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A SOUL-SATISFYING DISCOVERY

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," or words to that effect, and it is indeed pleasing to see one of these victories recorded under display head lines on the first pages of the big dailies. That may be due to our tender heartedness, our inherent and bubbling desire to share in the joyousness that comes to the patient and persistent searcher after great truths, even though they be not living ones, in the hour of his success.

A dispatch from Ann Arbor, Michigan, recently brought the glad tidings that Doctor E. L. Trevel, assistant curator of the museum of the University of Michigan, has just returned from the bad lands of the Dakotas where he discovered a perfect mountable skeleton of a mesohippus, a three toed horse which roamed the bad lands aforesaid before those lands got their present reputation. At least it is so supposed for the three-toed cayuse it is stated by the doctor, was the standard breed in that section 2,000,000 years ago, and if the lands had a bad name then they should have been able to have lived it down by this time, hence it is fair to presume the bad lands acquired their reputation in recent years.

The doctor does not give any information as to the color of the mustang or its habits, but as he pronounces the skeleton mountable, it is fair to presume the animal that once used it was at least broken to ride. Neither does he say anything about brands or ear marks, from which we judge the owner will probably never be discovered, and the doctor will be able to keep his find, under the estray laws, after legally posting notices.

The doctor also found a partial skeleton of a pliohippus, probably a lineal descendant of old Meso, though the latter had three toes while his remote offspring had but one on each foot. The pliohippus roamed the now badlands just 1,000,000 years after mesohippus was gathered to his ancestors what ever "hippus" they were. In this one million years lapsing between their appearance on the stage the equine, hippus or horse family had lost two toes from each foot and having but three to the foot as a starter, a simple sum in arithmetic, (simple to any not victims of recent school fads) will demonstrate that there could be but one left, and the plio had that.

The good doctor is simply radiating joy from every pore. "Why" he said: "It is the biggest fossil find in years. Its discovery will be extremely valuable to science, for it will clear up a long disputed question as to whether the pliohippus had one or three toes on each hind foot."

Just think of that, realize the enormous effect of it and then you will know how our heart goes out in rejoicing with the doctor who is able to delight the world of scientists and others who compose it and bring to them that sweet peace that follows having the troublesome and bewildering question of one toe or three finally and definitely settled.

Then it opens such a broad field for speculation. If it took the three toed horse 1,000,000 years to lose two toes out of three, will man who now has five toes normally on each foot, also become as the years go by, in sequence, a four, three, two and finally one toed personage? Will it take 500,000 years to eliminate one toe and 2,000,000 years to arrive at the one toed stage?

Then if man now has five toes on each foot, did his ancestors boast of more than that number? If so how many? Were corns discovered and in common use when toes were more numerous? If a six toed human skeleton was found would it prove the race existed 500,000 years ago? How long will it take for the centipede to become a quadruped and how many toes will he have for a starter? Are oysters and clams older than the horse family? They have eliminated not only all their feet and legs as well. How long did it take them to accomplish this?

There are numerous other questions that suggest themselves but you can ask them yourself and answer them to suit your questioner.

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PREPAREDNESS

This country does not want militarism; it is not obsessed with the war spirit; it does not want a large standing army or a three-power navy.

But it does want preparedness for defense. Quite apart from the imperative need of immediate action, delay or postponement in congress would so deeply involve any defense plans as to create public scandals. Let the question remain unsettled until summer and become a partisan issue in the presidential election, and the influence of every ammunition maker and ship builder in the country will be exerted, together with that of the politicians, to raise such a hullabaloo as can only confuse the issue and result in extreme action.

The issue has been fairly presented to congress, the spirit of the people has been sounded, and there should be no further delay in sane action while sanity survives.

Considering the time required to build a warship, to make rifles and cannon, to enlarge the nation's too restricted facilities for such work, to recruit soldiers and sailors under our present antiquated methods of recruiting, it is difficult to understand how any sound-minded and truly patriotic member of either house, no matter what his politics may be, can view without apprehension the possibility of a delay in the acceptance of the defensive measures.

There is no mistaking the national demand for immediate action.

This demand, now a steady breeze, will, if unanswered, grow into a whirlwind.

The annual message of President Wilson to congress is commented upon most favorably in Argentine, the great republic in South America, and in other countries of that continent. The message has done more than any one influence in years to strengthen friendship with those republics to the south of us, with which greater business relations should long since have been established. There has been a feeling of suspicion in South America, but that is being removed happily and the way opened for trade back and forth that should be profitable alike for the United States and the Spanish-American countries.

