

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, SALEM, OREGON, BY

Capital Journal Ptg. Co., Inc.
L. S. BARNES, President
CHAS. H. FISHER, Vice-President
DORA C. ANDRESEN, Sec. and Treas.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily by carrier, per year\$5.00 Per month.....45c
Daily by mail, per year 3.00 Per month.....35c

FULL LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH REPORT
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES
New York: Ward-Lewis-Williams Special Agency, Tribune Building
Chicago: Harry R. Fisher Co., 30 N. Dearborn St.

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THE USE OF GOOD ENGLISH

Frederick Warde, who lectured in Salem last night on his favorite theme, "Hamlet," comes very nearly being a correct user of the English language. Always his enunciation is clear and distinct and his pronunciation is seldom to be criticised. The veteran actor, a credit to the great profession he has always sought to elevate, takes much delight in addressing the students of high schools in the cities he visits. Always he impresses upon them the importance of preserving in its purity the nation's language, for which they should have, he tells them, as much respect as they have for the flag of their country and should be as careful not to desecrate it.

Mr. Warde's advice is sound and it ought to be heeded, since all may acquire fluency in the speaking of good English if they desire to do so and will labor to that end.

It is told of Dwight L. Moody, the great pulpit orator, that when he first began to speak in public his English was so bad that many of his friends were continually advising him to keep silent in meetings. To one of these he once replied: "Look here, my friend, you've got grammar enough, but what are you doing with it for the Master?"

Moody's enthusiastic persistency and study resulted in his becoming one of the most fluent, forceful and persuasive public speakers of his time.

Although, even in his later years, he would sometimes, in an impassioned plea, use "done" for "did," and "come" for "came," etc., his logic was so coherent, his words so simple and well chosen and his sentences so short, clear and epigrammatic that not even children could mistake his meaning and not even scholars could consider him illiterate.

He is but one shining example of what everyone may do toward perfecting his English. Simple watchfulness and care will work wonders.

Next to good personal appearance—perhaps even more important than that—good English counts in one's favor at first acquaintance.

Carelessness clearly shows itself in sloppy speech.

ABOUT THE FOREST RESERVES

Forest reserves, in the understanding of many, imply the exclusion of the public and the withdrawal of the forest lands from useful and profitable purposes except tree-growth and the protection of watersheds.

This is by no means the case. Many municipalities in Europe have long been defraying the whole or a large part of their expenses by profitable use of the forest lands. The forest department at Washington asserts that it is working along the same lines.

There were 18,342 special use permits in force in the national forests of the United States at the latest report. The list includes 59 apiaries, two brickyards, 31 canneries, 39 cemeteries, nine churches, one cranberry marsh, 32 fish hatcheries, one golf link, 43 hotels, one astronomical observatory, 10 fox and rabbit ranches, 1,085 residences, 74 resorts and club houses, 57 stores, 16 municipal watersheds, and 182 water power sites, with many other uses.

Fees collected on 7,895 permits contribute a total of \$175,840 to the general forest revenues. The permits cover more than 1,087,000 acres and 15,000 miles of right of way granted for various purposes, these figures including 173,131 acres for municipal watersheds, 6,572 miles for telephone lines and \$0.593 acres and 1,919 miles for reservoirs, canals, pipe lines and other irrigation and domestic supply works.

War is a terrible thing generally and the present one is the most terrible the world has ever known, yet terrible as it is it were better it be fought out and a permanent settlement reached than that it be brought to an end too soon, leaving all parties to it in condition that they will simply pull themselves together for another try at it. Let it be fought to a finish and then let us hope there will be no more wars forever.

WASTE IN LOGGING INDUSTRY

Waste in the logging industry in the United States amounts to 15 to 20 per cent of the timber cut, or about a billion and a half cubic feet of wood annually. Sawmill waste also amounts to several billion cubic feet of wood, although not all of it is absolute waste. A Bulletin on the subject of lumber by-products just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, makes the claim that only 320 feet of lumber is used for each 1,000 feet that stood in the forest.

