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ENGLAND'S PROPOSED TRADE WAR

England's blacklisting and other movements she is inaugurating indicate that so soon as the war is over a bitter trade war will be started, presumably against Germany, but really aimed as much at the United States as at Germany. So far her course indicates the using of subsidies, protective duties, preferential shipping and patent laws, and a general governmental intervention in business. The allies economic conference at Paris recently adopted resolutions far more drastic than the cabled resolutions indicated. They declare that the allies should, as a permanent post bellum policy, "render themselves independent of enemy countries as regards raw materials and manufactured articles essential to their economic development," which would mean practically all manufactured articles.

This means the system of subsidies and financial aid given by the government to private enterprises engaged in scientific research or experiment, that all lead to the establishing of home manufacture of many things now purchased abroad.

This is ostensibly aimed at Germany but its object is to cut off purchasing from any countries except those now known as the allies; who would thus build themselves up at the expense of not only Germany, but the rest of the world. In other words when the war is over the allies intend to make an industrial war on the balance of the world, giving each other preferential rights as against all other nations.

The scheme will result in one of two things, either of which will defeat the proposed scheme. The first is that it will if undertaken drive the other nations together for mutual defense, to make such trade preferences as between themselves and against the allies as will deprive the latter of practically all trade with them. It will force the balance of the world into a trade agreement with Germany and against them.

England needs raw materials, and she would find herself cut off from the new world, or badly handicapped in trading with its countries. The United States has a wealth of raw material, and with the South American countries standing in, could send Europe to bed hungry every night if she so desired. If the allies want to try this game with Uncle Sam they can of course do so, but it is a certainty they will regret it before they are done.

England is the great maritime nation and she must find employment for her ships. If she hampers trade with America she will have plenty of idle vessels and she will also have plenty of idle mills. If the allies are to live within themselves they will find a hard job gathering up the money to pay off the interest on their war debts, let alone meeting any of the principle. Up until the European war England drew heavily on the United States yearly in the shape of interest and dividends on American securities, and she does so yet. With trade relations hampered this source of revenue will be slowly exhausted, for it will take a return of American securities yearly to secure the gold needed in her business and when this source of income is cut off the old country will have a hard time of it.

The allies will do well to keep out of war awhile when the present one is ended, and this whether that war is real or industrial.

The time is approaching when Salem is to visit Marshfield, North Bend and the Coos Bay country generally. The wide awake people of that section have made arrangements for taking care of their visitors and showing them about their territory. Myrtle Point, Coquille, Bandon and all the smaller places are ready with picnics, dinners and everything the inner man can desire to entertain and make glad all who visit them, and these will be given the opportunity to entertain the visitors August 25th, North Bend looking after them the 24th and Marshfield the 26th. If you have not yet signed up for the trip make arrangements to do so if you can, for it is the beginning of a new era for southern and western Oregon, and you want to help celebrate it. Coos Bay, all of it, is the era.

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Let us hope the flax war is over and that with the new manager the business of gathering and treating the state's flax crop will be done in a scientific and business-like way. There have been mistakes made, but it is no use chewing the rag over these, no matter how juicy the chewing might be. What is desired is that the experiment be given a thorough try out, the mistakes of the past avoided and the fact demonstrated that the crop is one the valley should raise or avoid. If it proves anything near what its backers hope for it, it means the making of the Willamette valley and the upbuilding of the state. In many fields weeds are reported as being more abundant than the flax, and this has caused a dispute between the state and the growers, the state declining to pull those fields where the weeds are more than half the crop. Under the contract with the growers it seems the state is responsible and should either pull the flax or pay what the yield is worth. As convict labor is used for pulling the crop, and as this labor would not be employed if not at work at this job, it would seem that the state can afford to pull the fields and separate the flax even though the returns are small. But above that fact it remains that we cannot afford to quarrel over so small a matter and so vital a one.

There is one proposed amendment to the constitution about which there can be but little difference of opinion, and that is the amendment giving the governor the right to veto single items of an appropriation bill. The present system under which the governor must either approve or veto an appropriation bill in its entirety, has left wide open the opportunity for log-rolling and trading by which unmeritorious measures are passed and the funds of the state given to worthless objects. The legislatures are sometimes forced to accept these "riders" in order to get a bill passed, for the reason that members each with a pet measure by combining can hold up the bills entirely by supporting each other's items, and when the bill goes to the governor he is forced to swallow it all or none. The proposed amendment would put a stop to this kind of raiding the state treasury, and would make the governor responsible for these items getting through. As he would have to bear the blame it would make him especially careful to examine every appropriation bill and to see that the jokers in it were given the veto axe. It is a good amendment and should pass unanimously.

In glancing through the affirmative argument of the proposed-tight prohibition amendment to the constitution it is noted that the author makes the assertion that the present law "is undemocratic in its working. People of wealth can obtain liquor with little trouble, but the opportunity is not so readily available to the man of average means." The assertion is undoubtedly true; but it is also true about everything else. People of wealth can get most things much more easily than those who are financially embarrassed. This statement will be heartily indorsed by all in the latter class. The same argument could be applied to the sale of automobiles, and the subsequent gasoline. Both are "obtained with little trouble by people of wealth, but the opportunity is not so readily available to the man of average means."

General Manager Mahar of the Third Avenue lines of street railways in New York is a thrifty cuss. Recently Division manager passed out thirty cent lunch checks to the police guarding the company's lines, but Mahar saw a chance to economize and changed the checks substituting fifteen cent kind instead. Then the commissioner would not allow the cops to receive any checks and so the general manager saved the whole expense.

