

SOCIETY

By ALINE THOMPSON

Mrs. Thomas B. Kay has had as her house guest Mrs. William Bailey of Portland. Mrs. Bailey returned home today.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Locke and Edwin L. Baker left today for an outing at Yachats. They will be joined in Newport by Mrs. Edwin Baker who has been sojourning there with friends for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. East have as their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Martin and daughter, Miss Sibyl Martin, of Manila, Philippine Islands. They arrived in Salem yesterday and will visit here for several days. Mr. Martin is vice governor and head of the educational department of the islands and is en route to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Martin and Miss Sibyl will not accompany Mr. Martin to Washington, but will go to Topeka, Kansas, where they will visit the former's relatives. Today Mr. East and Miss Gertrude East took the Martins and Miss Carolyn Haughton, of Santa Ana, Calif., who is also their guest, for a motor trip to the Columbia Highway and other interesting and picturesque points. They will return tomorrow.

Miss Zaidie Palmer, who has been visiting relatives in Albany returned to Salem Tuesday.

Mrs. E. Cooke Patton, Miss Luella Patton, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Regner and Miss Andrea Ipsen returned Monday from a delightful motor trip to Hood River.

Miss Helen Leibal, who has been the house guest of her sister, Mrs. W. O. Aschlin, left Wednesday night for her home in St. Paul, Minn. En route Miss Leibal will visit in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake and other interesting cities.

Mrs. Harry E. Clay has as her house guest for a few days Mrs. Jacob Kamm of Portland, who has been visiting at the country place of friends for a fortnight.

Mrs. A. N. Bush went to Portland this morning to visit her mother, Mrs. John Hughes.

Of interest to the college set will be the announcement of the engagement of Miss Virginia Peterson of Astoria to Dan Walker of Independence. Miss Peterson is an attractive girl and a popular member of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority at Eugene, where she attends the University of Oregon. Mr. Walker also attended the university and is a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. While in college Mr. Walker indulged in athletics and for several years was a star on the varsity foot ball team. Mr. Walker is a recent graduate of Oregon, and is now engaged in the furniture business in Independence, being a member of the firm of Moore and Walker.

The wedding will be solemnized in Astoria the middle of this month.

The Misses Helen and Ruth Moore have as their guest for a couple of weeks, Miss Usona Haid of Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Richardson and children left today in their car for

Casada, where they will join Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Johnson for a two weeks' outing.

Mrs. William McGilchrist, Jr., and small son, who have been visiting in the Waldo Hills at the country place of Mrs. McGilchrist's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Savage, returned home early in the week.

Miss Ruth Tower and Miss Edna Townsend have gone to California for a month's sojourn. While in the south the girls will visit San Francisco, Los Angeles and other southern cities.

PERSONALS

P. P. Patton of Philomath was registered yesterday at the Bligh.

E. F. E. Webber was in the city yesterday from Garden Home.

A. Gruenholz was a Salem visitor yesterday from Eugene.

City Attorney B. W. Macy was in Dallas yesterday on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund May left this afternoon for an outing at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Courter of Falls City were Salem visitors yesterday.

Mrs. Esther Neal of Turner is in the city the guest of her cousin, Mrs. E. R. Macy.

Mrs. Ella Glenn of Portland is visiting her sister, Mrs. Monroe Nye at Sunnyside.

Conrad Jones left this morning for Des Moines, Iowa, where he will attend school this winter.

W. W. Branson returned to Salem yesterday after more than a year's absence in Oklahoma and Kansas.

U. G. Holt of the Spaulding Logging company went to the Black Rock camp this morning to remain a week.

The following Salem citizens were in Portland yesterday: George O. Goodall of the Oregon; A. D. Johnson, of the Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Haas, of the Imperial.

First Official Trip Through Seattle's Canal

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 3.—With thousands of cheering spectators lining the banks of the Lake Washington canal locks, the United States tug steamer Swinomish, with 100 government, city and county officials aboard, made the first official trip through the locks today.

Colonel J. B. Cavanaugh, of the United States engineering corps received congratulations of Seattle citizens who first began agitation for the canal as early as 1892. The Salmon bay lock is the first completed unit of a canal which will enable vessels of all sizes to pass from the salt water of Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington and opening many miles of wharf and manufacturing frontage of fresh water.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to open a can of peaches when she had company at tea?

