

"HEEZA BOOB,"

By Mort. M. Burger.



Daily Capital Journal's Classified Advertising Page

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS: One Cent per word for the first insertion. One-Half Cent per word for each successive subsequent insertion

FOR EXCHANGE—110 acres good, nearly level land, all under cultivation, one mile from good town and R. R. Will accept Salem property to \$2000.00. Squares Deal Realty Co., 202 U. S. Bank Bldg.

FOR RENT—Fine opening for room renting or board and rooming business; seven to fourteen rooms, two blocks from post office. Specially favorable terms to suitable party. See William Fleming, Bayne building. nov2

MISCELLANEOUS—OREGON SCHOOL OR NEUROLOGY—Inc., 428 Hubbard bldg., Salem. All druggist methods taught. Flora A. Brewster, M. D., dean, private patients 1 to 5 p. m. Phone 2124R, 11

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES—To and from all points, east, on all household goods, pianos, etc. Consolidated carload service. Capital City Transfer Company, agents for Pacific Coast Forwarding Company, 161 South Commercial street. Phone Main 933.

RENTAL AGENCY—S. H. Snyder, successor to L. Bechtel & Co., Renting of houses and looking after property for non-residents especially solicited. 341 State St. Salem. nov24

OREGON—Wholesale and Retail Hide and Metal company. Highest cash price paid for hides, pelts, rags, used machinery and junk of all kinds. A good stump puller for sale. 197 South Commercial. Phone 399. nov27

CHIROPRACTIC-SPINOLOGIST—DR. O. L. SCOTT—Graduate of Chiropractic's Fountain Head, Davenport, Iowa. If you have tried everything and got no relief, try Chiropractic spinal adjustments and get well. Office 406-7-8 U. S. National Bank Building. Phone Main 87. Residence Main 825-B.

WATER COMPANY—SALEM WATER COMPANY—Office corner Commercial and Trade streets. For water service apply at office. Bills payable monthly in advance.

UNDEBTAKERS—WEBB & CLOUGH CO.—C. B. Webb, A. M. Clough morticians and funeral directors. Latest modern methods known to the profession employed. 499 Court St. Main 120, Main 9888.

RIGDON-RICHARDSON CO.—Funeral directors and undertakers, 252 North High street. Day and night, phone 183.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY Co., 220 N. Liberty Phone 263. A complete line of Electric Supplies and fixtures

WOODSAW—CHERRY CRYSTAL WOOD SAW—We live and pay taxes in Salem. Let Salem people saw your wood. Phone 269. 1120 N. 11th. F. L. Keister, Wm. Frost.

SCAVANGER—SALEM SCAVANGER—Charles Soos proprietor. Garbage and refuse of all kinds removed on monthly contracts at reasonable rates. Yard and cesspools cleaned. Office phone Main 2247. Residence Main 2272.

Money to Loan—ON Good Real Estate Security. THOS. K. FORD Over Ladd & Bush Bank, Salem, Oregon

CITY AND FARM LOANS—Any amount; low rates; promptly closed attractive pre-paying privileges. I have 5% per cent insurance money to loan on Salem business and residence property. Thos. A. Roberts, 205 U. S. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—I have made arrangements for loaning eastern money. Will make very low rate of interest on highly improved farms. Homer H. Smith, room 9 McCornack Bldg., Salem, Ore., Phone 96.

Military Legislature of Late Congress Reviewed

By Senator George E. Chamberlain, Chairman, Senate Military Affairs Committee.

There is a strange sentiment in this country against the maintenance of a large standing army, but every patriotic citizen favors the maintenance of a sufficient army for our defense and protection and believes that whatever army we have ought to be kept at the highest point of efficiency. From Revolutionary days to the present time whenever this country has been engaged in a war, whether with a foreign country or during the Civil War, experts in military affairs from Washington to Sherman, and from Sherman to the present general staff, individually and collectively, have called attention time and time again to the inadequateness and inefficiency of the unorganized militia.

Prior to the Spanish-American war we maintained an army of about 25,000 men divided into 25 regiments of Infantry, 10 of Cavalry and seven of Coast Artillery. Of these the mobile army consisted of about 20,000 men. When the war with Spain became an accomplished fact the army was so badly organized and so insufficient in numbers as to be wholly insufficient even in a war with so weak a power as Spain. The result was that congress enacted hastily legislation looking to the reorganization and increase of the army so as to vitalize it and render it efficient. This legislation, however, was not well directed and the army organized under it even when increased to the maximum must have met with disaster in an encounter with any but the disorganized and poorly equipped army of Spain.

