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TARIFF AND LAND GRANT

While blaming President Wilson for the things they allege he has done that were injurious to Oregon, the principal ones named by those criticising him being "free wool" and "free lumber," why do not these critics if they would be perfectly frank also hand Mr. Hughes a little bouquet for that Oregon-California land grant decision? As for wool it is higher right now than for years, and as for the Canadian lumber interfering with the lumbering business of Oregon, the facts will not substantiate the statement. The markets of the east are shut off largely from Oregon by the cost of transportation. They are also shut off from the Canadian mills by the same cause, and the Eastern market is supplied, not from Canada, but from Louisiana and the pine forests of Georgia and the south.

At the same time lumbermen have had a hard deal because the war has made shipments by water impossible on account of record breaking charter prices, caused by the scarcity of ships. "Tariff for protection" of American labor has had its day. It never did protect labor and never will. With a high tariff on everything manufactured, labor, the one commodity the system was supposed to protect, has always been of the "free trade" variety. The American laborer was the object of tender solicitude by the eastern manufacturers, but they took all the benefits of the system to themselves.

In the matter of wool, here in the West the sheep are pastured on government range, herded by the very poorest paid labor. The sheep shearer was paid pretty good wages, but outside of that job the woolen worker has always been the poorest paid of almost any class. The Eastern factories paid the smallest wage and after the cloth was manufactured it was made up into clothing in the sweatshops of great cities at starvation wages, and mostly by foreigners. There is no more reason why a sheep or its product should be protected than any other domestic animal, but the real reason for the difference in favor of the sheep was that it was the manufacturer of woolsens, not the growers of sheep that were the beneficiaries of the law. We do not raise wool enough for home consumption, hence protection gave some revenue, but what the government got from this was a trifle to the profits made by the manufacturer. Out of it labor got but the smallest wage and the consumer paid practically the same price for the home manufactured article as he did for the foreign made. The difference was that the manufacturer collected the tax instead of the government doing so.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY PASSES

In the passing of James Whitcomb Riley the world has lost one of its sweetest singers. He was, with his great love for the masses, the people who toil with their hands, the family, the home, the everyday life, the Lincoln of poets. A modern Bobbie Burns who sought not lofty themes and lengthy words for his gifted pen, but who instead drew pictures, of the old swimming hole, the country school, the daily farm life, and drew them so truthfully that each and all of us, somehow, feel that for some of them he must have taken a snap shot of some things of our own lives. The world is better for his having lived. Can higher eononim be given any? America mourns his death. No, not that, but his leaving, for he is not dead who lives in the tenderest memories of a nation, and breathes in the deathless pages of immortal song.

ENGLAND AS AN EXAMPLE

England the greatest of free trade countries is along with the other warring nations resorting to the tariff. This is pointed to by some of our exchanges as an example worthy to be followed in this country which has long been a high protection country. It may be possible that England's example is good to follow in all cases. If so, though, why was it not right to follow it when she was the great free trade country? As a matter of fact England's course

so far as raising revenues is concerned has always been different from ours. Here, income taxes and taxes requiring revenue stamps are always heralded as "war taxes." In England it is just the opposite, and this kind of tax is the usual one while now she is resorting to the tariff as a war measure.

England's necessities require her to tax everything that can be taxed in any shape, and this will be required for many years after the war ends. She is not resorting to the tariff because she prefers that way of raising revenue but because she needs the money, and the tariff will bring the returns. It is not a tariff for protection but for revenue.

This has been the democratic idea about the tariff, and its protective features were the result of the system in some cases, but were not the principal object. It is not a just tax, for the reason that it is a per capita tax, but it is the most easily collected tax ever invented. It is easy to collect for the reason that the tax is not separated from the cost of the article and the consumer generally does not realize that in paying for his goods he is also paying a tax. When he puts a stamp on a note or telegram or anything of that kind the tax is separated from the cost and the consumer sees it. He also pays it. On the face of things it is a tax levied on the banks, telegraph companies or whatever it is that requires the stamp, and they pass the tax along to the consumer or user, who thus has the tax brought to his notice. In the case of the tariff the consumer pays it just the same, only he does not see it.

