lb. 32c
- Creamery butter, per lb. 34c
- Eggs, 30c cash

Poultry

- Hens, per lb. 9c
- Roosters, per lb. 8c
- Fryers 10c
- Steers 6c
- Cows, per cwt. 4@5c
- Stock hogs, per lb. (top) 5 1/2c
- Hogs, at, per lb. 3c
- Swine, per lb. 3 1/2c
- Spring lambs, per lb. 5c
- Veal, first class 10c

Pels

- Dry, per lb. 8c
- Salted country pels, each 50@65c
- Lamb pelts, each 25c

SEATTLE MARKETS

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 2.—Eggs, fresh ranch 48c; fresh eastern 30@35c; Oriental 25c.

Butter, local culture 34c; bricks 35c; Oregon culture 32@33c.

Cheese, Edamberg 10c; Wisconsin 10c; Swiss (domestic) 24c; Washington 17 1/2@18c.

Onions, green 20@25c per dozen; eastern Washington 16 1/2c per pound; California 16@17c.

Potatoes, graded No. 1 \$15@18 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—Wheat, spot per cwt., California Club \$1.95@1.97 1/2; Russian Red \$1.92 1/2@1.94; Forty Fold \$2.02@2.05; Turkey Red \$1.97 1/2@2.02; Bluestem \$2.02 1/2@2.07 1/2.

Barley, feed \$1.17 1/2@1.22 1/2; shipping and brewing \$1.23 3/4@1.27 1/2 per cwt.

Eggs, extras 42 1/2c; pullets 32 1/2c; storage extras 27 1/2c.

Butter, extras 20c; prime firsts 27c; firsts 26c; seconds 24c.

Cheese, California fancy 12 1/2c; firsts 11 1/2c; seconds 10c.

HENRY CLEWS' WEEKLY FINANCIAL LETTER

New York, Nov. 29.—Conditions are growing better daily. Only two things stand in the way of a sharp recovery—business depression at home and the war abroad. A candid estimate of these two factors is necessary before an opinion can be safely proffered as to whether they have been adequately discounted or not. In the first place, it is folly to ignore existing depression at home. Before the war began reactionary symptoms were widely prevalent. Declining bank clearings, decreased railroad earnings, industrial inactivity, increased failures, and other indications, all told the story of business stagnation. Moreover, depression was aggravated by the continuous political battering of big business, as well as by the rising tide of oppressive legislation. Thus came the war with its unparalleled demoralization of international trade, taxing the abilities and resources of our financial leaders almost to the breaking point. There is no boasting in saying that the American business community met this crisis magnificently. No serious disaster resulted. Our financial machinery faced the storm and came through the stress, not only unscathed, but actually strengthened by the terrific strain thus imposed. It is true the tension was less severe here than in London, Berlin or Paris; but on the other hand, practically no government help was necessary here and no moratorium was even seriously considered. This supreme test proved American finance and American business to be wonderfully strong in things fundamental. Our banks are in excellent shape. Our industries are suffering from lack of orders, but it is a satisfaction to know that they are generally sound. Our railroads, it is true, are laboring under oppressive regulation and slack traffic; nevertheless, their credit has been unscathed, well maintained, considering the obstacles to be overcome. Our merchants have been obliged to retrench; still they are operating on a conservative basis, and

they also are in a generally satisfactory condition, notwithstanding dull business. So much for domestic conditions.

Looking across the Atlantic we find the war still a factor of supreme importance in American trade. It must be remembered there are at least 20,000,000 men under arms in Europe and the cost of the war is placed by conservative experts at about \$50,000,000 a day, or at the rate of about \$15,000,000,000 per year. These figures, be it remembered, do not include incidental losses to war, such as destruction of property, derangement of trade, etc., not to speak of the sickening loss of life and the misery and suffering of millions which cannot be expressed in money values. Nor does this estimate include the additional losses caused by the recent outbreak of the war in Turkey and southeastern Europe. It goes without saying that it is utterly impossible for the world to endure such wholesale waste of life and wealth, and at the same time preserve its prosperity. Distinct and distant as we may be from European activities, we cannot entirely escape sharing European misfortune. For years to come a large share of the world's savings must be absorbed in paying the cost of this titanic struggle. Savings out of which comes all new capital will be unavoidably reduced. In other words, there will be less capital than usual for new enterprises; and any marked revival of industrial activity in any portion of the world must mean an urgent demand for money at good rates. Cash or even credit may become temporarily abundant, but genuine new capital, such as is derived only from savings, will be relatively scarce for considerable time to come, and will command much better rates than before the war.