INCREASED RATES ARE MENACE TO INDUSTRY

Adds \$20,000 to Freight On Loju—Rate Is Practically Prohibitive

An advance in freight rates from the Pacific coast to eastern points, one that will imperil, according to the opinion of those interested, the existence of every fruit and salmon canning plant and every loganberry juice plant on the coast was announced last Friday.

Commodity rates on east bound goods which include canned goods, jellies, canned salmon and all the products of the two loganberry juice plants in Salem, have for years been established at 62 1/2 cents a hundred, and on this basis all the canning and loganberry factories on the coast have established their business.

Having entered into all contracts for fall and winter business with the assurance, it is said, from the railroad officials that no advance would be made, last Friday the loganberry and canning plants of Salem were notified that after September 1, the commodity rates would be advanced to 85 cents a hundred to points beyond the mountains.

Several months ago the Interstate Commerce commission made a ruling that on account of there being temporarily no water rates as competition, the railroads of the coast must either raise their rates to eastern points to equal that of Spokane or to mountain points, or must give these mountain points a rate the same as given coast points where there is water competition.

According to a ruling years ago, points on the Pacific coast, on account of the cheap water rates, were permitted to ship and receive freight from the east at the rate made by ships.

Cities located like Spokane were not given this low rate, having no water competition. For instance, the rate from Chicago to Spokane has been equal to the rate from Chicago to Portland, plus the local rate back from Portland to Spokane.

In making its recent ruling, on account of but little water competition, the Interstate Commerce commission gave the coast railroads the privilege of either raising the rate to and from points east to equal that of Spokane, or of reducing the Spokane rate to that of the coast. The railroads, according to the decision of last Friday, raised the rate of all Pacific coast points to that given Spokane.

The opinion has been expressed that if this ruling is put in effect September 1, it will be a serious blow to all canning as well as fruit juice interests on the coast, as the advance from a rate of 62 1/2 cents a hundred to 85 cents, will be prohibitive for shipments beyond the Rocky mountains. In the case of the Northwest Fruit Products company alone, this advance would cause a loss of perhaps \$20,000 a year and might hereafter prevent them from shipping to points beyond the Rockies.

An effect will be the same with other canning industries on the coast according to the opinions of those interested. Another disadvantage to the Pacific coast interests, is the fact that all prices for the coming year were made with the understanding that rates would not be advanced.

With the advance in freight rates threatening the valley's growing industries, a representative of the Loju interests called on the governor who gave every assurance that he would do what he could. The matter was also taken up with the Public Service commission. The opinion was expressed that the railroad had no legitimate reason for raising the rate, and that moreover, the Loju interests, on account of the immense amount of business done, were entitled to a special commodity rate.

A case of Loju weighs 50 pounds and according to the new proposed rate, the Northwest Fruit Products company will be obliged to pay an additional freight rate of 11 1/2 cents a case. As the company will ship within the next year probably 200,000 cases, their loss alone with the new rate will amount to more than \$20,000, and probably preventing them from shipping to eastern points after their standing contracts are filled.

CHARLES S. DAVIS IS VICE CHANCELLOR

Detroit Was Selected On First Ballot for the Next Conclave

Portland, Or., Aug. 3.—John J. Brown of Vandavia, Ill., was elevated to the office of supreme chancellor, K. of P., at the supreme lodge meeting here today. The proceeding was a formality. Brown has been supreme vice chancellor for the last two years. At the morning session Brigadier Young, chancellor, vacated the chair and nominated Brown for the office. The election was unanimous.

Charles S. Davis of Deaver, was elected supreme vice chancellor of the Knights of Pythias at 1:30 p. m. today. Detroit was named on the first ballot for the next conclave.

Eighty four votes were cast for Davis. William Ladew of New York received 60. McArthur of Manitoba and Broehning of Maryland got only scattering support.

