



EXTREME Value Giving in Women's Suits

We have many less Suits now than we usually have at this time of the year, as these were, mostly bought during the last of April, they are all extremely late and snappy, as manufacturers tell us suits will be much higher in the Fall, and many of our suits will be suitable for Fall. We have hesitated in making any sacrifice, but as we only have a limited stock we have decided to sacrifice all suits for

1/2 Price

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WHEN PURCHASING
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SALEM COMMERCIAL CLUB

OUR JUNE WHITE SALE

Will commence

Tomorrow (Thursday)

Just so it is White, the
Price will be Less

Owing to the extreme raise in wholesale prices, we doubt the wisdom of giving this sale at all; but as we bought in large quantities to avoid buying at the raised prices and we know that our customers will be disappointed if we do not give this sale even in face of these conditions we are making this an extra effort to please our customers. Buy now and save money.

Business Interests Dominated By The Great European War

New York, May 20.—Business interests are still chiefly dominated by the war. The impression that peace is near is gaining in strength daily. Germany undoubtedly desires a settlement if satisfactory terms can be arranged. Unfortunately, while positive efforts may be made in this direction, the outlook for immediate success is doubtful. Each of the allies have heavy demands to make upon Germany, demands to which she is not likely to consent. Great Britain, Russia and France are on the ascendant of power in a greater degree than at any time since the war began. They have not yet had a full opportunity to assume the offensive and strike their strongest blow, without which it seems certain they will not consent to peace. Therefore, while the desire for peace exists, and while some preliminary efforts in this direction are being made, the range of probability, the outlook for an actual suspension of hostilities appears remote. The Mexican trouble seems to have passed out of serious consideration as a market factor, although still a source of considerable anxiety to the administration at Washington. Politics also appear to be a factor of minor importance from the business standpoint, and this campaign is attracting less interest than any presidential contest in many years, mainly of course because it is overshadowed in the public mind by war in Europe and our own difficulties with Mexico.

The labor outlook is causing considerable perplexity in industrial circles. Wages have advanced in many instances, especially in munition plants, as a result of war profits. It is recognized, however, that war profits are purely ephemeral, and that when peace comes, as it might within a year, these will quickly melt away, including the extra profits enjoyed by many of the industrialists outside of the war group. There are really two points of view regarding the labor outlook. One is that when the war is over, if not before, there will be a slump in everything pertaining to the munition industry; that a sharp international struggle will immediately begin for the markets of the world; that Europe will be on a much lower cost basis than the United States; that in consequence our exports of manufactures, which nearly trebled in the last nine months, would shrink back to their former basis; and that consequently there will be over-production and a sharp industrial setback followed by lower prices and vanishing profits. It is quite certain that sooner or later some readjustment will be necessary, if we are to meet foreign competition and gain the firm footing in the world's foreign markets which is becoming a national ambition. Profits will have to return to normal, and costs will undoubtedly be reduced. But the question that chiefly perplexes managers is, will labor be willing to accept its share of the inevitable readjustment? Probably not, and this is a difficulty that may have to be solved before many months have passed. There is still another point of view, which is this: Keen foreign competition may admittedly be unavoidable when the war is over; but it is argued that we will be better prepared to meet that competition than is generally supposed. Foreign competition, it is argued, will not be so severe as many imagine, because wages in Europe will remain relatively high owing to the reduced supply of labor and the excessive taxes which labor will have to add in paying. Furthermore, neither Germany nor Great Britain will waste much time before endeavoring to regain lost ground; their recovery and readjustment will necessarily be gradual; consequently while labor here may resist a readjustment, it will probably gradually compromise as leaders come to realize irresistible conditions. Such are the widely divergent views of the labor outlook. It is a question if either view is entirely correct, and a solution in all probability will be found between the two. An important factor in the labor outlook will be the immigration movement; some authorities expecting a large outflow from this country when peace arrives, while others anticipate a large influx. The latter is the most probable, because of the unwillingness and the difficulties which soldiers will experience in returning to their former

occupations. Moreover, the better opportunities offered in this country will attract large numbers from countries where depression is keenest. Great Britain is already calculating upon many of her men leaving the United Kingdom, and is planning to divert them to her colonies; Canada already being engaged in making plans and inducements for their coming. A large influx to this country must also be expected from Russia, Hungary, Italy and possibly from Germany; though the latter is problematical and would be offset by the large number expecting to return to the Fatherland for family and financial reasons as well as from motives of curiosity and interest.

