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MARKETS—THE KNOTTY PROBLEM

The discussion of conditions of marketing by the State Horticultural Society, in session at Corvallis yesterday, disclosed that the fruit-growers are in the same boat with the farmers as to markets. A. H. Harris of Portland read a paper on "The Grower as a Salesman," and in the discussion that followed made the statement that unless better marketing systems are devised for the protection of the orchardists with a small acreage, the business of fruit raising would become a "rich man's game" or fall into the hands of the foreign element.

It would seem from this that the question of markets with the fruit grower as with the farmer is far more important than the growing of the crops. Holding apple shows or prune shows will not help get rid of the crops or add to the price of the products any more than holding corn shows will make a market for that product, or potato shows sell the spuds. The simple truth is both as to farming and fruit growing that the market question is the one that needs answering.

The farmers need not be told how to raise more stuff until they can find sale for what they now raise. Under existing conditions the more they raise above a certain amount which the local markets will absorb, the worse they are off. This does not apply, of course to wheat or other cereals for which the world offers a market, but it does apply to practically all vegetables, and most fruits, for the limit of time which they can be kept, demands a market easily and quickly reached. If the county agriculturist can do something towards creating markets for what is now grown instead of trying to add still more to the surplus with which the markets are now overflowed he will do something really worth while. The Salem Commercial club is willing and anxious to do all in its power to better agricultural conditions, and if the farmer can point out the way they will surely be given loyal support by the club. The new manager of the club arrived today and coming, as he does from the east where prosperity is making everybody hustle to keep from getting run over, he may, so soon as he gets acclimatized and familiar with conditions, evolve some plan by which the lack of markets may be overcome.

SOME ATROCIOUS INHUMANITY

Dr. H. J. Haiseldon, who refused to operate on the deformed Chicago baby, has attained his object and got in the limelight. Reputable physicians almost universally permit such infants to die, saying nothing about it. As an act of unnecessary brutality he passed the whole matter up to the mother, thus making her, as it were, pass sentence of death upon her own baby, brought into the world hopelessly deformed and defective, through an attack of typhoid fever which she suffered before the baby was born. Can anything more cold blooded, more brutal, more inhuman, more atrociously wicked, more heartlessly cruel than this act of the doctor in making the mother pass upon the matter, or even allowing her to know that the baby might have been saved, defective and deformed though it would be? What Spartan traits the mother must have had to make the decision as this mother did. How her heart strings must have been torn as weighing her baby's life in the balance, she chose for him death rather than a life of misery and perhaps of crime.

And yet this physician deliberately passed this decision up to her, and apparently for no reason other than to secure publicity for himself. There can be no other reason for his unusual and inhuman act, and as publicity is what he seeks he should be given its fullest measure. The grand jury should indict him for manslaughter and he should be vigorously prosecuted. No matter how wise his decision not to operate on the child may have been, a life sentence to the penitentiary would not expiate his cruelty to the mother of the unfortunate baby.

Georgia is on the way to absolute prohibition. Thursday the governor signed the bills which will make the

state dry after May 1, 1916. On and after that date the sale or manufacture within the state of any beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol is prohibited. More than that it is forbidden to advertise intoxicating liquor in newspapers, periodicals, on bill boards or by any other means. It looks very much as though the poor old "Demon Rum" is about on his last legs and rather "wabby" on them. When Georgia will hang a whiteman on the testimony of a negro, and on top of that adopt prohibition, nothing else can make itself in anyway surprising.

From the little news permitted to drift out of India it appears there is considerable unrest among the Hindus, and quite a strong probability of a holy war being declared. This state of affairs is laid at the door of the Germans, who are said to be stirring, through the Turks, all Mohammedans to revolt. Should this happen a situation already sufficiently horrible will become infinitely more so. However with the Christian world at each other's throats the worshippers of Mahomet can hardly be blamed for getting busy and helping kill off the hated Giaours.