Salem will be represented at the celebration at Marshfield next month. The Cherrians are perfecting arrangements for taking their band and will go practically in full force. As at present planned the excursion will leave here Friday, August 25 and the trip will require three days and an outlay of \$16.80. This according to the statement made Saturday, covers berths, and meals on the train. Besides the Cherrians there will be a goodly number of Salemites who will visit Oregon's new seaport just to say hello and get acquainted. It is claimed Marshfield has never had a circus, but when the excursion hits the town this can no longer be said of it. Portland and representatives from all parts of the valley will be there and Marshfield will know there is something doing before they are there half an hour.

There can be but one explanation of that horrible affair in San Francisco Saturday when six persons were killed and nearly forty injured by the exploding of a bomb among the crowds watching the preparedness parade, and that is that the deed was that of a person hopelessly insane. The dispatches indicate the act was that of a person who had brooded over what he considered the evils of preparedness until his mind became unbalanced. No sane person, not even the most hardened anarchist, would have been guilty of the wanton killing of women and children who had no part in the proceedings other than as onlookers.

While this country is getting mad at England and kicking because she has blacklisted some thousands of our business firms or men, we are some of us at the same time insisting on blacklisting every business man and firm in every country, by proposing a high tariff that would prevent their doing business with us or our people patronizing any of them. The result is the same only they call it blacklisting and we give it the catchy title of a protective tariff.

L. W. Hill and party passed through Salem Saturday and went up to Cascadia. His visit leads to the rumor that he will build a railroad from Albany to the splendid timber lands in that section. Still one never can tell. Cascadia is a fine summer resort and it is possible Mr. Hill is only taking a few days off and enjoying the scenery and—water.

The psalmist said, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." In these days he would have added: "provided they are abundantly prepared to lick the other fellow if occasion requires it."



SAM AND JIM

When old Sam Johnson sat in state, that man of learning, wise and great, with Burke and Goldsmith and the rest, Jim Boswell was the butt and jest. They all must have their flings at Jim, and none had much respect for him. Methinks, had some propertic dub appeared before them at their club, and said, "This man who is your goat, at whom you laugh, with scornful note, will by the multitudes be read, when all your junk is stale and dead," old Sam would then have raised a roar: "Begone, false prophet—there's the door!" And yet great Johnson, mighty sage, the shining marvel of his age, lives only in the book that Jim so reverently wrote of him. Jim's immortality is sure: down to the Judgment 'twill endure, while those who jeered his little games, have left but half-forgotten names. And it may be men now on earth, whose work we think has little worth, will leave a deathless fame behind when they have quit their humble grind, while pompous prodigies lie down, and, dying, kill off their renown.

GRADING OF LIVESTOCK.

(Portland Livestock Reporter.)
A few days ago a regular shipper came out of the Willamette valley with a load of cows which would be considered good in this country, but when shown along side of cows from other sections it was very easy to see why a difference of a cent and a quarter a pound was made between the two loads—his cows went for \$4.75, while the better lot went at 6 cents. This load led to a discussion on market quotations as shown by the regular market paper. Said the shipper: "I never in the world can go back home and tell the people from whom I bought these cows that they were not a good lot. They were the best that our valley farmer produced and the only standard by which a valley raiser could compare." He further said: "That the only way to convince his people would be to bring them to the stock yards where they could readily see the difference and would have to admit that prices were right."

This man was a jobber, who said that it would be almost impossible for him to go back home and buy any more cows on the basis of which this lot was sold, and he agreed he received all his cows were worth. This is a very good reason why livestock people should arrange to come to the stock yards a few times each year so that they may get some fair idea of the different grades of cattle, hogs and sheep which are offered on this market. Perhaps a few head of top heifers come onto the market and are sold at, say, 7c, where as good cows might be worth 6c. The newspaper report shows that ten head of heifers, averaging 900 lbs., sold at 7c, and that a carload of cows, averaging 1050 lbs., went at 6c. The market reporter may go to a great deal of trouble to indicate to the people that these were extra choice heifers; that they were very good cows; and that fair to average stuff is selling at much below those prices, but his words seem to have no effect on the average farmer. He feels that his stuff is just as good as it is possible to make it and he has no way of visualizing the sales as shown in the market paper.

