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### SHALL WE DO IT?

Under the above heading the Marshfield Record of Saturday last has an editorial anent the water power question, and the Ferris bill concerning the same, that is exceedingly pertinent and is reprinted for the suggestions it makes and the questions it asks. It follows:

"Suppose congress should yield to the demands of some of the extremists and turn over to the states, in fee simple, without restriction or condition, the power sites, and the coal, oil, phosphate and potash lands in the public domain. What would the states do with them?"

"What kind of legislation for the disposal and use of these resources would the governors of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Colorado recommend to the legislature of their respective states?"

"In what respect would the legislation on this subject urged by the leaders in these legislatures differ from the provisions of the Ferris bills urged by Secretary Lane?"

"The Ferris water power bill proposes a 50-year lease of power sites, with a provision allowing the property to be taken for public use at the end of that term, on payment of the real value of the property taken, not including any intangible values.

"Would the states propose to give these sites in fee to the power corporations? Would they make leases for longer than 50 years? Would they give the people of the state the chance to take over the property at the end of the lease period? And in taking over the properties, would they permit the public to be mulcted into paying for franchise, good will and going concern values?"

"Both the Ferris power bill and the general leasing bill provide for leases that are to be revocable unless the lands and resources leased are developed within a reasonable time, and worked continuously, so that the public may have the benefit of use of the resources.

"What governor or legislator would propose granting or leasing these lands and resources to any individuals or corporations without provision requiring their development and use?"

"The Ferris bills provide that all the revenues from leases and royalties shall be for the benefit of the people of the western states—one-half to go directly to the states, and the other half to be used in western reclamation projects.

"Would any governor or legislator propose that there should be no public revenue from the disposition of these lands, or that the revenues should be used other than for the benefit of the west?"

"Who will propose that coal, oil and phosphate lands be handed over to monopoly?"

"What western state would agree to give up these resources without a royalty on the product?"

"Let's hear from the governors and members of the legislatures along these lines."

### THE VALUE OF OUR WATER POWER

Apropos of the editorial from the Marshfield Record, reprinted in this issue, a few figures as to the value of Oregon's water power, not counting that of the other coast states which of course will go whatever way those of Oregon do, it will become plain why certain great hearted men "are working for an opportunity to develop our water powers now going to waste."

Oregon's water power is estimated at not less than four million—and some estimates run as high as six million horse power.

Taking the lower estimate let us see what the gentlemen are working so hard to get an opportunity to develop it for.

Power is sold in the East at from \$20 to \$40 per horse power per year. At the lower estimate it will be seen Oregon's horse power is worth when controlled \$80,000,000 a year. The actual cost of furnishing this power would not be over one-fourth of this sum, but let us be liberal and estimate it at half. This would leave a net income

for all this power of \$40,000,000 a year. This would be "velvet." Allowing seven per cent as interest on the investment, this forty million interest would make the principal fourteen times as large, or \$560,000,000. As a matter of fact with the water power sold at prices private companies would charge once they owned the water rights, would make the power worth well over one billion dollars. This is why certain generous hearted gentlemen want the water powers of the state, now belonging to all the people, turned over to them for development, so they could sell it back to the people who gave it to them at prices not at all short of robbery.

They trouble lest the general government or the state government make a failure of handling this power, and arrogate to themselves alone the ability to handle it. The water power should be used, but the title should be forever in the people, either through the federal or state government. For the people of this state to make these gentlemen a present of a billion dollars, for no other reason than that they want it, and for no other purpose than to pay interest on the value of the present, would be indeed foolish.

When added to this is the water rights of Washington, five million horse power, Idaho three million, and California probably as much, it will be seen that there is something more than a desire to develop these vast powers for the benefit of the public back of the men who "are working for an opportunity to develop them."

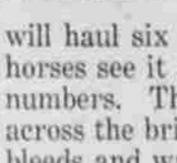
Have you observed the store windows, and their generous display of nationally advertised goods? If not let your gaze take in the displays, for they are not only interesting but educational. By nationally advertised goods, is meant those that for the most part are advertised only in the big magazines. The big advertisers are awakening to the fact, that the best advertising, that which brings the best results, is that displayed in the local papers, and this display is the first move towards using the local papers as advertising mediums.

The Commercial Club is making a strong effort to have Marion county retain the services of Mr. Chapin as agricultural expert, and to this end issues an appeal in today's Capital Journal, to the farmers to write either President Hamilton of the Commercial Club, or County Judge Bushey, expressing their views on the matter.



### THE HORSE

The horse is sliding off the map, his friends at last admit it; he'll hang around a while, mayhap, but soon he'll have to quit it. For things propelled by gasoline increase each day in numbers, and Dobbin leaves this earthly scene for his eternal slumbers. When autos drove him from the pave of hustling towns and cities, we said, "He's found his urban grave, which is a thousand pities; but on the farms he'll have a place, till farms are frozen over; along the furrows there he'll chase, and fill himself with clover." But now, alas, he doesn't rank with agriculture's factors; the farmer draws upon the bank, and buys some big steel tractors; and one of these will haul six plows, as through a field it lumbers; the horses see it as they browse, and know they are back numbers. They're shipping now our foaming steeds across the briny water, for Europe needs them where she bleeds and wades around in slaughter. To turn them to the butchers loose—that plan no one indorses; but it's about the only use that's left, just now, for horses.