The effect of the war upon our foreign trade can be realized by the fact that between its commencement in 1914 and the end of last March, our exports have reached the stupendous total of nearly \$4,000,000,000. Our imports during the same period were almost \$1,000,000,000, so that the excess exports during the war period have been approximately \$3,000,000,000. In addition we exported \$71,000,000 of silver, net, and our net imports of gold were over \$120,000,000. How is this huge indebtedness being adjusted? Credit and loans have been granted upon a gigantic scale, while the return of securities, of which there has been no accurate estimate, must also have been enormous in volume; very large sums still being in the hands of local financial institutions as collateral. It is well known that American railroads, whose wants have lately been put at \$1,000,000,000 yearly, have made unusually small security issues, for the reason that the ordinary investment demand for railroad issues seems to have been amply satisfied by foreign offerings, besides which the high rates now commanded by capital discouraged new applications. Thus far our merchandise exports show no symptoms of abating. The shipments last week from New York amounted to \$57,000,000 and since the first of January have reached \$490,000,000, compared with \$496,000,000 a year ago. The British blockade is showing its effects by practically an entire stoppage of shipments to the Central Powers, and also by a large diminution in the exports to neutral countries antagonistic to the central powers. In March the exports to Holland were only \$10,000,000, a decrease of \$15,000,000 compared with a year ago, and exports to Denmark were \$5,000,000, a decrease of \$6,000,000 while the exports to Sweden were \$4,000,000, a decrease of \$14,000,000. In this connection it may be mentioned that the United States is not the only neutral nation that has made big profits out of the war, Japan, Holland, Denmark and Sweden having also benefited largely.

The rise in securities outside of munition shares — which are a law unto themselves — has been sensibly checked by foreign sales in this market and a realization that the present abnormal activity in business cannot indefinitely continue. Already there are signs of a halt in the upward movement of commodities. Bradstreet's index number for May 1 being 11,745, against 11,7598 April 1. The May index number shows a rise of over 10 per cent, compared with a year ago and has been chiefly due to the advance in metals, chemicals and such materials as were consumed by the requirements of war. There are growing complaints of the increased costs of doing business, and not a few enterprises have been deferred owing to the high cost of construction. The policy of increased discrimination on the part of bankers and lenders is also exerting a restraining influence upon new business.

The outlook for the stock market is somewhat confused by numerous cross currents. Munition shares were unfavorably influenced by peace talk, and may be adversely affected still further as the time grows near for ending hostilities. The weakness of this class of securities, which absorbed so much speculative attention, naturally affected the entire market. The most encouraging feature lately has been the decided strength of the railroad shares and a few of the better class industrial shares. For reasons that are well known, railroad shares have been thought to be more attractive and safer as investments, especially as their financial condition has been much improved by liberal gains in earnings, besides which public hostility is on the wane, and the possibility of a strike is viewed with less apprehension than a month ago. There has been no such inflation in railroad securities as developed in some of the industrial and commodity shares, the only reason for this being the constant pressure of foreign liquidation. Peace prospects naturally affect railroad shares favorably inasmuch as an ending of the war would lessen the necessity of foreign liquidation. There is plenty of capital awaiting investment, and railroads are entitled to preference on their intrinsic merits.

HENRY CLEWS.

Robin Hood Is Popular Opera

Robin Hood, the comic opera which is being presented by the glee club of the high school under the supervision of Miss Minnetta Magers, is very popular has played a year in New York and a week in Portland. Miss Magers is featuring the choruses which are composed of about forty voices of excellent quality. If the students keep up with the pace they have set at their practices, these features will far exceed any previous production of this high standard. The orchestration will be excellently rendered by the best musicians that can be gotten in the city. The music is of a light spiritual kind and the practices remind one of the true old English music.

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Comic Opera
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Under direction Minnetta Magers

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Acting as Outlaws—Merry Tinkers—Court Ladies and Gentlemen—Peasants—Milk-Maids, with the principals—Robin Hood, Maid Marion, Little John Scarlet, Fat and Jolly Friar Tuck, Funny Old Dame Purden, Annabel, pretty peasant girl in love with the charming young boy—Allen A. Dale, the arrogant sheriff and comic Sir Guy.

50c—ANY SEAT—50c

Leave orders at the music stores now, and your tickets will be delivered

SEATS RESERVED MAY 29.

ORPET-LAMBERT CASE
REACHES TRIAL STAGE



MARIAN LAMBERT
WILL ORPET

Monday, May 15, was the date set on April 10 for the beginning of the trial at Waukegan, Ill., of Will H. Orpet, the University of Wisconsin student charged with the murder by poison of Marian Lambert last winter. The chief defense to be made by Orpet's counsel is that Miss Lambert killed herself and was an announcement made some time ago by Orpet's counsel.

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LAST TIMES TODAY

Triple Feature Show

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In Special 3-Reel
Comedy

HELEN HOLMES
in
The Girl and the Game

PEARL WHITE
In
THE IRON CLAW

BLIGHT
THEATRE

We are in the lead—The World
kicks a man when he's down.

Paramount Pictures

TODAY - TOMORROW

PAULINE
FREDERICK
IN
AUDREY

PATHE WEEKLY

Orchestra Music
YE LIBERTY
Theatre

SCHOOL EXHIBITION OF MANUAL TRAINING

Girls' Class to Show Exercises and Do Plain and Fancy Cooking

The physical training department of the high school and the manual training will give a public exhibition next Friday evening. The domestic science department will demonstrate to the anxious mothers that their girls really know a lot about practical home cooking, to the extent that possibly the mothers may attend the picture show in the afternoon and feel confident that the daughter, just from the high school domestic science is preparing a satisfactory meal for the provider of the family.

