

Editorial Page of "The Capital Journal"

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A LESSON FOR AMERICANS

One of the outstanding features of the present world-conflict, in its way quite as marked as that of German preparedness, has been and still is the lack of unity of action between the various forces that make up British national life, says the Minneapolis Farm, Stock & Home. There has been no dearth of men, nor of willingness to sacrifice for one's country. Rather what appears to be the matter, judged from this distance, is a class loyalty to one's trade or business superior to that given to the state. So we find Lloyd-George, after eighteen months of war, pleading for more munitions. Strikes for higher wages occur. It is broadly hinted that graft similar to that indulged in by our own Civil War contractors, is not wholly unknown. Selfishness tinges the whole atmosphere of British internal politics.

This is personal liberty gone mad. When everybody is anxious to squeeze a bit of extra profit out of the perilous position in which the empire finds itself placed, the empire itself is in grave danger, and far more so from within than from without.

Such a situation did not arise over night. It is the natural attitude of masses of men trained to class consciousness by interested and selfish leaders who present to them the plea that they are the underlings—the downtrodden, and that they must "burst the shackles" that bind them. For the most part such arguments are rot! There never has been a time since history began when labor had as little to complain of and as much to be thankful for as it has right now. It is better housed, better clothed, better fed than ever before. It is true that labor is not getting the full reward of its toil. But what the agitators do not let the workingmen see is that the methods adopted to force higher wages are self-destructive. Limit a man's production per day to a set number of pieces and you destroy efficiency, progress, the very opportunity to rise to better things. The American farmer gets a taste of what this means when his I. W. W. "help" soldiers on him. Are the boys coming up as hired men under such influences better or worse than the kind we used to have? No answer is needed.

Develop sloth in a man and you get what goes with it—indifference to the higher ideals, squalid living, drunkenness, a chronic state of anarchistic poverty. This is what the false teachings of blatherskite class leaders have done for and to the workingman of England; this is what similar teaching is doing to the workingman of America.

It is high time that we take home to ourselves the bitter lesson of British class pettiness, and eject it from our national life wherever it has found a foothold. It is far more important that we all rise together than that one group rises above the rest. It will avail us little to set our class above our fellows if while doing so the national life that gives us being and that guards us falls into decay.

No one can gain an accurate idea of whether the country is prosperous or not by listening to the complaints of those whose selfish interests have been interfered with by legislation, but if you are interested in a real index note that the production of motor car vehicles in 1915 was nearly 900,000, or 30 per cent more than the previous year, while the production for the current year is conservatively estimated at 1,200,000, remarks the Commoner.

The English are putting down 1500 miles of water pipe in the desert east of Suez as part of their plan to defend the canal. But no one is astonished. The war has changed the habit of our minds. We now accept as commonplace the most extraordinary ideas which no man ever thought of in a thousand years of peace, remarks an exchange.

And now we presume America will have to feed the Montenegrins.

Write a letter this week, or better still, a dozen of them.

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THE GRACE TO GET MAD

"What we need in the first place and the last," says an eminent New York preacher, "is the grace to get mad and to keep mad. Citizenship that lies down, content to let itself be robbed, abused, made a byword of, is bad citizenship. I prefer the company of the man who does the robbing and abusing, any day, to that of the fellow who tamely submits to it. The crooked politician wants no softer snap than non-resistance in the citizen."

These vigorous remarks do not apply to New York alone. They apply with equal force to all sections of our blessed country. If there is anything that the common citizen knows nothing whatever about it is public affairs. The average free and independent American citizen generally manages to know something about his own private business, and a good deal about his neighbor's business, but that which is the most vital business of both—public business—gives him the least concern.

The old adage "what is everybody's business is nobody's business" finds striking exemplification in the attitude of the average citizen toward public business.

Carranza's soldiers have just executed Villa's chief executor. We trust that they performed the job in a way to satisfy his artistic taste and skill in the profession of murdering.

If all the bandits in Mexico are slain, as Carranza promises, there will be for the first time a shortage of generals and colonels in that country.

The progressives seem perfectly willing to unite with the stand pat republicans on a ticket composed of Roosevelt and Johnson.



THE SNOW

The schoolboy shrieks with exultant glee, when the snow comes down and enshrouds the lea. What fun to wade in the dazzling flakes, without a fear of rheumatic aches! What fun to ride on a speedy sled, till curfew summons the kids to bed! What fun to fashion a ball of snow, and throw it straight as a boy can throw, and see it break on some pilgrim's neck, and hear him quote from the works of Heck! The snow means oodles of wholesome joy to the glowing soul of the growing boy. But the snow means grief to the ancient gent, whose step is feeble, whose back is bent. He coughs his diaphragm inside out, and he has the grip and he has gout; and all diseases he ever knew, the snow brings back and some others, too. He has to shovel a little track, and he slips and falls and he breaks his back, and the snowball thrown by the joyous kid, drives in his whiskers and spoils his lid, and he calls aloud, in a voice of woe, "Oh, blank the blinkety blink blank snow!"