Only yesterday a man from a nearby town brought in a single heifer, which, in his eyes, was a prime bit of beef. When told that she would sell for about \$3.50 a hundred he objected strenuously, saying that the paper had said that good heifers were selling at 7c. However, after seeing the 7c cattle, he was perfectly willing to admit that his heifer wasn't beef. The only way a farmer can correctly interpret the prices in a market paper is to follow them carefully each day, or each issue, noting the prices on the different grades and the average weights and prices from top to bottom. He should not stop after having read that ten heifers sold at 7c, but should go on down the line and discover that ten more brought 6c; that a carload of cows may have sold for \$5.25 and another load at a still lower figure. The greatest care is used by this reporter in reporting sales, but it is utterly impossible to make cold type take the place of a man's eyesight, therefore, we say again one of the best investments a stockman can make is a periodical visit to the stock yards for the purpose of studying the different grades of livestock, when he will discover the weights of cattle, hogs and sheep which seem to be in demand at the present time. Take a real calf, for instance: One weighing 250 lbs., might bring, say, \$7.50 a hundred, while one just as fat, but maybe weighing 300 lbs., might be quoted as low as \$5.00 or \$5.50 a hundred.

German Crown Prince Tackles An Aeroplane

Amsterdam, July 24.—The German crown prince made his debut last week as a military flier, according to word reaching here from Berlin today. For 15 minutes, the heir to the German throne risked his life in a German aeroplane over the French lines surrounding Verdun. While admiring this fresh proof of the crown prince's courage, considerable adverse comment was heard in Berlin, the Germans holding that as heir to the emperor, Prince Frederick Wilhelm should not needlessly risk his life in such dangerous exhibitions of courage. It was pointed out that before the war the Kaiser had always prohibited his eldest son from assuming such risks.

All Tinned Milk in Northwest Purchased

Portland, Or., July 22.—Allied governments of Europe within the last few weeks have purchased more than \$3,000,000 worth of tinned milk from producers of the Pacific Northwest. This fact became known today. It was also learned that foreign agents offered more than the market price. Several big companies are said to have accepted only a portion of the proffered business, and the allies' representatives are still eager to place orders. One company in the Willamette Valley received an order for 2,000,000 special labels to be placed on the milk cans.

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Greasy salves and ointments should not be applied to good clear skin is wanted. From any druggist for 25c or \$1.00 for extra large size, get a bottle of Zemo. When applied as directed, it effectively removes eczema, quickly stops itching, and heals skin troubles, also sores, burns, wounds and chafing. It penetrates, cleanses and soothes. Zemo is dependable and inexpensive. Try it, as we believe nothing you have ever used is as effective and satisfying.
Zemo, Cleveland.

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A check book on a good bank is one of the very best investments which the business man or woman, in fact, any one with a regular income, can make. It is an investment which costs nothing, and is the guardian of the income, the promoter of prosperity. The possessor of a check book on this bank is on the list of preferred people whom the bank, its officers, in fact, its entire organization make it their business to aid in.

Legitimate Ways in the Battle for Success

How difficult it is, how full of risk, and what a waste of time and effort to carry one's income about with him, paying debts and obligations, distant and near, in coin or currency.

An error in making change, failure to get a receipt, the temptation to spend from the too handy pocketbook, the chance of robbery or loss—all these hazards and more make it hard to believe that there are still many who fail to avail themselves of the modern convenience, the check book.

Why not conserve your income and promote your success through the use of a check book on this bank?

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Salem, Oregon

LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUS
President American Society for Thrift



The necessities of this generation have been spent as fast as it was earned, and sometimes faster, so that instead of being able to command the luxuries of the best medical attention or the most modern hospital treatment when sickness falls upon them, they come face to face with poverty. Statistics also show that at 45 years, 97 per cent of men meet with reverses and lose their entire accumulations or source of income, and that of those who fail at 45 years only 2 per cent ever recover their financial standing. So it is to the youth of the land, just starting out on their careers, and to the prospective workers, that we must appeal, to grasp the opportunity which work and youth alone offer. Sir Walter Raleigh gave some excellent advice along this line some three centuries ago, which is no less timely today, when he said: "Use thy youth so that thou mayest have comfort to remember it when it hath forsaken thee, and not sigh and grieve at the account thereof; use it as the springtime sickness. Yet many of these workers are so thrifless, that they are totally unprepared to take care of themselves at such a time. Their life."

If the senate naval bill gets by both houses, the United States in three years will have a navy second only to that of England, and if Germany gets busy with the English squadrons a few more times, as she did on the North Sea not long ago, we will have a navy second to none.

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