It was the prodigious waste of American forest resources that led the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to plan a thorough study of the methods of utilizing the waste products of the lumber industry, here in the United States and in those European countries that have made the most distinct progress in this line. In the older and more thickly settled countries of the old world necessity led to a careful utilization of the forests many years before the subject was seriously discussed in this country. And in these older countries many methods have been worked out that should be of value in this country now that the old-time wasteful methods have been brought into disrepute. The plan was to have the American industry profit as much as possible by the hard-earned experience of the older countries.

Unfortunately the war upset the plan completely, and there is no immediate prospect of making the proposed investigation. But as the Bureau had already engaged Prof. H. K. Benson, a well-known authority on the subject, it was decided to go ahead and make a study of the industry in this country. The bulletin just issued is the result of this study. It gives a definite idea of how far the manufacture of lumber by-products has been developed in this country, how far it may reasonably be expected to develop in the future, and just what some of the problems are that confront the industry.

The army was packed with a large and very uncomfortable audience last night. The arrangement of the chairs was cramped and the hall was so hot as to be almost unbearable. Such disregard for the laws of health have much to do with the spread of grippe and other dangerous epidemics, and if anyone's neglect or incompetence was responsible for the condition of the army last night that person deserves the severest censure. If it was due to lack of ventilation because of improper construction the building should be worked over by a competent architect and made fit for public gatherings as it was intended to be when built.

The New York World through its cable news reports that Englishmen have become greatly interested in the life of Abraham Lincoln, and that his works are frequently quoted in parliamentary debates while newspaper writers find his speeches very useful. Here in this country we have honored Lincoln's memory in many ways through the expenditure for monuments and pictures and so on, but too few have honored him and profited in the best way by studying what the Emancipator said upon different occasions. A familiarity with Lincoln's words would make men better citizens, more democratic and more patriotic.

A woman in New York wants a divorce from her husband who the other night brought home thirty thousand in good cash, the winnings of a single evening at bridge. The plaintiff doubtless thinks it wise to sue early while there is chance of getting something in the way of settlement before her husband strikes a streak of bad luck at bridge.

Rural credits will no doubt be enacted into law in some form during the present session of congress.

Laborers in powder plants are entitled to high wages just at this time.



WIND-JAMMING

At all our modern colleges, where we are told true knowledge is, they train boys to orate; the student who can speechify, and paw the air and screechify, is hailed as something great. The country's need-ing workmen, and not the loud-voiced shirking men who labor with their jaws; and saws. The list is always lengthening the list is ever narrowing of men who're fit for harrowing, for welding plows and of fellows who are strengthenin' their lungs by exercise; they talk to us eternally, they whoop it up diurnally, doggone their useless eyes. Methinks it's rather dangerous to take the young men grangerous, and make them orateers; to send them yawping, yammering, the poor old welkin hammering, through all their futile years. Of all the worthless oddities, of all the punk commodities, from here to furthest Ind, of all the things that clammily depress the human family, the worst is Speaker's Wind.



STEEN MAY BE SEAL

Wolverton announced today. Wolverton declared he had given Steen permission to dickie with any major league club he wished. He believes, however, that the pitcher will be back season with the Seals, Manager Harry

OPEN FORUM

The County Agriculturist.

To the Editor:—There are two reasons which the farmers harp upon in their objections to a county agriculturist more than all the other reasons put together.

First: If the farmers put up with someone hanging round and bossing their affairs they soon wouldn't have any individually left.

Second: It is a great note that we old farmers who have been farming for the last 40 years should have to have some young upstart come round and show us how to farm.

It is difficult to see how anyone who understands the work of the county agriculturist can from any view look upon him as a boss.

If the dairy inspector comes round and finds you have poor light in your barn, that you are letting the manure pile up behind your cows, that you are not keeping your separator and milk cans in a sanitary condition, he will tell you to fix up and clean up, in a manner you will have no trouble understanding. He will show you the law, and you must either comply with the law or quit the business, else you will be arrested, brought to town and fined.