In the gymnasium of the high school, the exercises beginning at 7:30 o'clock, the girls of the physical training classes will demonstrate what they can do as an insurance for good health, in the way of swinging dumb bells, Indian clubs, marching drills and general calisthenics. The girls are in charge of Miss Emily Griffin, who will have charge of the physical training department of the schools next year. Miss Jessie V. Miller and Miss Lillian Slater will assist at the piano.

The program in physical training classes for the evening is as follows:
1.—Dumb-bells—Selma Kumrow, leader.
2.—Kamarinskia (Russian)—Ruth Jones, Grace Humphrey.
3.—Wands—Lura Minton.
4.—Tontoli (Swedish)—Selma Kumrow, Madge Bailey.
5.—Indian clubs—Lucille De Witte.
6.—Ace of Diamonds (Swedish)—Mildred Gill, Maud McCoy.
7.—Jumping Jacks—Bessie Sun.
8.—Calisthenics.
9.—Military marching.

WEST SALEM

West Salem school closed Friday, the 18th, and as a fitting wind-up to the year's work on Thursday presented to the friends and patrons on the spacious lawn an elaborate program of songs, dances, drills and races. Miss Yvonne James, one of this year's eighth grade graduates, prettily dressed in yellow crepe de chine was crowned queen of flowers by Arthur Burkhead, principal of school. Her attendants were Miss Lou Bell and Miss Esther Sneed.

Little Georgia Sneed carried the crown and Irene Becken and Fern Miller were train-bearers.
Program was as follows:
Crowning of queen.
Flower drill by six little girls.
Drill by ten little sunbonnet girls and overall boys.
Butterfly song and dance by sixteen little girls.
Dutch folk dance by eighth grade girls.
Calisthenic work by Boys of school.
A number of birth provoking races and stunts followed, among them:
A dog driving contest.
Cracker eating race.
Needle and thread contest.
Egg and spoon race.
And one between a bantam rooster and a pet rabbit.

Delbert Moore with his violin and Miss Bedford at the piano furnished the accompaniments for the various numbers.
Teachers of the school are: G. A. Burkhead, of Moonmouth, principal; Miss Florence Corey, of Salem, intermediate; Miss Ariene Bennett, of Dallas, primary.

ANOTHER TREASON CONVICTION

Dublin, May 24.—John MacNeill, president Sinn Fein volunteers and professor at the Irish university, was court-martialed today and convicted of having taken part in the rebellion.

Try Capital Journal Want Ads.

Factional Fight In Polk Co. Developed During Campaign

Dallas, Or., May 24.—The old factional fight between the east and west sides of the county, originating nearly half a century ago in a contest for the county seat between Dallas and Independence, but which has lain dormant for the past decade, burst out with all its bitterness two weeks ago, following the filing of an injunction suit to stop the extensive road and bridge work now being done in Independence by the county. It played an important part in the primary election Friday.

The fight waged the hottest around the nomination for county commissioner.

Wells Got Support.
The Independence faction supported George A. Wells, Republican incumbent, whose home is at Buena Vista, Dallas, which claims not to have had representation on the county court for many years, backed Mose Manstom. Manstom received only 34 votes in Independence, and Wells got only 54 in Dallas. Manstom, however, was nominated by a plurality of 169. The third candidate for commissioner, Colonel Shepherd, was almost lost sight of in the heat of the controversy, receiving but 243 votes in the county.

The sectional fight was felt by other candidates, particularly those for representative. Independence backed W. J. Clark, editor of the Independence Enterprise, while Dallas generally supported Captain Conrad Staffin, but gave some votes to Mrs. Ella J. Metzger. Again Dallas was victorious, Staffin winning with a clear majority of 268. The results on district attorney on the Republican ticket, and assessor on the Democratic ticket, were without doubt determined by this fight between the two towns. Walter L. Toole, Jr., of Dallas, defeated B. F. Swoope of Independence for attorney by about 50, while Carl B. Fenton had a narrow margin over P. E. Meyer for assessor.

The two tickets are:
These Were Successful.
Republican—Joint representative, W. V. Fuller; representative, Conrad Staffin; district attorney, W. L. Toole, Jr.; sheriff, John W. Orr; clerk, Fred J. Holman; treasurer, A. V. R. Snyder; assessor, Carl B. Graves; school superintendent, Miss Almada Fuller; surveyor, Homer A. Robb; coroner, B. L. Chapman; commissioner, Mose Manstom.

Democrat—District attorney, E. K. Piasocki; clerk, A. B. Robinson, Jr.; treasurer, Willis Simonson; assessor, Carl B. Fenton; school superintendent, Fred S. Crowley; surveyor, Sanford B. Taylor; commissioner, J. S. Bohannon.

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TODAY OREGON TOMORROW
TRIANGLE PICTURES
JOHN EMERSON & BESSIE LOVE in
"The Flying Torpedo"
Triangle Play Showing How Enemies of U. S. are
Crushed by Shrewd Inventors.
In Addition
A BIG 3 REEL KEYSTONE
"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH"
WATCH FOR OUR WEEK END SHOW



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