Santiago was fought in the main by trained regulars because a sufficient time had not elapsed to enable the volunteer forces to be sufficiently mobilized and trained for foreign duty. We were wholly unprepared in 1898, and will never be definitely known what that condition of unpreparedness has cost our country in men and in money.

At the close of the war the army consisted of 30 regiments of infantry, 15 of cavalry, six of field artillery, and a coast artillery corps, and certain special troops, consisting of about 90,000 men, the infantry, cavalry and field artillery constituting the mobile army. This force was wholly insufficient to properly garrison the outlying possessions which fell to the United States as the result of that war and at the same time leave an adequate force to defend continental United States even against local disorders and disturbances. It left continental United States with a mobile army not much, if any, greater than the police force of New York City or Chicago.

The present administration has been severely criticized by distinguished gentlemen who were largely responsible for conditions that existed prior to and during the war with Spain. If these men had been as ardent advocates of proper preparedness prior to 1898 and during that time the history of that war might be rewritten and the lives of thousands

of young men from every section of the country, untrained in military affairs and ignorant of sanitary precautions, might have been spared the horrible deaths which occurred in detention and mobilization camps.

It remained for the present congress to realize the importance of the reorganization of the army and the rehabilitation of the organized militia of the country along lines of modern military requirements. As the first and necessary step the National Defense Act of June, 1916, was passed. It is not entirely as it ought to be, but it places the regular army upon a safe and sane basis for any ordinary military contingency and undertakes, whether successful or not, to federalize the National guard and make it more effective as military force in time of emergency. Experts in military science and tactics claim that so far as the regular army is concerned this act is the best piece of constructive legislation that has ever been passed and they hope that the attempted federalization of the National guard will eventually result in a more efficient volunteer force.

In order that it may be seen what this act does, as briefly as may be I call attention to its provisions. Under it the present strength of the regular army is approximately 11,000 officers, not to exceed 175,000 combatant troops, and approximately 40,000 noncombatant troops including the unassigned recruits, the war strength about 12,900 officers, 325,000 combatant troops, and about 60,000 noncombatant troops. The regular army is made up of 65 regiments of infantry, 25 regiments of cavalry, 21 regiments field artillery, 7 regiments of engineers, 263 companies of coast artillery, a signal corps, enlisted men of the medical department, the quartermaster corps, and the Philippine scouts.

The organization of infantry and cavalry regiments has been changed by the introduction of three new companies, the headquarters, supply and machine gun companies. These companies have heretofore existed as provisional organizations, but the personnel thereof had to be taken from the other companies of the regiment, thereby depleting the ordinary companies and at the same time not making the provisional companies as efficient as they should be. Each regiment of field artillery has been increased by a headquarters and a supply company for the same reasons. As now organized they represent the very latest improvements known to military experts.

The increase in the regular army is made in five annual increments, but in case of emergency the president may increase it to full strength or more rapidly than by one-fifth each year.

The enlistment period in the regular army is for seven years, three with colors and four in the reserve, with a provision that at the end of one year's service any enlisted man within the continental limits of the United States may be discharged if he becomes a proficient soldier in that time. Postmasters of the second, third and fourth classes are authorized to recruit for the army and enlisted men in the regular army are authorized to be paid \$24 per year to enable the government to keep in touch with them.

An Officers' reserve corps is provided which will authorize the commissioning of civilians up to and including the grade of major. These reserve officers are to be selected and trained in time of peace, and the officers so obtained will be far better prepared than any volunteers that could be raised hurriedly at the outbreak of war. In order to obtain many of these officers a reserve officers' training corps is authorized, to be composed of units at the various colleges, academies and universities throughout the country where military instruction and training will be given, and these students may be given six weeks' field training each summer in addition.

An enlisted reserve corps is authorized for duty in engineer, signal, quartermaster corps, and ordnance and medical departments, which will provide railway operatives, chauffeurs, hospital attendants, nurses, bakers, cooks, telegraphers, etc., for the balance of the army mentioned.

Training camps to be conducted by regular army officers are authorized for civilians who are unable to secure military training otherwise. All the expenses of such camps are borne by the federal government, including transportation, uniforms, subsistence, and equipment. The period of training may be for not to exceed 30 days in a year.

Under the act the National guard, as the organized militia will be known, will consist of approximately 17,000 officers and 440,000 enlisted men to conform to that of the regular army as well as its equipment and armament. The enlisted period in the National guard will be for six years. Three with the colors and three in reserve. The president is authorized to draft the National guard into service of the United States and to draft additional men to keep these units at war strength. Horses are to be furnished mounted organizations of the guard, with a provision for their care and maintenance. The training of the National guard will consist of not less than 48 periods of armory training of not less than one and one-half hours each and 15 days field training. National guard officers and enlisted men may be sent to the various army service schools for instruction and while there receive pay.

