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### THE BROTHERHOODS' SUBMARINE WARFARE

In the dispatches yesterday concerning the impending strike of the railroad brotherhoods occurs this paragraph: "The railroads and the National Chamber of Commerce had requested an investigation of the whole wage subject. The brotherhoods opposed this on the ground that the strike was purely a matter between themselves and the road officials." If the brotherhoods are as wrong in their contentions as they are in this view of the matter, they have no case at all. In some strikes this might be true, but in this case it is far from it. The railroads are public utilities on which the entire people of the United States rely. The public is therefore not only as much interested in the matter as the railroads or brotherhoods, but in a larger degree. Railroad transportation is an absolute necessity to the life of the nation. It is a necessity to the lives of the people. Without it, barring all the interference with business and the tremendous financial losses that would follow its stoppage, the lives of the people depend upon it. The larger cities would in a short time be without food supplies, fuel and all other necessities of life. Within twenty four hours the lives of thousands of babies would be endangered through deprivation of the usual milk supply. The sick and the dying would ask in vain for the presence of loved ones. In short a nation of 100,000,000 people would be left stranded and thrown back a century in means of communication. Even the autos could not be relied on for local service for there would soon be a shortage of gasoline.

It is the nation interested, not the parties to the dispute. It is for the latter and each of them, to settle their quarrel in a manner that does not interfere with the rights of neutrals. The same principle is involved that cropped up in the dispute over submarine warfare. The United States stands in the same relation to the quarrelling parties that it did to the submarines. It did not undertake to stop this kind of warfare but insisted that it be conducted in such a manner as not to endanger the lives of neutrals.

The brotherhoods strike is in the nature of the submarine war. The United States does not undertake to say that strikes shall not exist, but it will insist that they be carried on in such a manner that the lives of Americans are not endangered. If the brotherhoods can fire a torpedo into the railroads in such a way that American lives are not endangered or neutral business destroyed, it will not interfere; but governments are for the protection of the whole people and ours will not stand idly by while the people are starved as the result of a quarrel between factions.

Both the railroads and the railroad employes have a duty to perform to the public, and it is up to both to settle their troubles in such a manner as not to interfere with that public's rights.

We are not pretending to pass judgment on the merits of the dispute, but simply to call attention to what both disputants owe to the balance of the country.

The brotherhoods owe it to themselves and to their order to see to it that that order does not become an injury to their fellow citizens. Should wiser counsels be ignored and the strike be carried out, a blow will be struck at unionism from which it is extremely doubtful if it ever recovers. No order can exist without public sentiment behind it. Unionism now has the sympathy and support of a majority of the people of the United States. Can any one believe that sympathy will survive business disaster? the deaths of countless babies? hunger and the hundreds of miseries that will certainly follow the proposed strike? Disaster can be brought on the country once in this manner, but it is a moral certainty that steps will be taken to provide against its repetition. It may mean the taking over of the railroads by the government. It may mean something else, but it will surely mean something that will prevent the recurrence of the strike if it comes.

### THAT PESTIFEROUS "NOT"

That little word "not" has caused much trouble in newspaper offices, and more profanity than great overgrown sesquipedalian words big enough to absorb it and not know it. It represents to the newspaper force what the letter "H" does to the cockney, for it has a habit of dropping out of the place where it should be located, and bobbing up smiling and ready for business where its presence is an insult, an abomination, almost a crime. Whether it drops out or sneaks in, the result is the same, for it makes the editor or news writer say exactly the opposite of what he intended. Year after year reporters are driven to profanity and editors, who seldom swear, to emphatic objurgation in dynamic language.

When the editor painstakingly writes an entirely new and profoundly interesting dissertation on the tariff, for instance, he peruses the proof with careful eye and fearful forebodings. He inserts a comma here, marks a typographical error there, cuts out a capital letter, and marks the wrong position of a space band, and then he turns it over to the linotype operator for correction. Then that soul-disturbing "not" either drops out, or sneaks in when the operator isn't looking and after the paper is out the editor sees the cherished child of his weary brain going back on its parent and making him indorse things his soul abhors, until in sheer desperation he goes around to where the saloons used to be, and gazing at the pink and yellow things now behind the counters vainly wishes things were different from what they are. We are taking chances in this, mournful ditty to that little, mean, sneaking "not," for by the time its heart throbs get into print, those three measly, ornery little letters will make us out a liar, and never stutter in finding the proper place to sneak in and accomplish their fell purpose.

The Oregonian says of the speaking at the Baker theater at Portland Friday night when Mr. Watson of Indiana "opened the campaign" for Hughes that "he put those present in the best of humor by a display of his extraordinary wit." A careful perusal of the write-up fails to show any evidence of wit. Mr. Watson however did state that "since Mr. Hughes went on the supreme bench his decisions had always shown keen judgment, a profound knowledge of great affairs and a deep sense of justice." Maybe this statement is what the reporter called "extraordinary wit." If so he fails to distinguish between wit and humor. While not agreeing with him about the wit, we are in hearty accord with the extraordinary quality of Mr. Watson's statements. Was the decision about the Danbury Hatters an evidence of his deep sense of justice? Was the decision of the Oregon-California land grant cases an evidence of his "profound knowledge of great affairs and keen judgment?" Or was this an example of his "deep sense of justice?"