HOW TO BEAT THE CATALOG HOUSES

Man Who Buys from Them Tells How to Do the Trick

(Independence Enterprise.)
The importance and intelligent and continuous advertising is clearly set forth in the following letter from one of our readers on route two. Answering occasional articles that appear in print about mail order business, he says:
Editor of the Independence Enterprise:—
If the mail order houses get \$1,000 out of this vicinity each month, that belongs to the home merchants, the fault is with the home merchants entirely. The mail order houses advertise and give us prices on everything they offer for sale. They'll tell us what they have and what they want for it. Of course we get zoned once in awhile, and if we do we can try some other house. Most of the home merchants who advertise at all don't quote prices. They neglect to tell us what we want to know—prices. Of course we can go to the store and ask the price of this article and that, but you know how it is—one doesn't know so well what he wants to buy when he gets in a store as when he is at home. And there is where the mail order houses make their hit. They send their advertising matter into our homes and we read it when we haven't anything else to do and every member of the family usually finds something that he or some other member of the family wants, and many orders are made up and sent out at just such times.
Right here is where the home merchant falls down. If he talked up this business in our homes the same as the mail order houses do, the people would be in to see him the next time they came to town, and in many cases extra trips would be made to get things at once that we wanted when they were brought to our attention.
The home merchant can save the expense of getting out a catalog. We people read the home paper more carefully than we do a catalog, and if the merchant wants to talk business with us, let him put his talk in the home papers, and put it in so we know he means business. The home

merchant, nine times out of ten, sells his goods as cheap as the mail order houses, and I believe on many things he is much cheaper, but how are we to know if he does not tell us about it?
"A merchant must not think that even his best customers know his goods so well that they can tell what he has without being told.
"It is none of my business how the home merchant runs his business, but I don't like to see these results in the paper all the time about us fellows who get a little stuff shipped in once in awhile, and never anything said on the other side. There are always two sides to a question, and I have given you mine. If it is anything to you, you can take it."
S. R. W., Route 2.

NATIONAL FOREST NOTES

Portland, Ore., Jan. 17.—Improvements on the National forests during 1915 are represented by 108 miles of road, 1,719 miles of trail, 2,287 miles of telephone lines, 106 miles of fire line, 102 lookout structures, 35 bridges, 207 miles of fence, 606 dwellings, barns and other structures, 21 corral, and 202 water improvements.
To date approximately 25,000 miles of roads, trails and fire lines, and 30,000 miles of telephone line have been built within the National forests of the United States.
The net area actually owned by the public within the National forests of the United States is 162,773,280 acres. The number of National forests is now reduced to 155 as against 163 a year ago.

Members of the Forest Service delivered, during 1915 149 public addresses, mainly in response to requests from educational institutions, associations of lumbermen, technical societies, and National forest users.
Twenty-seven new publications were issued last year by the forest service, and 380,000 copies of forest service publications were distributed.
If the carrier does not give service notify the office.

MARION COUNTY AUTO OWNERS CONTRIBUTE \$5,808 TO ROAD FUND

Multnomah County Only One In State With More Autos Than Marion

Marion county is second only to Multnomah county in the number of motor vehicles in this state and for license fees for the year from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915, will receive \$5,808.72 from the state while Multnomah receives \$36,819.11. The total amount received by the secretary of state from Marion county motorists was \$7,250.50 and from this sum was subtracted \$1,441.78 to pay for the cost of the license plates, chauffeur badges, postage, printing, and clerk hire.

For the year 1915 a total of \$87,203.08 will be returned to the counties out of \$108,881.50 collected by the state. In 1914 the counties received \$61,000.86 and in 1913 they received \$43,476.08.

Secretary of State O'Leary has just completed the apportionment to the counties of the monies received from motor vehicle and chauffeur licenses for 1915. The total receipts amounted to \$108,881.50. Of this amount \$87,203.08, or 80.1-10 per cent of the total receipts, was returned to the counties. License plates and chauffeur badges; \$7,127.86 for clerical services; \$2,617.10 for postage and forwarding charges; \$2,282.05 for printing blanks, forms, monthly lists required by law to be furnished county clerks, etc.; \$719.63 for stationery, and \$67.50 for refunds.

Of the total receipts for 1914, 78.7-10 per cent was returned to the counties, and for the year 1915, 76.4-10 per cent of the fees received was returned to the counties. License plates and chauffeur badges in 1915 cost 3-1-10 per cent of the total receipts, in 1914 the cost was 3-3-10 per cent, and in 1913 it was 3-2-10 per cent. From the best information obtainable Oregon pays as little as or less than any other state for its license plates—these now costing but 10 cents each or 20 cents per pair.

Contracts for these have never been allowed to go outside the state and are now being furnished by Portland firms. Clerical service amounted to 6-6-10 per cent of the receipts in which is 7-10 per cent below this item for 1914.

The following statement shows the total received from residents of each of the respective counties and the balance remitted to the county treasurers for the benefit of their county road funds, as the law directs.