Governor Spry, of Utah, certainly has the courage of his convictions, for he has issued his defy to the I. W. W. and boldly says that if the police do not run them out of Utah, he will. He also rebukes the president for his efforts to save Hillstrom, claiming he had no tangible facts to back his request for further delay. Spry has a big contract on his hands, but it is possible the death of Hillstrom may cause his associates to do some thinking before doing further damage to property or taking other lives.

The sudden increase of business for the railroads will, it is claimed, soon cause a general demand for lumber for ties and repairs. As this is about the only industry that can really make the Northwest prosperous the railroads cannot too soon begin the work of putting their roads in shape, and drawing on the unlimited timber wealth of Oregon for the material.

The dispatches from the war front are much alike in one thing, and that is in their unanimity in saying nothing about what the British are doing. There is plenty about the Serbs, the Russians, the French and the Teuton allies, but apparently the British are simply getting ready for that campaign next May.

The railroads say one reason for the serious car shortage is the corresponding shortage of ships. A statement is made that there is now in New York five times as much freight waiting for ships as there are ships to carry it away, and thus the cars cannot be unloaded.

In view of the fact that Villa has been killed several times, it is somewhat startling to learn he is now seriously wounded. If this should prove true, it is about time for some other patriot to come to the front with a revolution and a desire to save Mexico.



HAPPY ENDINGS

The yarn with happy ending may quite old-fashioned be, but it is often lending much happiness to me. Too many authors before us with tales that rend the heart, and then standing before us and talk about their Art. I like the kind of story that leads aggressive chaps through perils dire and gory, and fifty kinds of scraps. The hero and the maiden should meet all sorts of woe, and for a time be wadin' in snares set by the foe; that slimy foe, exulting, should triumph for a while, and then go catapulting out to the garbage pile. The villainous and sinful should get the hook, say I, while Virtue, glad and

grateful, gets closer to the pie. It's useless, tiresome prosing, the yarn the author tells, unless we find it closing with sound of wedding bells. And while the hero's banking his hard-earned roll of kale, the villain should be clanking his fetters in jail. When to the bookstore wending for something to peruse, look for the happy ending—pay nothing for the blues.

TURNER TOPICS

(Capital Journal Special Service.)
Turner, Ore., Nov. 20, 1915.
Capital Journal, Salem, Ore.: I have been reading the Journal for some time and have been particularly interested in the editorials and the open forum, especially the article by Oregon in the issue of the 15th inst., in regard to rural credits and other things I would like very much to be enlightened, and if there is such a monstrous wave of prosperity coming over the country who is feeling it? If as he says we have had such bumper crops and such high prices why is it that the farmer, the producer of all the necessities of life, should need special legislation to help them to finance their business? If President Wilson and the defence league are right, why are the Germans fighting the whole of Europe at the present time?
If God is with a Christian nation in their murdering millions for national aggrandisement and loot, why is it such an awful crime for a hungry man to kill another for the price of a meal? If the U. S. is a neutral nation in this European war how can we convict a man of being an accessory before the fact in a murder trial? If the big business interests, especially the steel trust, want and army and navy to protect their business having all the facilities why don't they build them instead of trying to scare the U. S. into building one for them? If co-operative marketing would be a good thing for the farmer why would international co-operation in the production and distribution of all the necessities of life for use instead of profit ruin the whole world, the preceding are just a few of the things that I would like to have answered that were suggested by the article by Oregonian and if he or some one else will answer them I will certainly be grateful.
A. MILLER,
Turner, Ore., Route 1.

County Fruit Inspector Discusses Brown Rot

Continuing his articles on the diseases of fruits grown in this valley, their causes and control, C. O. Constable, county fruit inspector, discusses in today's article, brown rot, especially found in the peach growing districts of the east, and in this section, on the prune, cherry, apricot as well as the peach. The cause and development of the brown rot, and best means for its control are fully discussed.

At the request of several orchardists who were interested in the article which appeared in The Capital Journal on Cylindrosporium Leaf Spot, Brown Rot and Syneta Albida, also a later article on the life history of Cylindrosporium, I have promised, as best I can to write the life history of the other two. The one on the Syneta Albida will appear later.

