

# Editorial Page of "The Capital Journal"

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### WEALTH AND POVERTY

Not long ago a friend after reading an editorial in the Capital Journal, remarked: "You seem to have a prejudice against rich men." If he gathered that idea some others may have done the same thing, and yet nothing in the article would justify such a construction. We recognize the fact that there are rich men now just as there has been ever since man ceased to be a savage. We realize that should the doctrine of the communist be put in force tomorrow, no sooner would property be divided than the many would begin to squander and the few to save, and inside of a week some would be desiring a new division. The idea intended to be conveyed in the editorial in question was that those who accumulate should be willing to pay to be protected in their accumulations in proportion to the amount they owned. It was a criticism of income tax dodgers. The world was framed on a foundation of equal and exact justice. That was the decree promulgated when the angel with the flaming sword prevented our first parents from re-entering the garden. They were told they must earn their bread by work. It is the divine law that man shall possess only that wealth, whether of money, lands, love, happiness or any of the other treasures of the earth that his honest and faithful efforts to earn fully deserve. Man has set aside this law. Some possess what they do not earn; but the books of the infinite must balance. If they do not earn it then some other man or men must. Wealth is the accumulation of toil, and if the toiler has not all that he has earned and he that toils not, has more, it is because man's laws prevail instead of the great decree laid down at the gates of Eden. That is where the trouble comes in, that some must toil to balance the books. We find no fault with men being rich, for no one is poor from choice, but there surely is a limit somewhere beyond which the grabbing of the earnings of the laborer should not be permitted to go. Mr. Rockefeller made \$8,000,000 in one day, yet he gets permission from the authorities at Bayonne to use machine guns to kill strikers who are struggling for a higher wage, a larger portion of their own created wealth. Compare this action with that of Henry Ford and say which conforms more nearly to the dictates of humanity and the natural laws.

### HUGHES VERSUS HAWLEY

Mr. Hughes' clearest and most definite campaign issue is opposition to the Adamson eight-hour day law. He contends the labor unions held-up the president and congress and clubbed them into enacting a vicious law; that the president and the congressmen who voted for it were cowardly and lacked the back-bone to fight for what was right.

As Congressman W. C. Hawley of this district voted for the Adamson bill in the house, it would be interesting to know what he thinks of Hughes' stand on this issue. Does he admit, by supporting Hughes, that he himself was too cowardly to vote against the vicious bill in congress?

We believe Mr. Hawley was right in going to the extent he did to save the nation from a railroad strike which would have paralyzed every industry for an indefinite period. But why does not Mr. Hawley defend congress from the vindictive attacks of Mr. Hughes? Is he sorry now that he voted for the Adamson bill and willing to bear his back to Mr. Hughes' verbal lash?

The Dallas (Texas) News says: "The cost of living hasn't changed much for the man who raises his own board in his own fields and sleeps in his own house." That is a catchy way of saying it, but is it true? If the farmer used nothing but what he raised the statement would not be far from correct; but that is not the case. He buys farm implements at increased cost. He uses sugar, coffee, tea, dozens of things he cannot grow. He has in these days an auto, and John D. soaks him for gasoline when he wants a few pennies to give away. In fact the farmer is like every other citizen, he has to depend on others for a large portion of the things he consumes.

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### AN ATTORNEY ADVISES LABOR

Henry Estabrook, whom the Oregonian says is "an eminent New York lawyer," in a speech at Portland last night asserted that "Hughes is Labor's best friend." Attorney Estabrook probably never did a days work in actual labor in the whole course of his life, yet he breaks into print and mounts the stump to advise Labor as to how it should vote and as to who are its friends. Against Attorney Estabrook's statement which is that of a lawyer trying to clear his client, note the decision of the United States supreme court while Candidate Hughes was a member thereof, and in which he concurred, that fined the Danbury Hatters nearly half a million dollars with the alternative of serving practically a lifetime in jail unless the fine was paid. This fine was met by contributions from union labor all over the country. Thus Mr. Hughes who is such "a friend of labor" levied a tremendous fine on organized labor at the behest of that labor's employers. Lawyer Estabrook says "Hughes is Labor's best friend." What does Old Samuel Gompers who for a lifetime has fought Labor's battles and led it to many victories, say? Attorney Estabrook is of the Hughes class, far removed from the everyday worker and living on a plane above any sentiment about the clods of the earth, the common working man. He measures Hughes from his viewpoint, that of an attorney, which makes him a saint so long as he is a client.