In order to provide for the regular army officers necessary for duty with the National guard, at the various colleges where military instruction is given by army officers, and for other than organizational duty, an additional 1,025 officers over and above the number required to be with troops are authorized. To encourage target practice, the secretary of war is authorized to establish ranges and to supply rifles, ammunition and instructions for rifle clubs throughout the country.

The president is also authorized in time of war to compel munition factories to furnish supplies and arms that are needed. A board of mobilization of industries is created to investigate private-owned plants suitable for the manufacture of arms and ammunition in order to ascertain the capacity of the

country in the furnishing of munitions, and the ordnance department is authorized to prepare in time of peace necessary tools specially required for the manufacture of arms, ammunition, etc., so that they may be ready if needed at any time.

For the production of nitrate necessary in the manufacture of ammunition, a plant of plants are authorized, and an appropriation of \$20,000,000 made for their erection.

A further provision of the act is designed for the protection of the uniforms of the army, navy, and marine corps. To secure a highly specialized corps of officers for the regular army the corps of cadets at the military academy is increased from about 770 to 1342, under the act of May 4, 1916.

In addition to the National defense act which I have called attention the president is authorized in time of war or when war is threatened, under the act of April 25, 1914, to organize a volunteer army. This act, like the National defense act, is a splendid piece of constructive legislation, and with both on the statute books there is no doubt but that in case of necessity the probability of raising an army which could be made efficient within a reasonable time would only be limited by the readiness with which our citizens volunteered for service.

During no administration since the Civil war has so much been done to provide our country with an army or to place within the hands of the president the power to organize an army sufficient for national defense, and at the same time limitations are placed upon this power to prevent the maintenance of a large standing army by any president who might feel disposed to do so even where no necessity therefor existed.

Would Keep Rural Credits From Oregon

After years of preparation, which involved an extensive study of the system used in European countries, congress has passed a law providing for rural credits. Much of the work of putting this new system for the development of the United States into operation has already been accomplished. But the single tax bill on the November ballot is adopted, Oregon will be shut out from participating in the benefits of the rural credits act.

Furthermore, the state-wide campaign for a system of state rural credits will go for naught if the single tax amendment is adopted, for this system, like that of the federal government, is based upon the integrity of present land titles.

A section of the federal act provides that "no such loan shall exceed 50 per cent of the value of the permanent, insured improvements thereon, said value to be ascertained by appraisal." Another section provides that the commissioner shall examine the laws of every state regarding land titles and assure himself (with advice of the attorney-general) as to whether or not they assure lenders great moral security, adequate safeguards; and if not, such state may be declared ineligible to participate in the benefits of the farm loan law.

The single tax bill, framed to force all land out of private hands and into state ownership through excessive taxes or "land rentals", appears on the ballot under the name of the "Full Rental Value Land Tax and Home Makers' Loan Fund Amendment". That is but one of the eulamitous results of this scheme. It is a single tax under a new name, a name that is designed to lead the voters to confuse it with the state rural credits bill, which appears later on the ballot.

Within the state of Oregon are some 300,000 acres of Carey act projects land and 60,000 acres of school land. None of this great area can be sox if the "Full Rental Value Land Tax and Home Makers' Loan Fund Amendment" to the state constitution is adopted by the voters this year. The bill specifically says that the state shall not sell any land, that being one of the few perfectly unmistakable clauses the measure contains.

The policy of absentee landlordism is to prevail, for the state, by the very nature of things, can be nothing but an absentee landlord; and, acting through its agents, be unable to show mercy but bound to collect the last penny of rent, whether crops fail or not. Such a condition—renting by five-year leases the property they own outright—will be what the farmers of Oregon must face if this amendment is adopted and its provisions ever made operative.

By single tax adherents one of the stock arguments was that "The man who is holding raw land idle will be forced to cultivate it and not merely speculate with it." But fine-sounding phrases do not disguise the fact that the man who has come to Oregon within the last few years and is working hard to convert land covered with brush and stumps into a real farm will, under this scheme be made to pay the same per acre that the owner of a prosperous, improved farm will pay. This is looking on the other side of the measure now named on the November ballot the "Full Rental Value Land Tax and Home Makers' Loan Fund Amendment". That is but one of the eulamitous results of this scheme. It is a single tax under a new name, a name that is designed to lead the voters to confuse it with the state rural credits bill, which appears later on the ballot.