The open season for campaign orators begins Monday with political spell-binders oiling up their jawbones, greasing their elbows, polishing their speeches and hunting alliterative sentences with which to embellish their arguments, and capture the elusive but sometimes sentimental voter. The voter whose patriotism is aroused, as Roosevelt so well knew, by thite true things about the old flag, our glorious common wealth, Lincoln, Washington, Jackson, unflinching Americanism and all that, all of which all of us know and believe, but which these "orators" spring as their own discoveries and private property. It is really a pity that the open season for campaign orators, is not like that for deer with the bag limit removed.

The Rural Credits law, the objects and workings of which are told in an article in today's Capital Journal, should be read not only by every farmer, but by every citizen. It is the most important law placed on the statute books in recent years, and marks the beginning of a new era. It is enacted to give the farmer a square deal, and to permit him to get money for carrying on his business, with the same ease the business man can secure loans. The Capital Journal will undertake to analyze it later.

### GERMANS MASS TROOPS

(Continued from Page 1.)

cribable to his heavy losses."

Another official statement issued at Verdun yesterday follows:

"On the front of General Tseretynsky's army our cavalry in a bayonet combat, repulsed a Russian attack. An Austrian flyer Wednesday shot down a Farman biplane.

"The situation on the Italian front is unchanged. On the Isonzo front there was lively enemy artillery fire."

### Austrians Fight Back.

Petrograd, Aug. 5.—The Austrians took the initiative both in Galicia and on the Bukovina frontier yesterday and launched heavy counter attacks against the Russians. It was officially announced today.

In Bukovina, an Austrian force estimated at nearly a division attacked small Russian detachments occupying the mountain passes southwest of Kuty, in the region of the River Toberomoch. The Russians were compelled to withdraw a little to the northeast before superior enemy forces.

South of Brody, obstinate fighting has developed along the River Sereth. Austrian forces attacked Russian detachments which had crossed the river in the region of Peniaki and Schistopady but were repulsed.

On the Caucasus front Russian detachments advanced several kilometers

in the region west of Kialkit. A Turkish attack near Kygi was repulsed.

### All Attacks Repulsed.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—British troops lost heavily in an unsuccessful attempt to advance in the sector north of Ovillers and in Fourceaux forest, the war office announced this afternoon.

Near Pozieres a new battle has developed, the British launching fresh attacks. South of Maurepas, in the region north of the Somme, a French advance was repulsed.

On the Verdun front bitter fighting is going on in the region of the Thiaumont work.

### Chats With Farmers

J. B. Simpson, who lives near Fruitland, tells a Capital Journal representative that he raised last year four tons and 400 pounds of beans on an acre and a half of ground. For the four tons he received from the cannery \$45 a ton, and sold the balance at two cents a pound. This made a total of \$188 from the acre and a half, a result so gratifying that this year he has eight acres planted to beans, and the outlook is excellent for a heavy crop. Mr. Simpson's experiment with beans has passed the experimental stage. There is a smaller element of risk in beans than in almost any other crop. He expects to plant 20 acres to beans next year.

The berry picking season is practically over, after a steady stretch of five

### THE TATTLER

Picked from a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post: "A pessimist is a person who is married to an optimist."

Last chance to see the Salem "Mikado" company tonight. People's popular prices prevail.

Hop conditions are favorable. But this must not be construed as an argument in favor of tonysm.

A youngster brings in news that the bathing beach is more popular all the time—and that's going some.

The vacation idea appears to have spread to the penitentiary.

### STATE NEWS

According to records in the office of the secretary of state, the state has expended \$4,496,597.77 of the total legislative appropriation of \$6,197,847.28 in the first 18 months of the biennial period ending December 31, 1916. Amounts expended from the industrial accident fund and other special funds increase the total of state expenditure to \$6,999,541.35. A sum somewhat in excess of \$300,000 is required monthly to operate the state of Oregon.

The receipts of the state industrial commission for the month of July were the highest in the history of the commission—\$93,956.61.

When the Cello canal was in course of construction the state strung a telephone wire from Big Eddy to The Dalles using the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company's poles. To avoid paying rental on 180 poles at 10 cents each, the state, through Secretary Goodin of the board of control, has sent to the company a check for 17 cents, its share of the earnings of the line for the year. The total number of calls registered over the line was one.

The first steps were taken yesterday in the direction of employment by the state of an expert artist and oculist. Superintendent Moore of the school for the blind states that about two-thirds of the pupils in the institution of which he is the head can see a little, and he believes it possible to restore complete vision in many cases, and Superintendent Tillman of the mute school is of the opinion that expert treatment might restore the hearing of a number of his pupils. The board of control has authorized these gentlemen to investigate with a view of ascertaining the cost of an eye and ear specialist by the year.