Who will be the first editor to stand on the rim of Crater Lake and say, "Well, I'll be damned!"—Medford Sun.

Of course at this distance it's only guess work, but be it understood, the Capital Journal always leads.

Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason



THE DANGER CAR

The auto, as a grim destroyer, is difficult to beat. Just yesterday I killed a lawyer, while scorching up the street. When first I got my car I uttered a vow that I'd go slow. "This speeding mania," I muttered, "is what brings death and woe." But I got going fast and faster, like many another scout; and now there's always a disaster, whenever I go out. When home I come from some brief journey, my wife asks, "Who was slain?" I say, "Three clerks and an attorney lie dead upon the plain." I go kerwhooing every morning o'er valley, wald and wold, all rules and regulations scorning, I knock the records cold. A cloud of dust, a roar and rattle, and I'm beyond your ken, as deadly as a modern battle, a menace to all men. The rural cops would like to pinch me, but can't get close enough; some day a bunch of men will lynch me, and that will be the stuff. And while for such a stunt they hanker, I'm scorching, far and near, today I crumpled up a banker, and maimed an auctioneer.



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OPEN FORUM

MAKING PROGRESS.

The New York Call of June 18th contains an interview with Hon. M. C. Roland, Attorney-General of Yucatan, Mexico, which shows a substantial gain for civilization since Carranza began to establish order in that land. The big landed estates formerly held by the Spanish slave drivers under Diaz are being broken up into tracts of 68 acres and given to the people for their paying rent of two per cent upon a value estimated by the government. The plan has worked so well, and is so satisfactory that it would now be impossible to start a revolution in that state. There are only 700 soldiers in its borders, while over 2,400 soldiers have been established in the last two years. Facts like these give the lie to statements inspired and paid for by our big speculators and other grafters. When the Wilson administration recognized Carranza, the president answered his critics by saying that this chief and established order in a large part of Mexico. The most promising feature of this order is public schools. In spite of the paid scribbles, the truth about Mexican progress is slowly coming out. It is likely that Hughes' indictment of Wilson's proclaimed peace policy for Mexico will find some hard sliding before the campaign ends.

L. D. RATLIFF.

THE TATTLER

We may as well remember, when figuring on the hops, That bad weather merely threatened never damaged any crops.

We shall begin to suspect presently that flax is a somewhat troublesome crop.

Pleasant little joke of the weather man, those clouds yesterday morning.

Nice, sporty little question to bet on: When will the Center street bridge be replaced by a new one.

It is noted that by the use of a box to put the youngsters in, a reasonably large family may be transported on one motorcycle.

The last loganberry of the summer is in sight.

Most folks, male and female, gossip too much. And the publication of such items as this doesn't stop them a bit either.

All the Willamette valley asks of eastern people at present is that they drink a glass of loganberry juice a day.

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CASTORIA

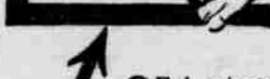
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Notice is hereby given that H. Bunting & Son have completed their contract for road improvements in road districts Nos. 41 and 52 on the Salem and Pratum road, and that the county roadmaster has filed his certificate of completion for the same. Any person, firm or corporation having objections to file to the completion of said work, may do so on or before the 15th day of August, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, in the office of the county clerk.

—U. G. BOYER, County Clerk.

"I Intend to, But Haven't Begun Yet"



Of the ninety people in every hundred in this country who are not fortifying their futures with savings accounts, the majority would say, "I intend to, but haven't begun yet." Time flies. The flight of time makes a savings account increasingly valuable. Almost before we know it a year, two years, a decade go by. Looking ahead ten or twenty years the time seems long. Looking back it seems wondrous short.

With how much greater satisfaction can he look back who has put away little sums regularly in a savings account than the one who has let ten or twenty years slip away, all the while "intending to." And with what greater peace of mind can this money saver look forward to the period of life when it will seem good to "shut off steam," so to speak, and ride a clear track on the momentum of his savings account and the fortune it has made him. Are you one that "intends to"? Why not do it now?

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK

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LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUS
President American Society for Thrift



The average American housewife of today destroys what she has used for no other reason, including old clothing and paper and this destruction of material that could be used again represents in money, it is said, a hundred million dollars a year. Rags and paper are badly needed by paper manufacturers, for they are unable to get the raw material from abroad now. So great is this demand that advertisements of the high prices paid for old rags and paper have been placarded in various public places to catch the eye of the housewife and even the United States government has taken a hand. The president of a large paper company in the East is quoted as saying that American thriftlessness in destroying old rags and papers is responsible for a score of abandoned paper mills in that immediate section of the country. They simply could not get the raw material to work with. False pride is responsible for much of the lack of thrift in America, but, happily, our great business institutions are not so afflicted. President T. P. Shonts, of the latterborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, announces that the discarded newspapers picked up by the train guards are converted into real money and used to defray the expense of keeping the trains and stations neat. During the last six months the passengers on the subway left more than nine hundred tons of newspapers behind them when they left the trains, an average of five tons a day. These discarded newspapers net the company about \$8,000.00 a year. When the National Guard regiments were ordered to the border a few weeks ago, many of the members found themselves in a sad predicament. They were forced to go and leave behind dependent families. Just before leaving Chicago a serious-faced guardswoman swung herself on a street car and fell into conversation with the man next to him. "I always made a good salary," he said, "but we lived it all up as we went along and now I don't know what will become of my wife and children." If a man only knew for a certainty that he would have to meet an emergency, and if he knew what kind of an emergency it would be, he would know how to prepare for it, and he would prepare. The trouble is he does not know. Preparedness for the rainy day is often the best means of warding it off.

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