Over 240,000 employes of the steel and iron industry of this country have been voluntarily granted an increase of from 10 to 12 per cent in wages, the addition to the payroll amounting to \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 annually. Democratic free trade seems to have done for the workingman what it has for the wool and beet sugar industries. Even lumber seems about to experience a boom in price and demand.

The Southern Pacific Co. in California, is said to have purchased \$600,000 of counterfeit Mexican money recently. Why it should have done this when the real article is so cheap, or why anyone should have thought of counterfeiting it when there were bales of the legally issued stuff for sale at bargain prices, are questions that the courts which are investigating the affair may answer in course of time.

The democratic party in congress is making the usual fool of itself when given the opportunity to accomplish something. The impractical wind-jammers of the Bryan type seem likely to prevent the carrying out of any definite policy on part of the national administration, and if so, defeat at the polls next fall will be inevitable.

The British official reports show a high percentage of loss among the officers. But if these same reports may be believed in their accounts of the blunders made by their leaders the loss may not be as serious as it would at first seem.



LOSS OF APPETITE

When Julia rang the dinner bell, I used to lift my voice and yell, and chortle and repeat; my feet went weaving like a loom, until I reached the dining room and settled down to eat. The victuals all looked good to me, the Lima bean, the spud, the pea, the fragrant raisin pie; oh, every mouthful tasted sweet, and I would sit and eat, and eat, and watch the buttons fly. But since I had that last attack of pink lumbago in the back, my appetite's destroyed; the music of the dinner bell has all the pathos of a knell, and life's an aching void. The turnips taste just like the spuds; the coffee tastes like washday suds, the meat tastes like greens; the rich imported Worcester sauce reminds me of a total loss, the prunes taste like the beans. The women rack their heads in vain to think up dishes safe and sane, to tempt my appetite; the finest products of their skill taste like the anti-bilious pill that I must take at night. If I could only eat again, like yonder lean and hungry men, no cares should daunt my heart; I'd laugh the ills of life to scorn, and blithely eat an ear of corn, a cabbage and a tart.

Capital Journal Want Ads Will Get You What You Want

Henry Clews Reviews Year's Developments

New York, Dec. 31.—A large portion of the civilized world is still straining every energy toward destruction and hatred, instead of construction and good will. Exhaustion looms in front of several of the belligerents, yet the struggle goes on with unquenched ferocity, the chances being that worse bloodshed and worse destruction must be endured before the end arrives. Only one of the great powers has been able to avoid the conflict, and that, thanks to its geographical position, is the United States, which is also the only nation benefitting in any degree from this unhappy struggle. On the other hand we have been forced to endure patiently many annoying inconveniences of various kinds, and have given generously for relief of the suffering people of all nations, and must continue this help indefinitely out of regard to humanity. Our own particular losses in the war have been chiefly those resulting from the violent derangement of our foreign trade. There were heavy losses on the import side of the account, which were fortunately more than compensated for by profits on the export side. What we have really gained by the war cannot yet be accurately gauged, either as to permanency or importance. Hitherto, our greatest advantages have been in opportunities offered rather than in things actually accomplished. We have not always availed ourselves of these opportunities, but now the doors of opportunity have again been flung wide open, and the probability of remaining open; and the United States, without doubt, is on the threshold of great commercial expansion abroad. This country is increasing its output of manufactures at a much higher ratio than growth of population, while its growth in agriculture barely keeps pace with home demands. It is within the realms of certainty that exports of manufactures will increase enormously within the present generation, while our exports of farm products may practically cease. Surplus products from our mills must find foreign buyers, to gain which we will be obliged to meet foreign competition, selling at prices, terms, quality, style, etc., that will command a preference for American products.

Looking Out, Not In.

It would be folly for us to expect that these foreign markets will be easily won. In all probability a fierce struggle for supremacy in this respect will follow after the war, particularly on the part of Germany. Much of our foreign commerce will be temporarily lost, and she will be seriously handicapped in its recovery by financial, commercial and even human exhaustion. Nevertheless, she will make a supreme struggle for recovery, and by her wonderful organizing powers plus her scientific methods and government help she will undoubtedly rally more vigorously and effectively than her enemies are disposed to expect. Great Britain has also suffered in her foreign trade, but relatively much less than any of the belligerents, because of her ability to keep open the world's highways for herself and friends, while closing them to her enemies. When the war ends Great Britain will undoubtedly recover more quickly and be a larger gainer by the war than any of the belligerents. With her empire more firmly welded as a unit probably than before, with the world free of war for a long period thereafter, with her people strengthened, sobered and energized by adversity, with her territory undevastated, she will be more free than ever to pursue her policy of world-wide development and peaceful conquest. Our chief commercial rival will undoubtedly be Great Britain, but in this there will be stimulus without dangers so long as the spirit of fairness and freedom possesses both nations in their intercourse—and provided always that both nations preserves the willingness to reason out all differences of opinion and interest, as for the last hundred years.