After the War What Puzzles as Badly as Live War Matters

New York, July 29.—Fundamental conditions are little changed, the war still overruling all other considerations. That the struggle is drawing to its close every one believes, but the date and the terms of peace are as much a matter of guesswork as ever. The war might end much earlier than anticipated, provided some great event occurred in that direction. It is to be hoped that prognostications that the end will come with the new year will prove correct; but such anticipations are almost too good to be true, and the struggle is quite likely to be carried into the coming year, judging by present resisting power of the Germans. The latter will in some respects grow in strength as their forces contract and fall back upon undevastated country, supplied with good railroad service and nearer the source of supplies. On the other hand, as the allies press forward they leave behind them nothing but chaos, their supplies become more and more distant, and traffic routes will be temporarily demoralized. Hence should the allies continue their present rate of successful progress for them will become more and more difficult as the armies move forward. This week marks the second anniversary of the war. Conditions have vastly changed during the interval. At the beginning the Germans were overwhelmingly on the aggressive. Now the central powers are in the defensive and driven back in every direction, while allied preparedness is becoming equally overwhelming on every side. Thus far the cost of the war to all the belligerents has been over 40 billion dollars, and about \$1,300,000,000 of this amount was raised by loans in the United States. Should the struggle last another year, as expected by Kitchener, the outlay will run up to between 40 and 70 billions; a sum utterly beyond ordinary comprehension. Peace still seems a long way off, and when hostilities cease months must elapse before any treaty of peace will be actually signed.

A Knotty Problem

After the war what? This question is beginning to occupy public attention quite as much as the war itself. No mind is far sighted enough to predict the outcome with any certainty, for in such stupendous upheavals it is the unexpected which usually happens. That great social and political changes are impending in Europe nobody doubts probably in the direction of lessening class differences and placing the control of political power and wealth in the hands of the masses, the great middle classes. The whole trend the world over is to place more and more power over individuals and industries in hands of the government; at the same time putting control of the government still more in the hands of the people and less in control of aristocracy. In brief, democracy will receive a tremendous impetus from war and while the change whether it comes rapidly or slowly, will be disturbing, still to those who have real faith in the ultimate progress of civilization the outcome will be welcome, in the firm hope of a new era of peace and social advancement.

A great many careful and experienced observers look for a period of excessive prostration among the belligerents after the war. That there will be a period of severe economic exhaustion, need not be questioned, but not a few of the prophets of distress have underestimated the recuperative powers of the great nations. Great Britain, for instance, is undergoing a terrific strain in financing of her own huge army and navy but also in the financial aid given her allies. England's resources are not confined to her own island, but must be measured also by the enormous resources of her colonies her huge investments abroad, and in the fact that her immense industries and seaborne commerce have continued with little interruption. A nation carrying nearly one-half the trade of the world and controlling such vast resources outside of herself is not likely to be seriously crippled by contest with powers of much inferior resources. Great Britain will probably come out of the war in better condition than any of the belligerents. She will probably emerge an empire solidified, awakened, strengthened and more powerful than ever. Beyond question the war has welded the empire into a unit as nothing else could. Upon Germany, however, the blow is likely to fall with much greater severity. German financial resources do not compare with the British. Her foreign commerce which ranked second in the world will be very seriously crippled. After the war grave fiscal problems will require the aid of her own financiers if she is to escape national troubles. Germany may also be threatened with momentous social and political readjustments, and should the allies impose heavy burdens her recovery may be relatively slow.

Great Recuperative Powers. It must be remembered the recuperative powers of Germany are great. Her people have a wonderful power for organization, scientific thoroughness, hard work and economy, and may be depended upon to strain every nerve for the restoration of national prestige. Her territory has not and may not be devastated by war. Her mills and her railroads are practically intact, and it is doubtful if the allies, even if successful, will ever make any perceptible dent in the German's resources. Germany's resourcefulness will be put to the greatest test imaginable, all the more surely because of the awful waste of life and skilled labor, but there is not the slightest doubt that she will make marvellous efforts towards recuperation. France and Italy may also be expected to recover more rapidly than anticipated in the present state of public opinion. Only a comparatively small strip of France has been destroyed; a valuable strip it is true, but the injuries are of a sort that can be quickly repaired, and twelve months of reconstruction in France will work miraculously.

LINER BRITANNIC SUNK

London, Aug. 3.—The liner Britannic owned by W. H. Cockerline and company, has been sunk, it was announced today. The Britannic was unarmed. The liner Britannic of the Cockerline company was a steel screw vessel of 3,457 tons. She was built in 1904. Hull was her home port. As the British press bureau confines all announcements as to the loss of steamers to the mere announcement of their being "sunk" whether by mine or torpedo, it may be assumed that the Britannic was torpedoed, in view of the statement that she was unarmed.

The sap has stopped oozing from the crop of spring peeps.

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* HAIR QUICKLY DISAPPEAR *

(Helps to Beauty)

Even a stubborn growth of hair will quickly vanish from the face, neck or arms after a single treatment with delatone. To remove the hairs, make a stiff paste with a little powdered delatone and water, apply to hairy surface and after about 2 minutes rub off, wash the skin and it will be left free from hair or blemish. To avoid disappointment, be quite certain you get real delatone.