THE HORSE

### Think Bones Those of Spaniards Lost In 1527

Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. O., Oct. 14.—The discovery of a collection of human bones, in remarkable state of preservation in a series of caves along an unexplored portion of the coast of the island of Hawaii, has led to the belief, the remains are those of a number of Spaniards who are enrolled by early authorities to have visited the Hawaiian islands about 1527. Lying in the path of successive flows of molten lava, the caves had become hermetically sealed. Animals had succeeded in making their way into the unique tomb, destroying much that might have proved of great value to the archeologist. It was in 1527 an expedition, fitted out by the enterprising explorer, Cortez, sailed from Spain for the Spice Islands. Two of the vessels were lost during a storm and were never heard from again. Hawaiian tradition relates the arrival of shipwrecked officers and men on the Kona coast at about this period. The islands are recorded on a map published by Juan Gaetano in 1555, which would indicate other parties of Spanish navigators visited the islands before that date.

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### \*\*\*\*\* OPEN FORUM \*\*\*\*\*

#### Another Farmer's Opinion.

Editor Capital Journal: Might I give an observer's view of the employment of Mr. L. J. Chapin as county agriculturalist?

I have no reason to question Mr. Chapin's qualifications or ability to fill this position. But I do call into question the present need of his services.

With very few exceptions, about all the products are now produced on Marion county soil that can be grown with profit under our existing conditions of labor and markets.

In fact much is grown at a loss to the average producer.

Hoys, wheat, oats, apples, peaches, pears, loganberries, potatoes, cabbage, hogs, cattle, corn and other products are now moving into local markets at little or no profit if not at an actual loss to the farmer, were all of the items of expense considered.

If any one should doubt this statement let him figure the cost in a business-like way and he will be convinced by his own figures.

The loss is usually represented by an increased mortgage on the farms.

Now, why should we expend public funds to command Mr. Chapin's time in an effort to have our farmers grow bigger crops when the present output already more than meets the demand?

Such a movement would not lower the cost of living to consumers. The price is usually about the same to him no matter how little the farmer is paid. Increasing farm products in this county would further impoverish our farmers; enrich the middlemen and money lender and would be of no material relief to consumers.

Economically speaking the output of our farms is limited by the expense incurred in growing the crops and the capacity of our markets to absorb them at a profit to the grower.

Farmers cannot and will not continue to grow crops at a loss as in the case of our now over-supplied market.

The question uppermost in the minds of our farmers is not "how much can I grow?" but rather, "what shall I grow that I can sell at a profit?"

We may be assured when the markets are at hand, the farmers will gladly meet the demand and they will be found to have ample skill in doing this.

On the contrary, until such markets shall become available, not all the advice that Mr. Chapin can give will be of any material service.

The remedy for this whole agricultural muddle lies first in educating our farmers in the advantages of co-operative buying and selling and in establishing for themselves rural credit associations.

But this would interfere seriously with the business of the toll-takers who eagerly protect their privilege to levy tribute on every mouthful of food that is taken by consumers.

Farmers need to be educated along the lines indicated instead of merely how to grow more crops. Consumers must aid in this movement toward co-operation among farmers if they expect early substantial relief from the present high cost of the common necessities of life.

COMMON SENSE.

Salem, Ore.

### THINKS SERVICES NOT NEEDED.

The writer of the following letter requested Judge Bushey to have it printed in the Capital Journal, so it may be considered the same as an open forum communication.

Salem, Ore., Oct. 9, 1915.

Judge Bushey and County Commissioners, Salem, Oregon.

Dear Sirs:—

With regard to appropriating county funds for the employment of Mr. L. J. Chapin as county agriculturalist, I think I voice the sentiment of the vast majority of Marion county farmers, when I say that Mr. Chapin's services are not needed at this time, however gratified he may be for the work.

Our problem is not, what we can grow or how much we can grow on our farms, but what we can sell at a reasonable profit after it is ready for the market.

About everything offered for sale in the local markets except prunes and cloverseed has been produced at a very narrow margin of profit if not at an actual loss to the farmers. Agriculture in the Willamette valley has advanced as far as it possibly can under present conditions of labor and markets.

So long as these conditions remain as they are, any increase of farm products would also proportionately increase the loss to the producers.

Why should we grow more hogs, hay, hops, wheat, oats, apples, loganberries, peaches, potatoes, and other vegetables when these already offered for sale find a stagnant and oversupplied market?

Of course the price to consumers is held up. The profits all go to the business firms that work between the farmer and consumer. To increase the output of our farms under present conditions would only result in making the farmers poorer and the middlemen richer.

Farm mortgages would be increased and the movement of farmers to town would continue as it now does alluring tenants to take their place.

This whole county agriculturalist movement throughout the U. S. as based on the Smith-Seaver appropriation of mil-

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and tissues surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 50c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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lions by our last congress was original-ly intended to be used for the purpose of levying tribute on every mouthful of food eaten by consumers. With best regards, I remain, Very Truly Yours, J. W. WILTS.

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