The greatest increases in exports of merchandise have been to the belligerent nations; Germany and Austria excepted. The British empire is now taking nearly one-half of our exports, and France, Italy and Russia have also been much heavier buyers than usual. Of course, our foreign trade, though enormous in bulk, is too abnormal or one-sided to be really satisfactory. When the war is over readjustment to a peace basis will be necessary; but a return to former conditions need not be immediately expected. Should inflation put this country upon a high price level, the necessary readjustment will be all the more difficult.

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the more awkward and difficult. Great Britain, Germany and France are almost sure to be upon a much lower cost basis after the war than ourselves. For a time France and Belgium will be actively occupied in reconstruction, but it seems that both Great Britain and Germany will escape with little destruction of cities or plant. Both these countries will again engage in fierce competition for foreign markets, and unless we are prepared to meet this competition, we must expect to lose a very considerable percentage of the advantages recently gained in foreign markets. It may be that wages in Europe will be higher than expected, or that Europe will not be able to match some of the articles made in the United States, these being problems that must be worked out in the future. In this connection, one other thing must not be forgotten. Successful trade must always be of mutual benefit, or it cannot last. Europe's losses and misfortunes cannot permanently be our gain. The more impoverished Britain, Germany or France become, the less able will they be to buy from us; and the less we buy from them the less we can sell. As in domestic trade, so in foreign, real prosperity lies in as abundant and free an interchange of products as possible, all friction and interference inevitably meaning losses.

Local Outlook

The position of the stock market is vastly better than a year ago. This fact has been largely discounted by the decline since then was largely in the industries most affected by the war, it being recognized that their abnormal profits cannot continue for the reason that the belligerents are now better able to supply their own munitions. Nevertheless, many of the industrials will benefit from the legitimate revival of business induced by a rich harvest and the late plethora of money. The railroads, however, stand to benefit more substantially than any other class of investments from present conditions. Their earnings, gross and net, are showing most encouraging gains. Operation has usually been reduced to the lowest cost, public hostility has been greatly lessened, and a realization exists of the harm that has been done, so that the outlook for this great industry is better than for several years. There is the possibility of a too free return of American stocks and bonds held abroad; but this is hardly likely because the British government, through its mobilization scheme, will control British selling and will not intentionally spoil its own market. Besides, the amount of such investments for actual sale cannot be large, and much of what remains consists of high-grade investments held in trusts, etc., and likely to remain abroad. At this writing, the chief obstacle to a more active and stronger market is the prospect of dearer money and the coming presidential election, which promises to be a warm contest. The war has thrust aside many of the old issues, and in place of corporations and money trust-baiting, we already have preparedness, revenue and shipping. A prolonged discussion seems probable over preparedness, and owing to a clever and

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

Grandma Kept Her Locks Dark, Glossy, Thick with a Mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray streaked and faded hair is grandmother's treatment, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage. Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair; making one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive; besides, prevents dandruff, itching and falling hair.

persistent propaganda, there is danger of the people being stampeded by ungrounded fears into appropriations for a much larger fleet and army than necessary. When peace comes none of the belligerents will be in a condition to be anxious for another war for some time, at least. Hence none are likely to have serious designs upon the United States, and if they did, a quick strengthening of our navy, defensive lines and the creation of a reasonable and up-to-date army would meet the requirements for defensive purposes. It is absurd to believe, as one estimable authority would have us, that we need as large a navy for our protection as the British Empire, which includes nearly one-quarter of the world's population, territory and trade. Great Britain has a widely-scattered empire and her people live upon an island wholly incapable of self-support. The United States is a continent, has unlimited resources, agricultural and mineral; and no foreign army, even if landed, could go beyond the coast for more than a few miles. There is no sound reason why we should lose our peace and be swept on our feet into militarism or navalism, the consequences of which have proved so ruinous to others. Still, I believe in ample preparedness. HENRY CLEWS

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