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## THE WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN

Hetty Green, the richest woman in the world, passed away yesterday. She left something more than a hundred million dollars as an evidence of her thrift and financial ability. That she was full of business was shown by the bargain she made at her marriage. The man she married, Edward Green, who had made a fortune of several millions in the silk trade in Manila, returned to New York and there boasted that he would marry the richest heiress in the country. That person at that time was Hetty Robinson, nearly thirty years old. Green made good his boast and wooed and won the heiress. It was rather a cold-blooded romance for before she consented to marry she made Green sign a contract pledging himself never to touch a cent of her money and to support her and any children that might be born of the marriage, from his own funds.

That she held him to the contract strictly is asserted. Just before her marriage she inherited \$10,000,000 from her father and in the fifty-four years since she had increased that sum to above the hundred million mark.

It is said of her that her son, "Eddie," as she called him despite his 350 pounds, was the only person to whom Mrs. Green never openly begrudged money. Accumulating money was her ruling passion and remained with her until her death. Her son said that just before her final illness his mother said "there was nothing in her life to regret."

Looking at life from her standpoint, that its main object was to accumulate money, her statement was probably correct. It seems she had never missed an opportunity to make or save a dollar when she could and this was the accomplishment of all that was good as she viewed life. The things that appeal to the average healthy-minded person evidently had no attractions for her, hence she cannot be judged by common standards. In fifty-five years she added \$90,000,000 to her fortune, but it only took her an instant to let go of it all when the time came. With her love of money it must as Abe Martin might say, "have almost killed her to have to die." She was perhaps in some respects not an unkind woman, nor an uncharitable one. Born with a love of money and money making, is she any more to blame for following the bent of her inclinations than she would have been to devote her whole time to music or to art had she had a predilection that way? Was she in fact any different in her conduct than the philanthropist, the missionary, the evangelist, the statesman, the inventor or any other whose genius and desires led along certain paths? If so, how and why?

The cheering statement is made that wood is to be advanced one dollar a cord, in Portland, at least. This is not due to the fuel supply of Oregon getting short, but to the fact that the starting up of the mills caused the woodcutters to jump their jobs and seek work in the logging camps where the pay is much better. Coal will also be advanced because the shortage of wood permits the dealers to stand the consumer up for more. It is the old story of supply and demand.

It is stated that if the country can manage the Mexican war without Colonel Roosevelt, in case war should come, that he will tour the country in behalf of Mr. Hughes. This settles it, for if war comes it necessarily follows that it cannot be carried to a successful termination unless the Colonel is at the front with his teeth in sight.

The Oregonian paragrapher says "war scarcity of chemicals has some compensations. We do not see so much of the peroxide blonds." Can it be possible he has not caught on to the latest styles.

Curious how nobody suspected the deep affection existing between Charlie and Teddy. Their little spats preceding the Chicago convention it seems were only lovers' quarrels.

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## A SPLENDID CHERRY FAIR

The cherry fair will be over with the day, and it surely was a success. The attendance was large, all parts of the valley responding to Salem's invitation generously, and everything was carried out without a hitch. The baby parade was, as usual, the most attractive feature and this can be said without disparagement of any of the other splendid things. The queen and her maids were royalty personified; the Cherrians were ubiquitous, useful and ornamental; the auto parade was beautiful; Hiawatha was an attractive feature; the music was fine and the dance last night a most delightful affair for those who are worshippers at the altar of Terpsichore. The day, Cherry day, was in every way all that could be hoped for it, and much of the credit for its success is due to Mr. Benjamin Brick who had charge and who was indefatigable in his efforts to make it an occasion long to be remembered. He succeeded. Today the eagle is screaming out at the fair grounds and the Fourth is being celebrated in good old fashioned way. Salem returns thanks to her thousands of guests whose presence contributed so largely to the day being thoroughly enjoyable. Thanks are also given abundantly to the weather clerk for a perfect day.