If the county agriculturist comes on your place, he introduces himself to you, and if you tell him you don't care for his services he goes away and lets you alone. But if you say, "I am glad to meet you, I do not know of any questions I would like to ask you but if you will oblige me by going over my place and showing me some of the changes I ought to make, and give me some of the ideas you have picked up from other farmers I will appreciate it," he will do all in his power to help you.

You show him your cow barn and he tells you, "No, it does not come up to the requirements of the law." You talk the matter over with him and he explains to you why the law was passed, and why the majority of the people are in favor of it. He also explains to you the manner in which another farmer has fixed his old barn over, and gives you a chance to get your barn in shape before the inspector comes round. You feel like he has saved you from an impending evil.

Besides maybe he has examined your clover, and found it not worth sowing for seed. He explains to you how he tells so you can tell yourself next time. He explains to you several little things he has picked up around the country that you hadn't thought of which are well worth knowing. You wouldn't take five dollars for the knowledge you have gained.

You show him a scheme you have originated. He pronounces it a bright idea, and thanks you for having pointed it out to him, and gives you the name of a man who was inquiring for just that bit of information, and he hadn't been able to give it to him. You feel gratified because you were able to give something for what you received. The world doesn't appear to you so cold and heartless, and a comfortable feeling steals over you when you think of yourself being of some benefit to the rest of mankind. You have lost that selfish desire to let alone and let alone. Your respect, your individuality makes a tremendous growth in a very short time. You stick your thumb in the armbolts of your vest and give your wife a bear hug and a kiss that fairly astonishes her, she hasn't been handled so roughly for three months. You go at your work with more interest, take more pains and wonder if you can think out something else that would be well worth while for the outside world to know. It makes the day you begin to get down to real study of your profession. When your farm begins to do that then the outside world will begin to take note and remark upon what Marion county is doing.

If the fruit inspector comes round and you have an old orchard that is full of disease, and a menace to the rest of the country, you are told to clean it up or cut it down and burn it up or he will have to do it for you and you pay the cost.

The county agriculturist comes on your place, observes your orchard and asks you if you would like to have him show you how to prune it and kill out the disease. If you say no, alright, he will pay no further attention to it. If you say yes, he will prune one of the trees for you, explaining to you all the while why he cuts out this branch and leaves that, then he lets you prune one while he watches that you make no mistake. He tells you how to finger prune the trees every week or two, for a while to prevent them growing up in watersheds. Then he tells you how much of each chemical to get and how to mix them for spraying the trees and when to spray. Your neighbors are all invited to come and watch the demonstration. Everything goes on in a sociable manner. He comes to help you. He can do nothing without your consent. He is your public servant just the same as the postmaster or rural carrier. Yet him refuse to serve you when your demands are reasonable and unless he is able to give a good excuse, your complaint sent to headquarters would start an investigation of his conduct. He would be compelled to apologize and make matters right with you or a new man would be put in the field.

As for the second complaint it has a still poorer foundation. None of us know it all. Neither do any of us know sufficient that we can afford to cease learning. Furthermore we have to seek after knowledge if we get very much of it. Even the county agriculturist will not come near you unless you invite him or he has reasons to feel he will be welcome. The man who is too particular about the source of his knowledge is like the man who led his fat cow all the way from Salem to Silverton to sell her because he had no use for the buyers in Salem. No man knows it all, but there are few men who can not tell their neighbors something worth their knowing. What is the difference who transmits this knowledge? The knowledge is seldom original with the transmitter. An old

A Distinctive Reason

What is the chief reason for the superiority of Royal Baking Powder?

There are several good reasons, but there is one which distinguishes Royal from other baking powders.

This reason, which every woman should know, is that Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, which comes from grapes. This means a healthful fruit origin. It means natural food as distinguished from mineral substitutes used in other baking powders.

There is no alum nor phosphate in Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York

Romance of Mother, Two Babies, A Submarine and a Battleship

By Wilbur S. Forrest.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
London, Jan. 25.—(By mail)—A story that rivals fiction has reached London from a remote section of the Shetland Islands.