The Episcopal convention in session at St. Louis is moved to its depths over the proposed amendment to the canons of the church providing that no divorced person having a partner still living shall have a wedding ceremony performed by a clergyman of the church. The question has been under discussion for three days and was to have been voted on yesterday but was put over until today. If the episcopal ministers were the only ones that could perform the marriage ceremony there might be something accomplished in the way of decreasing the divorce evil by this course; but with practically all the other denominations permitting it; and with judicial officers numerous who would ask no questions as to either party's previous condition of servitude, before performing the ceremony, the refusal of the ministers of this one church to marry the divorced would be "perfectly harmless."

The registration for the state will be about 275,000, or about 30,000 less than in 1914. Considering that this is a presidential year, while in 1914 there were only state and county offices elected it shows that a goodly number of Oregon voters are not deeply interested in the result. It also shows that the voters are getting tired of the whole annoying registration business. The law should be that a voter once registered would remain that way until he moved out of the voting precinct at least and better yet until he moved out of the state. It means further that there will be a larger number than usual who will hunt up their friends to vouch for them at the polls so they can vote. The feature of the matter that interests the politician is what effect will a light vote have? Will it help Wilson or Hughes?

It would seem that the man who drives an auto along the wrong side of a road, in a heavy fog, at a speed of 40 miles an hour and in doing so destroys human life and property, deserves similar treatment to the man who runs amuck with a knife or gun. Automobiles are becoming so numerous that the increasing death and casualty rolls call for more stringent laws or stricter enforcement of the provisions of those now on the statute books. A large part of the accidents is due to the acts of reckless or inexperienced drivers and it is the handling of automobiles by these classes that must be curbed if we would protect the lives and property of our people. The speeder is especially treated with too much leniency when he gets into trouble.

L. H. McMahan seems to be gaining strength in his campaign as independent candidate for prosecuting attorney. This is natural because he is the best equipped of any of the candidates for the place and possesses the full confidence of the people among whom he has lived so long. The voters of Marion county know there is no politics in this office and that McMahan is a real independent by virtue of the fact that he has always acted and voted in the most independent manner himself and has been open and above board about it. It is such a man we need to fill the office because he will be as fair as he is fearless in the handling of the criminal and legal business of the county.

Mr. Hughes has at last made it plain what he would have done in the matter of the Lusitania had he been president. He says: "I would have made it known in terms unequivocal, and unmistakable that we should not tolerate a continuance of friendly relations" when notice was published "with reference to the threatened action." In other words Mr. Hughes says he would have "sent Germany a note."

An American auto driver who went across the Mexican line to recover a lost mule resisted arrest by a Mexican soldier yesterday and killed the Mexican. This will not draw a heavy editorial from the Oregonian. The dead Mexican did not belong to that paper, and could not possibly vote for Hughes.

George Ade, the humorist, is said to be supporting Hughes for the presidency. Queer how everything that some men do is just naturally funny.

### WHAT THE COLONEL DID TO TAFT

A Capital Journal reader last night phoned the office saying he did not own a Bible and asked that we publish the verses spoken of yesterday as illustrating what the colonel had done to Mr. Taft and to the Progressive party. In compliance with the request and to save others who have any curiosity in the matter the trouble of looking them up we give the verses: In Samuel II, chapter III, verse 27, it reads: And when Abner was returned to Hebron, Joab took him aside in the gate to speak to him quietly, and smote him in the fifth rib and he died.

In the other reference as to what he did to his child, the Progressive party, verses 9 and 10, chapter XX of the same book, it reads: And Joab said to Amasa: Art thou in health brother? And Joab took Amasa by the beard to kiss him. But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand; so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib and shed out his bowels on the ground and struck him not again; and he died.

As a successful prodder Joab had nothing on the colonel.