These are the worst effects of the war from the economic viewpoint, and they give only the darker side of the picture. Let us now look upon the brighter side. After every period of depression in public feeling, there comes a psychological reaction when the worst has been fairly passed, and pessimism invariably gives way to a new spirit of hopefulness. The real question is, have we fairly passed and discounted the worst? It would seem as if we really had. At home we have been favored with all the important advantages of a good harvest. The department of agriculture tells us that the production per acre of all our crops was 9 1/4 per cent larger this year than last year, and 2 1/2 per cent above the 10-year average. This fact is of vital importance in the agricultural sections of the United States, especially as our farming classes and those dependent upon them are still the principal element in our national prosperity. We find the keenest depression at our financial centers. Our industrial centers have endured a depression rather less severe; while the agricultural districts outside of the cotton belt have felt the reaction much less than any other. Another important consideration is that we are about to open a new congress, with distinct promises of less hostile legislation from Washington. If this is accompanied by a policy of fair play to the railroads much will have been done towards hastening recuperation on this side of the Atlantic. The cotton crisis is about over, and much of the financial aid that was promised will not be necessary. The same is true of the foreign exchange market. The reserve banks made a successful start, and have largely created a highly important source of relief in case of future emergencies. All things considered, the financial situation in New York has markedly improved. Money is abundant and credit is easier, both having led commercial paper showing steady improvement. Foreign exchange is scarce normal than at any time since the war began. Our bank reserves have been largely expanded by the new system, and both emergency currency and clearing house certificates are being rapidly withdrawn. The latter policy should be persistently followed in order to check gold exports which will surely follow on a liberal scale if money becomes too abundant or too cheap. Fortunately our export trade is rallying from the blow of the war, and is being further stimulated by heavy war contracts, which are keeping many of our factories busy. Meanwhile imports are comparatively light, so that a liberal excess of exports is in prospect, which will tend to keep down our foreign obligations and restrain gold shipments. Our own trade already shows signs of having turned the corner.

HENRY CLEWS.

Do Your Christmas Shopping at Rostein & Greenbaum's

We have on display staple Dry Goods that are useful for Christmas gifts. Nice Table Linens and Napkins, Hosiery, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Etc.

TOY CHINA TEA SETS	TOY ALUMINUM TEA SETS	TOY WHEEL-BARROWS	TOY TOOL SETS
LITTLE RED CHAIRS	CHILDREN'S RED ROCKERS	BIG DOLLS	DOLL GO-CARTS
TOY TRUNKS	BIG RUBBER BALLS	CHILDREN'S FUR SETS	LOTS OF TOYS

FUR MUFFS AND COLLARS AT REDUCED PRICES

MEN'S OVERCOATS AT REDUCED PRICES

WOOL BLANKETS AT REDUCED PRICES

Come in. Look around. You will find it interesting.

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Your pick of 50 boxes of Apples at.....60c per box
Sneek Onions (Yellow Danvers).....\$1.20 per sack
Sack Potatoes (good bakery).....\$1.20 per sack
Pineapples, No. 2 1/2 cans, two dozen to case.....\$3.95 per case
Hawaiian sliced
Tomatoes, No. 2 1/2 cans, two dozen to case.....\$2.55 per case
Libby solid pack
Cunco Ripe Olives, No. 1 cans.....75c per 1/2 dozen California.

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CITY NEWS

There will be a meeting of the Cherris tonight at the commercial club rooms to discuss a number of important matters to come up before that organization.

The numerous patrons of the county clerk's office are still having considerable difficulty with the new internal revenue tax stamps that must be attached to legal documents of various kinds. Preachers are warned that the marriage certificates which are given to the contracting parties must bear a 10-cent stamp to be legal, not the certificate that is sent to the clerk's office but the one which is framed and hung up in the parlor.

David H. Rosenberg, one of the proprietors of a ranch near Central Point in the Rogue River valley, has written to the commercial club of this city for detailed information regarding the loganberry culture. Mr. Rosenberg writes that a blanchet irrigation law is certain to pass in that country and that it will cause a tax of about \$45 per acre to be placed on some of the land in that district, and that the only way to make the land pay is to raise something else beside corn, wheat and oats. He was particularly interested in the manufacture of loganberry juice.

A meeting to discuss the proposed new city charter will be held at the Lincoln school house tonight at 7:30, and August H. Harkness will be the principal speaker. The ladies of the city are especially invited to this meeting. Thursday evening a meeting to discuss the charter will be held at the Yew Park school, and Friday evening a similar meeting will be held at the East Salem school building. Saturday evening the meeting is to be held at the Salem high school building at 7:30.

A. R. Tiffany, graduate of athletics of the University of Oregon, has written to the Y. M. C. A. of Salem for a basketball game during the Christmas holidays. Mr. Tiffany says that the U. of O. basketball team is planning a tour during this season and would like to arrange a game in Salem. Physical Director Guehrich stated this morning that the local association would pick a team to play the U. of O. five but would guarantee no stated sum to secure the services of the Eugene aggregation. Whether this arrangement will be accepted by the Oregon manager or not is to be decided later.