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aces in the present regenerative temper of our people. The same will be true of Italy, provided the northern section of that country is preserved from invasion. Russia has been slightly hurt by the war. She is too vast, and has too large a population to feel the conflict very seriously. Russia is not a rich country except in undeveloped natural resources; but her more wealthy allies are able to give her abundant financial aid; and after the war development on an enormous scale may be expected in Russia, in which the United States will undoubtedly have a share. In all of these countries, therefore, we may safely look for recovery from depression within a reasonable period after the resumption of peace, because these nations possess great genius, high spirit and vast natural resources which are only awaiting new development. All three of these countries will be literally born again, history proving that Great Britain, Germany and France have quickly recovered from struggles quite as severe relatively as the present. The same can hardly be said of Austria-Hungary, the Balkan States or Turkey. These nations do not possess the attributes just referred to, and some of them are decadent. For them a longer period of exhaustion is probably in store; and their problems, especially those of the Balkans, will be found far more difficult of adjustment than those of other great European powers.

Company Earns 40 Per Cent

The striking United States Steel Corporation report for the last quarter showing earnings of \$81,000,000 or 40 per cent on the common stock, and the successful placing of the \$95,000,000 French loan were both events of special importance. Neither, however, exerted any effect upon the security markets, which seemed surprisingly indifferent to such developments. Whether this is because the financial public have become hardened to all kinds of sensations, or whether peace prospects, war finance or summer languor dominate the situation is difficult to say. The stolid action of Steel after the announcement appeared very disappointing. Earnings were beyond all expectations. The dividend was less than anticipated, and the management announced that big expenditures would be necessary for improvements, replacements, etc. Following the report, heavy selling was noticed, considerable apparently being for inside and foreign account. Big profits no longer attracted their former stimulus upon market values for the reason that they have been well discounted in practically all of the steel, copper and war stocks. No investor or speculator expects them to continue, and it is thoroughly understood that a large portion of these war profits are being used, not to bulge dividends and inflate stocks as formerly, but for the more legitimate purpose of retiring obligations, charging off heavy depreciation and putting big industrial concerns in a strong position for facing possible re-actio after the war. This is sound finance and should avert or minimize disasters that usually follow in the track of such upheavals. It is in marked contrast with the manipulation that would have accompanied such conditions 25 years ago.

Business Slowing Down

General business, though slowing down somewhat, is fairly active for the season. Steel and munition plants continue active and further big war orders are in prospect. The crop outlook is only moderately fair. Warm weather has helped corn materially and spring wheat is doing well, while cotton is suffering from too much rain. So far other crops in sections. The harvest is approaching, and August is usually a month of deterioration for some important crops. The balance of the season is also somewhat critical; for if the moist, cool June and July are followed by a hot, dry August considerable damage will follow. Not much enthusiasm can be based on the harvest this year. The local monetary outlook is satisfactory. Bank resources are in good shape, and the financial situation has been greatly strengthened by the influx of about \$200,000,000 of gold which began in May. There seems to be a steady selling of foreign holdings of American stocks by the British treasury. While these offerings are readily absorbed, such a situation prevents any pronounced bull market, and tends to keep fluctuations within safe limits. Needless to say that the big profits and extra dividends which many industrial are making are an important factor in the investment situation, such funds going largely into high grade bonds and strong boxes.

Will Indorse Nether.

There is possibility that we shall indorse Wilson or Hughes," he continued. Parker said he believed there would not be a national ticket because the party had no suitable man to head it. He said he would refuse the nomination for president if it was offered to him.

Meeting Was Open.

Upon the demand of a larger majority of the delegates, the meeting was open to all comers. Since nearly every delegate had a message to deliver, the session promised to be prolonged.

Three Programs were Represented by the Delegates.

To let the national ticket go by default and not hold another national convention this year, but to call a party conference to be held soon after the election and start an aggressive four year fight for 1920.

To indorse the candidacy of President Wilson.

To order a national convention and begin the best fight possible against both old parties.

There are only two possibilities for this conference to decide: Shall we have a national ticket or shall we not? said John M. Parker, the convention nominee for vice-president to the United Press.