County	Receipts	Refund to County
Baker	1,758.00	\$ 1,308.56
Benton	1,758.00	1,430.05
Clatsop	3,367.50	2,607.86
Chickama	1,896.50	1,519.38
Columbia	641.00	513.54
Cook	2,272.00	1,820.21
Crook	1,455.00	1,165.67
Curry	157.00	125.78
Douglas	2,383.00	1,909.53
Gilliam	636.50	509.83
Grant	432.50	346.50
Harney	579.00	463.86
Hood River	967.00	774.71
Jackson	4,408.00	3,579.52
Jefferson	211.50	169.04
Josephine	1,335.50	1,062.72
Klamath	1,983.50	1,592.78
Lake	773.00	619.28
Lane	4,056.00	3,249.43
Lincoln	123.00	98.54
Linn	2,895.00	2,319.52
Malheur	981.00	785.92
Marion	7,250.50	5,808.72
Morrow	808.00	647.33
Multnomah	15,958.00	12,819.11
Polk	2,230.00	1,756.50
Sherman	1,147.00	918.90
Tillamook	994.50	794.69
Town	4,880.00	3,916.93
Union	2,111.50	1,691.02
Wasco	859.00	687.48
Wallowa	1,975.50	1,583.67
Washington	2,669.00	2,130.25
Wheeler	250.00	184.26
Yamhill	2,715.00	2,173.91
	\$108,881.50	\$87,203.08

ATTACKED BY LYNX

Livermore, Cal., Jan. 1.—Attacked by a lynx while pruning vines at the Conchannon vineyard near here, Grant Baxter was compelled to fight for his life before he finally succeeded in overpowering the animal late yesterday afternoon. Baxter was at work in the vineyard when he saw the animal crouch for a spring. He attempted to back away but was followed for 50 feet when the lynx suddenly sprang on his throat.

A desperate fight followed. Baxter retained his pruning shears and with these and his feet dispatched the animal, only after his clothing had been torn to ribbons and his face and body scratched and bitten. The lynx was in poor condition but was one of the largest ever seen in this vicinity.

WANTS MEXICANS PUNISHED

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 17.—References to the Mexican situation in the sermon of Rev. George W. White yesterday aroused conflicting opinions as to their propriety today among parishioners of the First Methodist Episcopal church. "These murderers of Americans," he said, "should be punished. It is time to remember that the president is the president of the whole people and must safeguard the interests of all."

SENTENCED FOR LIFE

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 15.—Sentence of life imprisonment was imposed today upon Frederick Price, found guilty of murdering his wife in November, 1914.

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HUBBARD LODGES INSTALL
Last Saturday evening the I. O. O. F. lodge installed officers for the ensuing six months and followed with a banquet which from points of excellence is spoken of as the best ever. Installations and banquets, however, come often in the life of the lodge, just about as regular as election of officers, but the one big affair of Saturday evening was the presentation of jewels to members for long service and membership in the order.

The out of town guest was Deputy Grand Master Henry S. Westbrook, who took an active part in the ceremonies. There were four jewels to be presented, one to Dr. S. W. Weaver, 20 years a member; to G. M. Fry, 30 years a member; to J. A. Dodge, 40 years a member. The fourth one was to go to Geo. Whitney, but he was detained at home.

The membership of the lodge was well represented who very much enjoyed the evening.

The officers installed and appointed as follows: N. G. J. A. Dodge; V. G. Nixon Blair; recording secretary, B. S. Williams; financial secretary, H. N. Beck; treasurer, J. Schell; right supporter to N. G. Dr. S. W. Weaver; left supporter, Geo. Knight; vice-guard, right, Hiram Gallop; left, Willis Brown; warden, J. Coy; conductor, Jon. Johnson; right and left senior support, Martin Nelson and Geo. Zeek; chaplain, Geo. N. Beck; inside guard, Tom Johnson.

Thursday evening of last week occurred the installation ceremonies of Justice, No. 57, local K. P. lodge. Just at the close of the regular opening of the lodge and before the installation was begun, the Pythian Sisters arrived with well filled baskets to spread a feast. The ladies were invited to witness the installation ceremonies, and when this was over, the spread was announced. The coming of the ladies was a complete surprise to the Knights and the occasion was a very enjoyable one. The remainder of the evening was spent in having a royal good time, about 45 were present.

The officers installed were: C. C. Geo. Zeek; V. C. Dave Hovenden; P. M. B. Kromling; M. of W., R. W. Gable; K. R. S., Julius Stauffer; M. of F., A. D. Walker; M. of E., Y. M. Schell; M. of A., P. L. Calvert; I. G., G. W. Knight; G. G. C. M. Will.—Enterprise.

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. "Oh! How my back aches." GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules taken today eases the ache of tomorrow—taken every day ends the ache for all time. Don't tarry. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be permanently free from wrenching distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1895 GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil has been the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The housewife or Holland would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Real Dutch Buns" as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Haerlem Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haerlem, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages at 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Money refunded if it does not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations.

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