The Capital Journal prints today the last of the awards made to exhibitors at the late fair. The delay has been caused by the work of taking these lists from the award records which were in no shape for publication, and as was the case last year the premium list, except for a few of the livestock departments, has been printed exclusively in the Capital Journal.



### GHOSTS

Often when I cannot sleep, in my dark and quiet room, ugly phantoms round me creep, grinning at me in the gloom. Oft they come in grisly bands, to my sorrow and my shame, beckoning with fleshless hands, clanking chains and breathing flame. Many sinful things I've done, in the days that are gone by; that advantage might be won, I have sprung the vicious lie. Adding to this wad of mine, I've been tricky, mean and low, and I skinned a learned divine in a horse trade, long ago. In my scheming for the kale, at no trifles would I stop; when I had some spuds for sale, all the biggest were on top. I've committed many crimes; I confess it, now I'm gray; I have voted seven times on the same election day. And when sleep from me recedes, and I lie in bed awake, ghosts of all these evil deeds come and fill me with an ache. Man of his achievements boasts, of the "killings" he has made; but he can't escape the ghosts—spectres which are never laid.



## HOW TO BEGIN

The governor gets \$5,000 a year salary, plus \$500 traveling expenses. Cut it to \$3,000. His private secretary gets \$3,000; cut to \$1,500.

The secretary of state \$4,500; cut to \$2,500. His chief deputy \$3,000; cut to \$1,500.

The treasurer \$4,500; cut to \$2,400. His chief deputy \$3,000; cut to \$1,500. The constitution fixes the salary of the governor and secretary of state at \$1500 each, and the treasurer at \$800. In 1905 the legislature smashed the constitution and raised these salaries.

The attorney general \$3,000; cut to \$2,400. His three assistants \$5,500; cut to \$4,000.

State engineer \$3,000; cut to \$2,000. His assistant \$3,000; cut to \$1,800. Labor commissioner \$3,000; cut to \$1,800.

Circuit judges (25 of them) \$4,000 each; cut to \$2,000.

Supreme court justices (7 of them) \$4,500 each; cut to \$2,400. Art. XIII of the constitution fixes this salary at \$2,000. In 1907 the legislature raised it to \$4,500. Three years later Art. VII of the constitution was amended leaving this salary open. Now which holds, Art. XIII or Art. VII or the unconstitutional act of the legislature?

The public service commissioners (three) \$4,000 each; cut to \$2,000. Their secretary and thirteen others get \$20,000; cut to \$14,200.

Industrial accident commissioners (three) \$3,600 each; cut to \$1,800.

Here is a saving of \$101,600 a year on salaries. The margin would still be high enough to tempt brainy men now in office to seek re-election.

The last legislature appropriated \$20,000 for a sectarian institution. This use of the taxing power violates our fundamental democracy.

The fish and game commission calls for \$99,750 a year, and is of but little general benefit. Cut it out.

The pen and industrial school costs \$119,000 a year. They should be made inter-self supporting.

From all which we could save on taxes \$320,500 a year. Is it worth while? Taxes last year amounted to \$80 for every vote cast at the last election.

## LEVI D. RATLIFF,

Candidate for the Legislature.  
(Pl. Adv.) Oct. 14

### LATE HOP NOTES

Among the hop sales of the past week were the following: A. G. Steelhammer, Silverton, 66 bales to Felix Isaacson, for the Wolf Hop company at 11 cents; H. Johnson, route 2, Canby, 30 bales over contract, to Wolf Hop company, at 10 1/2 cents; Mary Daniels, Champoug country, 28 bales to Seavey Hop company, at 11 cents; Frank Yergen, 29 bales and Will Yergen, 15 bales to Seavey, at the same figure. Smith and Fry took in the last three lots Friday.

Letters from England repeat the information apparently now accepted as reliable, that the English hop crop will not exceed 300,000 cwt. Under normal conditions this would mean that large quantities would have to be imported into Great Britain to meet the needs of the English brewers. But the embargo is still in force, and there seems every probability a "tight lid" on the English market for the remainder of the year.

The same day that the Portland Journal used half inch headlines to say that the hop market is sagging with little trading is reported in the valley, Wm. Brown and company of Salem, paid George and the Zimmerman brothers, 11 1/2 cents for 91 bales of hops, the highest price paid in this section this year, up to last Saturday the day of the sale. Hop market predictions are dangerous business for the market editor.—Aurora Observer.