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PROGRESSIVE WILL BE STAND PATTERS

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 3.—Cheering every mention of a national ticket and every denunciation of the "delivery" of the progressive party to Charles E. Hughes by the national committee, the progressive national conference got under way at noon today—one hour behind schedule time.

As the conference convened John M. Parker, the vice-presidential candidate made known for the first time his plan for the party.

"My plan," he said in an interview, "is to concentrate the progressive fight on a few states where there is the best chance to elect presidential electors. We would not have a presidential candidate and so these electors could swing to the candidate ready to make the most concessions to progressives. If neither side conceded enough and if we held the balance of power in the electoral college we could then swing the election of president into the house of representatives."

Definite action and any statement that may be made probably will not come until late this afternoon or tonight.

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The three way split that divides the remaining progressive party leaders was emphasized today before the delegates met.

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If Wilson sees his opportunity he will get a shotgun and go after Kitchin and Hoke Smith, who are opposing his child labor bill," Parker said. "He should tell these two leaders that they aren't fit to be in congress. It is my shame that the southerners are the only ones opposing this legislation."

Many Improvements Added to Playgrounds

Improvements that add much to the Albert Park playgrounds have been made this week and more are to be added within a few days. One that will give especial pleasure to the youngsters is the flat bottomed boat or scow that was launched yesterday, capable of holding seven children and the teacher. The lumber for the scow was given by A. M. Hansen and T. M. Barr. The boat is so constructed that it cannot tip over, and is in every way absolutely safe. It is three feet wide and 10 feet long, with wooden sides and zinc lined bottom.

Another improvement is the building of boxes for the sand. For the benefit of those who want to picnic, make coffee or fry fish, a furnace has been built, made of brick and iron.

The gate leading to the grounds from Winter street has been put in repair so that autos may drive into the grounds.

For those who enjoy water sports, the new spring board is quite an addition, and was much in use by the boys yesterday. The water in the swimming dam is kept sanitary, as it is run out every day. Besides these improvements, a dressing house will be put up for the boys next week.

Fully 250 enjoyed the park yesterday and this has been about the average for the past week.

CASEMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Don and on May 15 charged with "high treason without the realm." Casement was held not only to have plotted to overthrow British rule in Ireland through landing of German arms and ammunition and conspiracy with England's enemies, but to have sought, while in Germany, to persuade Irish prisoners there to disavow British allegiance.

The Irish leader was formally degraded from his knighthood immediately after conviction.

A coroner's inquest over the body of Casement held at 10:30 resulted in the solemn verdict that his death was "due to execution by hanging."

A Judicial Murder.

Philadelphia, Aug. 3.—Denying that there was any evidence at the trial of Roger Casement executed in London today connecting the accused knight "in any way" with the uprising in Ireland, Michael Francis Doyle, American lawyer who defended him, issued a hot comment here this afternoon in answer to that of Lord Robert Cecil yesterday.

"To use the Irish uprising and the unfortunate circumstances in connection therewith," he said, "as a justification for the execution, is absolutely uncalled for. The eight counts in the indictment referred to acts committed by Casement in Germany. Therefore the only persons who could be called as witnesses for the defense would have to be brought from Germany. Sir Emery Blackwell, under secretary for home affairs, informed me the government would not permit this to be done."

RAILROAD STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1.)

with the launching of its efforts—the president may attempt to prevent the strike.

President Seeks Advice.

Washington, Aug. 3.—President Wilson today requested a conference with Commissioner Chambers of the United States board of mediation and conciliation, presumably to discuss the threatened strike of the Big Four brotherhoods of railway men, which would cause a nation-wide tie-up of transportation.

Mexican Government Names Commissioners

Mexico City, Aug. 2.—The Mexican government today formally appointed the following as members of the joint commission which under the recent interchange of notes with President Wilson, is to meet with American representatives to adjust the border situation:

Louis Cabrera, president, Ignacio Bonillas and Alberto Pani.

As secretary of the commission, Juan B. Rojo was named. The party will start for the United States as soon as possible. Meeting place of the joint commissioners will be selected by them.

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We have a limited number of those fine Gold Mercerized Sweaters at
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Auto Veils
Be Prepared
Defend yourself against sun, wind and dust by using one of our Chiffon Auto Veils. All shades, including the newest blues, pinks and greens.
Many with colored borders. Priced from
50c to \$1.50

Silk Boot Hose
Those New Silk Boot Hose for which you have been asking are now on display in our hosiery department, popularly priced at
50c