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The measure is drawn to force all land out of the present owners' hands and into state ownership. It will accomplish that purpose beyond a doubt unless the voters can crush it with their ballots. This measure is the first initiative bill on the ballot. Its voting numbers are 396 yes and 307 no.

How will the capitalist consider investing his money in a state which even allows a confiscatory measure to go on its ballot? It is generally believed that adoption of the single-tax bill will result in its being thrown out by the courts because of unconstitutionality. But what view will be taken by Eastern capital of a state which depends upon a court decision to knock out vicious laws its people have passed through after misconception of its purposes?

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When the so-called "people's advocate and loan measure" began to be advocated

THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

Classified Business Telephone Directory

A Quick, handy reference for busy people

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL Telephone Salem Electric Co., Masonic Temple, 127 North High Main 1666 PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING AND TINNING T. W. Barr, 164 South Commercial street Main 192 TRANSFER AND DRAYAGE Salem Truck & Dray Co., corner State and Front streets Main 74

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

Table with columns for SOUTHERN PACIFIC, OREGON ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., PORTLAND TO SALEM, CORVALLIS CONNECTION, WILLAMETTE RIVER ROUTE, and SOUTH BOARD. Lists train numbers, routes, and departure times.

be out in force tonight at the opening of the horse show, presented by the Portland Hunt Club.

W. S. Holland of Vancouver, B. C., owner of the famous jumper Credentia, expects his horse to clear the bar at 5 feet, 3 inches, which is considerably above the world's record.

Many Canadian horses will be brought into competition with American entrants. The arena is said to be the finest in the United States, excepting Madison Square Garden.

A sparrow for a short distance can sport by wing up to 80 miles an hour.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Meet every Friday night at 8 o'clock in McCornack block, A. J. Swinick, C. C. L. R. Geer, clerk, 507 Court Street Phone 593.

SALEM LODGE No. 5, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communications first Friday in each month at 7:30 p. m. in the Masonic Temple. Charter, Mrs. Sylvia Schaub, Silver, secretary.

UNITED ARTISANS—Capital Assembly, No. 84, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Moose hall, C. O. Mallock, M. A.; C. A. Vibbert, secretary, Crown Drug store, 338 State street.

A. O. U. W.—Protection Lodge No. 2, Meets every Monday evening at 8 in the McCornack hall, corner Court and Liberty streets. A. E. Aufrance, M. W.; S. A. McFadden, recorder; A. L. Brown, financier; R. B. Duncan, treasurer.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 18, K. of P.—McCornack building. Tuesday evening of each week at 7:30. C. E. Harbour, C. C.; W. B. Gilson, K. of R. and S.

R. N. of A.—Oregon Grape Camp, No. 1360, meets every Thursday evening in McCornack building. Court and Liberty streets. Charter, Mrs. Sylvia Schaub, 1791 Market, oracle; Mrs. Melissa Persons, recorder, 1290 North Commercial. Phone 1436-M.

SALEM HUMANE SOCIETY—D. D. Keeler, president; Mrs. Lou Hillson, secretary. All cases of cruelty or neglect of dumb animals should be reported to the secretary for investigation.

HODSON COUNCIL, No. F. R. & S. M.—Stated assembly first Monday in each month, Masonic Temple, N. P. Basmussen, Thrice Illustrious Master; Glenn C. Niles, recorder.

SALEM COUNCIL No. 2622—Knights and Ladies of Security—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday each month at Forest Hall. Visiting members are invited to attend. E. F. Walten, financier, 480 S. 14th Street.

PACIFIC LODGE No. 50, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communications third Friday in each month at 7:30 p. m. in the Masonic Temple. Hal V. Bolan, W. M.; Ernest H. Choate, secretary.

L. M. HUM CARE OF Yick So Tong CHINESE MEDICINE AND TEA COMPANY Has medicine which will cure Any known Disease Open Sundays from 10:00 a. m. until 8:00 p. m. 153 South High Street, Salem, Oregon. Phone 222

LODGE DIRECTORY DE MOLAY COMMANDERY, No. 5, K. T.—Regular convocations fourth Friday in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. in Masonic Temple. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to meet with us. Lot J. Fenner, E. C.; Frank Turner, recorder.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—Oregon Cedar Camp, No. 5245, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in McCornack hall, corner Court and Liberty streets. Elevator service. Geo. Heinold, V. C.; J. A. Wright, clerk.

Horse Show Opens at Portland Tonight Portland, Or., Oct. 27.—Society will