A mother, watching over her sick child in a cottage on the shore of a sea inlet, saw a German U-boat submerge in the channel way. During the day the doctor had called saying that a British warship was expected to anchor in the inlet before many hours. This meant peril to the 800 lives of the crew of the battleship.

Leaving her child alone in the cottage, the mother made her way to the postoffice and reported what she had seen. Returning quickly to the side of the child, she found it dead.

Before long, a British mine sweeper entered the inlet. As it did so the submarine came to the surface. There was a sharp fight. The mine sweeper gave a plunge and went down. Boatmen from the shore rescued the drowning crew.

The submarine prepared to depart. When it reached the outward headland it came face to face with the British warship. Another battle ensued and the submarine was damaged and captured. On board the U-boat was Mangus Laurensen, husband of the heroic mother whose baby had died. Laurensen had been captured the day before when the submarine sank his ship.

Laurensen and his wife that same afternoon sat in their cottage brooding over the death of their child, yet happy that the father himself had been spared. A knock sounded at the door. The captain of the battleship was ushered in. He warmly congratulated Mrs. Laurensen for her heroism, asking:

"Will you accept an immediate installment of your reward?"

"As you please," she answered.

The captain turned to the door. As he did so, a British jacket entered holding at arms length a flaxen haired, blue-eyed infant.

"Will you adopt him?" asked the captain.

The husband and wife readily and willingly assented.

The child, concludes the story, had been rescued from a British steamer which had fallen prey to a submarine.

THEY REFUSE TO EAT

At periods in most children's lives they fail to relish their meals and refuse to eat even the delicacies prepared to tempt their appetites. They lack ambition, and growth seems impeded, which causes anxiety and worry.

To compel them to eat is a grave mistake, because nutrition is impaired. Healthful exercise in fresh air and sunshine is important, but equally important is a spoonful of Scott's Emulsion three times a day to feed the tissues and furnish food-energy to improve their blood, aid nutrition and sharpen their appetites.

The highly concentrated medicinal food in Scott's Emulsion supplies the very elements children need to build up their strength. They relish Scott's—it is free from alcohol.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N.J. 15-34

BRIEF NEWS BY WIRE

Shelbyville, Ind., Feb. 9.—A jury fined Charles Stafford one cent because he whipped the man who caused Mrs. Stafford to leave home. Then the jurymen paid the fine, took no fees for themselves, and paid the court costs.

New York, Feb. 9.—I'm glad I did door.

Sanger, Texas, Feb. 9.—The local schools were left without heat when the steam pipe froze and burst. A steam thrashing machine was backed up to the school, proper connections were made, and soon comfortable conditions prevailed.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 9.—If Representative Walker's bill becomes law, "it will strike at the very foundations of our social structure" by excluding dogs and permitting babies to live in New York apartment houses.

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 9.—Armed with a double barreled shotgun, Mrs. James Cole early today captured a burglar as he was trying to escape by the front door of her residence. Mrs. Cole saw the man fleeing just as the policeman, searching for him, entered the rear door.

People who use Peruna

Mrs. T. Frech, R. R. 1, Hickory Point, Tenn., writes: "I am happy to tell you that I am cured of catarrh. Having been afflicted with catarrh and stomach trouble for seven years, and after having tried four different doctors, who only relieved me for a little while, I gave up all hope of being cured. I was induced to try Peruna, and to my great surprise I am now entirely well. My health never was better."

FOR INDIGESTION

Mrs. W. R. Whitehead, R. R. 1, Pryor, Oklahoma, writes: "I am happy to tell you that I keep free from my old stomach trouble; feel no catarrhal symptoms at all. I am able to do my work, eat and drink what I want, and rejoice to know that I found a sure cure in your valuable medicine. I think it saved my life. By beginning in time with Peruna I was cured sound and well."

Are Strong and Happy

The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio. Those who object to liquid medicines can now procure Peruna in tablet form.

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