Governor Withycombe today appointed Miss Marguerite E. Howatson, of Portland, as a member of the state industrial welfare commission, to succeed Miss Bertha E. Moore, of Portland, resigned. Miss Howatson's appointment becomes effective immediately and expires January 1, 1919.

The industrial welfare commission consists of three members and a secretary elected by the members of the commission. This commission has the power to ascertain and declare standards of hours for employment for women and minors, standards of conditions of labor for women or for minors, standards of minimum wages for women, in any occupation, and standards of minimum wages for minors in any occupation.

Articles of incorporation were filed at the corporation department this morning by the Motor Parts company of Portland, capitalized for \$20,000.

A total of 247 accidents were reported to the state industrial accident commission for the week ending August 3. One only was fatal. Of the total number reported, 198 were subject to the workmen's compensation act, 19 were from public utility corporations, and 30 were from firms and corporations which have rejected the act.

weeks of hard work. Mr. Morgan, who lives on route eight, says he got so tired of berries that at times he was almost tempted to do what he was watching to see that his pickers didn't do—go behind a bush and rest.

As an example of what can be done picking berries in a short time, Peter Merthof and his wife, who live down the river about six miles, made \$79.00 in 16 days. About \$6.00 of this was made by their two little children. The family is feeling pleased with the returns for their berry picking. Mr. Merthof says he is about through picking berries for other people. He has a five-acre tract and is going to put out a half acre of berries on it next season.

Joe Merthof and his wife, living neighbors to the Peter Merthof family, made \$79.75 during the picking season.

In this same neighborhood one young girl made \$23 and another made \$33.

### State House News

A marriage license was issued this morning to Jacob D. Miskler, aged 70, of Hubbard, and Effie Hosteler, aged 57, of Silver Creek Falls.

Arantius E. Thomas of Scotts Mills has taken out a civil war veteran's license to fish and hunt. A hunter's license has been issued to Murray L. Harr of Salem, and an angler's license to Chas. R. Iwan of Arlington.

Judge Galloway has issued an order

### Miss Kramer Resigns After 22 Years' Service

After 22 years' service as teacher in the public schools of Salem, Miss Emma Kramer presented her resignation last evening to the board of education. The expressed opinion of the members of the board was that Miss Kramer was one of the most efficient teachers in the city and that the resignation should be accepted with regrets.

In retiring temporarily from teaching, Miss Kramer did not want any recommendations, but just a memorandum of her services in the city schools.

Miss Milam also presented her resignation, which was accepted. On the recommendation of Superintendent John W. Todd, Miss Bailey of the Lincoln junior high school, will be transferred to the Washington junior high school. Other changes will bring Miss Campbell of the Richmond school to the Lincoln junior high in Miss Bailey's room and Miss Austin to the Richmond school. Miss Gertrude Rosche was elected to the position vacated by Miss Austin.

In a general discussion of the erection of the frame one-story building on the grounds of the three junior high schools it was decided to take the matter up again at a special meeting called for Thursday evening as one member of the board, Harley O. White, was absent last night.

In the case of Roy Pugh vs. Max Gehlhar, county clerk, D. G. Drager, county treasurer, W. M. Bushey, county judge, and W. H. Goulet and J. T. Beckwith, county commissioners, that the order heretofore entered dismissing this proceeding be put aside, and that plaintiff is to have ten days in which to file his amended petition for a writ of mandamus, and that the clerk issue a second amended writ of mandamus based upon second amended petition, plaintiff to have five days additional in which to serve second amended writ.

In the decree of divorce given the plaintiff in Judge Galloway's court in the case of May Johns vs. Paul Johns, noted in this column yesterday, the plaintiff is given custody of the minor children and is allowed \$10 a month from the defendant toward their support.

**Rippling Rhymes**  
Walt Mason

**FAT AND LEAN**  
In August heat is at its worst; the sun roasts on, with zeal accurst; all brown and wilted is the grass, the sky looks like a sheet of brass. Oh, August always hits me hard, for I am well equipped with lard; I scored two hundred in the shade, when last I had my person weighed. And as I sizzle in the warmth, I wish I had a slender formth. My neighbor, Wilkins, has no fat; he's lean and limber as a cat, and in the burning August days, serene and cool he goes his ways; no wilted collar on his neck, he likes to see the heat on deck. He doesn't have to mop a brow that drizzles sweat, as I do now. I envy him his lanky shape, but from my fat there's no escape. And, as I envy, comes a thought with hope and consolation fraught. Full soon the wintry winds will blow; there'll be all kinds of ice and snow, and then, while freezing Wilkins shakes, the fat man who in August bakes, will calmly view the bitter storm, by his own store of grease kept warm. Thus things are balanced on this earth, and, reconciled to ample girth, I tell the sun to go ahead, and paint the solar system red.

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