There are about eighty operations in the manufacture of a gold pen.

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The Tattler  
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There may be a few things that are going down—paving for instance—but for the most part things seem to be going up.

Ever notice it? A damp match always strikes out.

If the story is true that egg fillers are to increase in price because of the paper market, which of course would mean that the price of hen fruit will be higher, it looks probable that fewer residents of Salem will use eggs for fillers.

The price of some commodities remains the same, but you get a smaller piece of the commodity.

### To Give Wind Jammers Auxiliary Power

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—One of the last American fleets of "wind jammers" is to have other than canvas motive power. This is the fleet of the Alaska Packers' association and today arrangements are being made for installing auxiliary engines in its 16 square riggers.

The vessels to be converted are the Greenland, Finland, Holland, Peru, India, Chile, England, Star of Iceland, Italy, Scotland, Zealand, Poland, France, Lapland, Russia and Star of Alaska.



### CLIFFORD OBJECTS TO NELL GORDON

#### CHAPTER XLIX.

I waited a while, impatiently running to the window if I heard a step on the walk, then decided I would get all ready. If Clifford came home and wouldn't go, perhaps he would tell me to go without him—and I did so want to go. If he didn't come home to dinner I would go anyway.

Something had kept me from questioning Muriel when we talked over the telephone, but I wondered if she had invited other guests—if Leonard Brooke was to be with them. "He is such a good dancer," I said aloud.

"What's that, honey?" Mandy asked, pausing. She was looking my dress and could not see me blush, "is yo goin' to a dance?"

"I hope so, Mandy. I can't be sure until Mr. Hammond comes home."

"What for yo war sich an ole dress?" she snuffed.

"If I go I will wear a better one. Perhaps I'll wear the new yellow crepe, so don't worry."

"Yo sholy 'll be te purtiest lady that yo do."

"You'll spoil me, Mandy," I laughed.

"Spolli'n' don't hurt no one. Not a leetle bit o' spolli'n'."

#### Clifford Does Not Come Home.

At 6 o'clock I went downstairs and stationed myself at the window to watch for Clifford. Half past six, then quarter of seven the hall clock chimed. Still he did not come. I gave one last long look down the street, then went slowly back upstairs calling Mandy as I went. I had barely time enough to change my dress.

"I shall not wait any longer, Mandy, so bring my dress."

"That's right honey! yo go and have a nice time."

"Give me pencil and paper. I will leave a note for Mr. Hammond telling him where we are going. Be sure and give it to him when he comes in so matter how late it is."

"Yes, Missy Mildred, but don't yo go worrin' 'bout Marse Hammond. Yo jes have a good time."

"All right, Mandy, but don't forget," I cautioned just as I heard the honk-honk of the car. "There they are now! Do I look all right?" I asked, hungry for a little praise.

"Yo sholy do! that won't be no one thar no pruttier!"

I knew that I looked well, that my gown was very chic and becoming, but Mandy's appreciation was very grateful, and I smiled as I hurried out to the car. But still I wondered if Clifford would be very angry because I had gone without his permission.

#### A Becoming Gown.

"Oh, what a darling dress!" Muriel exclaimed when I stepped into the car. My coat had blown back exposing it.

"I am so glad you like it!" I replied happily.

"Like it! it's perfectly lovely, isn't it, Burton?" she appealed to her husband.

"Stunning color! very becoming too," he returned. "You are getting to be a great dresser. I'm glad I don't have to pay your bills."

"Nonsense! I dress no better than Muriel, really not as well. It is only lately that I have known anything about clothes except that they were necessary. At any rate that's what Clifford says."

"Did you hear from Mr. Hammond?" Muriel asked. "Is he going to be able to join us?"

"I couldn't locate him, but I left a note with Mandy. I told him where we were going, and if he comes in before it is too late he will be sure to come." I assured her, but with no assurance in my own mind. To tell the truth I was beginning to be a little frightened at my daring. Suppose Clifford should be very angry and forbid me to be friendly with Muriel.

(Tomorrow — An Attractive Place to Dine.)