Oregon's production of gold for the calendar year 1915 was 90,321 fine ounces valued at \$1,867,100. Six other states and Alaska each produce more, but New Mexico and Idaho both mining states produced less than Oregon. The production amounts to over two dollars per capita. California leads with 1,090,731 fine ounces to Colorado's 1,089,928, but Colorado's silver production was about four times that of California—placing her in the lead as a producer of precious metals. California's total product was valued at \$23,390,500; Colorado's at \$26,122,700. Alaska was third with a total of \$17,236,100.

The English seem to be doing as they did in the so-called "great offensive" of last year. After a little dash at the German trenches the official dispatches state that they have in "many instances fallen back to their original positions with only moderate loss." The bravery and efficiency to the British armies evidently goes to the extent of making them good spectators just out of rifle range while their French allies do the real fighting. Outside of their colonials their efforts to form a fighting machine must have afforded the Germans a good deal of amusement.

This is a legal holiday and about everybody and his friends are utilizing it by going fishing, or to the fair grounds or just being lazy. Of course this does not apply to the newspapermen who have just that much harder work to find something to make the paper readable, since all places of business are closed and the sources of news cut off. However the Capital Journal gang is a good natured bunch and sincerely hopes all the balance of the city is having a pleasant time and that they did not get their money on the wrong horses at the races today.

The Portland sleuths are not at all certain that Bennett Thompson is the person wanted for the Jennings murder, but they are suspicious enough of him to have him arrested on a charge of stealing a pair of scissors. So far they have not discovered any blood spots on the scissors.

In view of present conditions between this country and Mexico, it is worth noting that 68 years ago today, July 4, 1848, the treaty of peace with Mexico that brought a large portion of the West and the Pacific coast under the American flag, was completed.

Mount Jefferson peeped out yesterday afternoon looking like a big dish of ice cream on top of the Cascades. Hood sulked about it but nobody cared, for as long as little Jeff shows up the weather man can be depended on to do the right thing.



TOBACCO

Tobacco is a harmful weed, the learned physicians are agreed. It stains the teeth and bites the tongue, and injures larynx, heart and lung, it spoils the whiskers, taints the breath, and sends man to an early death, and when he's laid beneath the sod the legal lights divide his wad. And yet if this punk weed were barred, we'd find the sledding pretty hard, for in one thing tobacco's best, in that it soothes the savage breast. And many husbands are serene, who would be quarrelsome and mean, indulging oft in mental gripes, if you should take away their pipes. When I am smoking I'm as mild as any gent that ever smiled, and folks who hear me chirp and bleat, remark, "His temper is so sweet!" But when, impelled by aims sublime, I cut out smoking for a time, I'm sore as any growling bear that mumbles soupbones in its lair, and all the women in the shack are hoping I will soon get back to blowing smoke around my room, e'en though it means an early tomb.

## Many Civil Service Positions Are Open

For those who are dissatisfied with their jobs the Civil Service examinations offer opportunities for positions with good pay and no chances of losing the job unless charges are filed and proved. And it is for this reason besides the opportunity for advancement, that many are taking these examinations. Seattle is the city in which they are held, and the following positions are open for those who can qualify during the July and August examinations: Investigator in co-operative purchasing, annual salary, \$1,900 to \$2,500. Cook, male or female, for Indian service, \$500 a year. Agricultural and field agent, \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. Attorney, Inter-State Commerce Commission, \$1,200 to \$3,500 a year. Field matron, Indian service, female, \$600 to \$840. Teacher in the Philippine Islands, \$1,200 to \$1,620 a year. These examinations will be held in Seattle between July 11 and August 16. Additional information will be given at the Salem postoffice.

## Jordan Says America's Enemies Are Internal

New York, July 4.—"The enemies of America are all internal," Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford university, said on his arrival here yesterday from a peace mission at El Paso and Albuquerque, N. M. Dr. Jordan, who is attending the National Education association convention here, said: "The future history of this country is written in the schools. Our history has fallen short of its high ideals of freedom, democracy and peace. If the schools and done their duty the idea of war with Mexico at this time would be absurd. 'America first' is inconsistent. We are all tied up here. The welfare of America is not independent of the welfare of other nations."