The following is from the Oregon Agricultural college:

Brown Rot of Stone Fruits.—The brown rot is one of the most serious and wide spread diseases which is known to attack the stone fruits. In most of the peach growing districts of the east and middle west this is the most serious disease, and in seasons of frequent summer rains may cause enormous losses. In Oregon, on account of less frequency of summer rains, seldom appears in epidemic form, but is not uncommon on the prune, peach, and cherry, and occasionally on the apricot.

The brown rot on prunes, peaches and apricots is caused by a fungus known as sclerotinia fructigena. This fungus exists in two spore forms. The summer spore form has already been described. The winter or sexual spore stage develops in early spring from mummies that have fallen to the ground. This stage does not ordinarily develop on the mummies until after they have lain on the ground 18 months.

The stage of fungus is developed from resting masses of mycelium called sclerotia, which develops in the tissues of mummified fruits. A definite fruit body is produced known as an apothecium and commonly spoken of as a "cup fungus." This consists of a slender stalk bearing at the summit a cup-shaped structure one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter. These are found at the surface of the ground, surrounding buried or half buried mummies. Several may be formed from the same mummy. The inner surface of the expanded bell-shaped portion is lined by great numbers of cylindrical spores called asci, each of which contains eight spores. These asci form a smooth layer. The details of structure are visible only on microscopic examination. The spores are ejected forcibly from the asci, and wafted by currents of air, reach the trees. It is probable that much of the blossom blight is caused by direct infection from the spores.

Control.

From what has been said, it is evident that the destruction of all mummified fruit in fall and winter would aid in controlling the disease. It is a bad practice to allow diseased fruits to remain in orchard or half buried mummies. The fungus is capable of living over winter in such mummies and starting the disease in the spring. Early plowing is to be recommended where possible, and when consistent with good horticultural practice. This method would probably not entirely prevent the formation of the winter spore stage and therefore, where practical the decayed fruit should be gathered and destroyed in the fall.

Peaches should be thinned so that no two fruits touch each other, as it is found that moisture may be retained at the point where the fruit touch and thus favor infection.

DALLAS LOCAL NEWS

(Capital Journal Special Service.)
Dallas, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Oscar Bennett returned this week from a visit with relatives and friends in McMinnville.
Mrs. Henry Serr is in Portland this week visiting her daughter, Miss Ber-

DR. W. A. COX



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FRONT AND FERRY PHONE 1830

the Serr.
Mrs. Nita Gilbert and little daughter of Falls City were in the city this week the guests of relatives and friends.
Mrs. M. J. Jackson, of Salem, was a Dallas visitor the first of the week.
Mrs. T. H. Starbuck and daughter, Miss Edith, have returned to their home in Portland after a short visit at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Starbuck in this city.
J. L. Blodgett returned the first of the week from a short business trip to Portland.
N. E. Shafer, of McCoy, was a county seat business visitor this week.
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Holman and family will move to Suver this week where Mr. Holman has accepted a position on the E. Hillbrand ranch.
Sam Gibson visited the first of the week with friends in Monmouth.
Ira Phillips, of Albany, spent several days this week with relatives in Dallas.
Mrs. Frank Morrison was in Salem this week a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Good.
Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Bellantyne have moved to Salem where they will make their future home.
Miss Vera Wagner visited friends in the Capital City the first of the week.
Mrs. S. H. Tetherow, of Falls City, spent the first of the week with relatives in Dallas.
H. Brandt, of Monmouth, was a business visitor in the county seat this week.
Mrs. Winnie Braden is in Portland this week being called by the illness of her father.
Attorney John B. Sibley was a business visitor in Portland Wednesday evening.
Mrs. Joel Shaw was a Salem visitor Tuesday.
C. L. Crider was a Portland business visitor this week.
Hon. and Mrs. George W. Meyer have returned from a several weeks' visit at the home of their daughter, Mrs. C. W. Reynolds at Ione, Oregon.
Oscar Hayter was in Portland, Thursday attending a meeting of the Oregon State Bar association.
Mr. and Mrs. John Fuller, of Monmouth, were in Dallas this week the guests of relatives and friends.

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