How to Destroy the Dandruff Germ

BY A SPECIALIST.

That the dandruff germ is responsible for nearly all the diseases to which the scalp is heir, as well as for baldness and premature gray hair, is as well known fact, but when we realize that it is also indirectly responsible for many other diseases as well, we appreciate the importance of any agent that will destroy its power. We are therefore, particularly pleased to give herewith the prescription which an eminent scientist states he has found after repeated tests, to completely destroy the dandruff germ in from one to three applications. It will also almost immediately stop falling hair and it has in numerous cases produced a new hair-growth after years of partial baldness. This prescription can be made up at home, or any druggist will put it up for you: 8 ounces Bay Rum, 2 ounces Lavina de Compose, one-half drachm Menthol Crystals. Mix thoroughly, and after standing an hour it is ready for use. Apply night and morning, rubbing into the scalp with the finger-tips. If you wish it perfumed, add 3 drachms of your favorite perfume. While this preparation is not a dye it is unequalled for restoring gray hair to its original color.

FELL 1500 FEET.

Vanice, Cal., Dec. 2.—Thomas J. Hill, an instructor at the Schiller aviation school, fell 1500 feet in an aeroplane and was instantly killed near the school grounds at Venice today. Hill was flying in a monoplane of his own construction. While soaring at an altitude of 1500 feet one wing of the machine was seen to rattle. The machine fell slowly at first. Hill tried to unstrap himself from the seat and had nearly succeeded in so doing when the aeroplane crashed to the earth. He was crushed to death.

Turkey seems to be in the same frame of mind as the small boy who is due for a licking. Nothing he can do will make the punishment harder.

MUST BE CAREFUL IN ISSUING PASSPORTS

In order to secure his co-operation in the effort to put a stop to the indiscriminate issuance of passports to citizens, or alleged citizens of this country who desire to make a trip to any of the European countries which are at war, and to eliminate, as far as possible all chance of citizens of foreign countries securing American passports under the guise of citizenship in order to act as spies upon their country's enemies, Governor West is in receipt of a communication from Acting Secretary of State Robert Lansing, of Washington, D. C., asking him to assist the department in the strict observance of these precautions in future. The text of the letter which Governor West received, in part, is as follows:

"During the continuance of the European War it is deemed very important to use all possible precautions to prevent the procurement of American passports by persons not entitled thereto, particularly by citizens or subjects of countries now at war, falsely claiming American citizenship and desiring American passports to enable them to enter hostile countries for purposes of espionage or otherwise, or to escape capture at sea. Accordingly, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State, the President on the 13th instant amended the 'Rules Governing the Granting and Issuing of Passports in the United States,' and I enclose herewith a copy of the new rules which are now in effect.

"I call your particular attention to Section 3 of the passport rules, in which it is required that an applicant for a passport must swear to a Federal or State court within the jurisdiction of which he or his witness resides, and that the witness must also swear to his declaration before the same official. It is further required that the applicant must state in his application the names of the foreign countries which he expects to visit, and, if any such countries are at war he must state briefly the object of his visit thereto.

"As the department deems it important to have the new passport regulations mentioned just into actual effect immediately, and apprehends that in some cases clerks of courts, not being officially informed of such regulations, may decline to take applications of persons who apply to them, you are requested to be so kind as to have special instructions issued, as soon as practicable, to the clerks of courts within your state, directing them to take passport applications when requested to do so."

POLK WOULD BEAR ONE-THIRD OF COST

BY A SPECIALIST.

County Commissioners Beckwith and Goulet and County Clerk Max Gehlhar, who returned yesterday evening from Dallas where they went to hold a conference with the Polk county court in regard to the matter of the steel bridge here, report that Polk county people are favorable to the new bridge. The Polk county court is of the opinion that their county will share equally in the benefits of the bridge across the river at this place, but the Polk county taxes are increasing with an alarming rate. They are willing to pay for one-third of the bridge, but they believe that one-half of the original cost of the bridge would be too heavy a burden even though it were a just expense.

County Judge Teal, of Polk county, stated that one-third of the cost of the bridge would increase Polk county taxes 25 mills and that the taxes in Falls City alone this year will be 50 mills. As a result the Polk county court is loath to increase taxes in their county to present any more than is absolutely necessary. If Marion county paid for one-half of the bridge, the taxes in this county would be increased only about five mills, and when the wealth of the two counties is taken into consideration, Polk county's position can be understood.

County Commissioner George Wells, of Polk county, was not present at the conference, as he is confined to his home near Independence with injuries sustained in a fall from his barn roof recently. The other members of the county court promised to go to Mr. Wells' home to hold a conference with him and will report definitely in the matter next Friday.

The happy wife is not a woman who has married the best man on earth, but one who is philosophical enough to make the best of what she got.