## Strikebreaker Shoots Portland Dock Worker

Portland, Ore., July 4.—William Hill, a strikebreaker in the city jail today charged with shooting (Cleve Morrow, a striking longshoreman, Morrow belongs to the San Francisco longshoremen's union, and says his home is at 228 North American street, Stockton, Cal. He is expected to recover. Going home from the steamer Pomona, Hill passed a group of strikers. He declares they started after him. The strikers deny this. Hill fired two shots, one of which struck Morrow in the side, fracturing two ribs.

## THOUGHTS.

Thoughts only thought, never spoken, May only return to the thinker; Thoughts not only thought, but spoken Off return to more than one thinker.

Be watchful of thoughts, never speak them

When you know they will damage a brother; Guard them with care, keep them at home, Unless certain they'll not injure another. Salem, Oregon. —H. E. B.

## FOURTH OF JULY TETANUS

Back in 1905 there were 104 deaths in the United States from Fourth of July tetanus, this figure representing about the average annual mortality, says the U. S. public health service. In 1914, as a result of the institution of better prophylactic treatment by physicians and the widespread agitation for a safe and sane Fourth, the number was reduced to 3. A year ago the U. S. public health service expected and predicted that every youngster in the United States would be safe from this disease, basing its estimate on what had already been accomplished. When the returns came in it was found that a boy down in Maine had been injured, developed tetanus and died. The single fatality was only one among several hundred thousand occurring in the United States during 1915 but it resulted from Fourth of July tetanus or lockjaw, a preventable disease, and was therefore an unnecessary death. The loss of this boy makes it necessary to again disseminate information regarding this wholly avoidable infection.

The blank cartridge wound is the great cause of Fourth of July tetanus but injuries from crackers and fireworks are at times responsible. When driven into the tissues the wadding carries with it innumerable bacilli. If these be tetanus bacilli the poisonous products or toxins resulting from their multiplication produce the disease. Tetanus bacilli thrive only in the absence of oxygen. It is for this reason that the physician enlarges the wound of entrance and after removing all foreign material dresses the injury in such a manner that development of the organisms is inhibited. In order to accomplish this it is usually necessary to administer an anaesthetic. Antitetanic serum is of great value as a prophylactic and it should invariably be given in injuries of this character.

Parents should realize that Fourth of July tetanus is easy to prevent but extremely difficult to cure, the disease being attended with a mortality of more than 95 per cent. No blank cartridge wound is too trivial to receive careful medical attention. However slight the injury may appear summon a competent physician who will at once institute the necessary prophylactic measures. Reliance upon home treatment may prove disastrous and result in the needless sacrifice of life.

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and resultant high prices the production of copper during the last six months has exceeded that of any equal period in the history of the industry. The United States Geological Survey states that there has been a steady rate of increase in the output of copper since early in 1915. The production during the last half of 1915 considerably exceeded that of the first half, according to the report by B. S. Butler of the Geological Survey, and during the year the refineries produced, from both domestic and foreign ores, a total of 1,634,000,000 pounds of blister copper, of which 1,388,000,527 pounds was produced from ores mined in the United States. The price for the period has averaged above the highest price received for copper at any time in recent years, the average for the first six months of 1916 being more than 26 cents a pound. The cost has doubtless increased slightly, as the important copper companies have increased the wages of their employees, but this increase has been largely offset by decrease in cost due to working plants at the maximum capacity. Many small mines are operating that could not be profitably worked under normal conditions and this, of course, tends to increase the average cost per pound. The profits of the producing companies have been large and as much of the output is sold several months ahead of delivery the prosperity of the industry is well assured for the remainder of the year, so that 1916 will doubtless be the most profitable year in the history of copper production to the present time and possibly for years to come.

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