

Editorial Page of "The Capital Journal"

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Editor and Manager.

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OBSERVATION OF "SALEM WEEK"

Next Monday "Salem Week" will be ushered in and it will be a busy week, full of interest and life and local patriotism.

There are many reasons why Salem should dress up, and why its people should put on their best raiment and feel proud.

Salem has gone through the period of depression that followed the bursting of the real estate boom on the Pacific Coast and has come out unscathed. The people of its trade area stopped speculating on realty three or four years ago and went to work to develop the country and raise something to sell—and they are succeeding. This year the fruit and agricultural products of the Salem trade area totaled \$2,540,000. Then there is to be added the output of our local mills and factories which are shipping their products to all points of the compass. Isn't it something to dress up over and feel proud of—this grappling with adversity and conquering it. And even in the midst of financial depression Salem has improved, built new and attractive buildings, improved many others and made public improvements—all in a conservative manner, but enough to show the world that we had our nerve left.

Now the dawn of prosperity is reddening the horizon; bumper crops, big prices are rewarding the efforts of our people and the banks are filled with money and our merchants are doing business as of old.

Why not dress up and feel proud for a week? It is coming to a people who have prospered because they refused to be downcast in the face of hard times. It will stimulate local patriotism and home pride to stop a moment and look around at the many things that should make and will make Salem a splendid city; its surrounding farms and orchards; its mills and factories; its homes and schools and churches; its broad paved streets and well kept lawns and attractive parks.

This "Salem Week" when the people are dressed up and the stores are made attractive by their finest displays and people realize what a fine and beautiful place the old home town is, ought to help everybody and prove to be so stimulating and delightful that it will become an annual event to be looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation.

REASONS FOR ELECTING McMAHAN

There is a growing conviction among the voters of Marion county that L. H. McMahan should be elected district attorney because of his superior qualifications for the office over his competitors. It is likely that his majority at the polls will reflect this conviction in the most decisive manner.

Mr. McMahan is an independent candidate in the fullest sense, both of the leading political parties having nominees in the field. He is without partisan backing because he was urged into the race by business men and farmers who realize that a man of positive character and good legal ability should be chosen to fill this important place. McMahan has shown in many instances that he knows how to fight an important case through court and win it in the end. He is fearless and independent but fair and just as a prosecutor. Politicians are not backing McMahan's campaign but a committee of taxpayers is behind it and back of them are the thousands of voters who want to see a district attorney elected who is qualified for the place.

Marion county will participate in the building of a bridge at Salem next year, costing \$150,000 or \$200,000 and there will be contracts to draw up and other legal matters the district attorney must oversee. Should a man who never practiced law in his life be entrusted with this work? That is only one of the many reasons why Marion county should elect L. H. McMahan, and at this time it looks as if there was no question about the voters doing their duty in this matter and recording that verdict by a decisive majority.

LADD & BUSH, Bankers

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CAPITAL \$500,000.00

Transact a General Banking Business

Safety Deposit Boxes

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

THE STRENGTH OF PRESIDENT WILSON

President Wilson will probably be elected because his administration appeals to sober second thought of the American people. Party feeling has gradually disappeared because there has been little since the civil war to keep it alive. A majority of the voters expect no political preferment—they are interested only in good government at a moderate cost in taxes under which to live and do business. Neither democrats nor republicans want to "ruin the country" as we frequently hear the stump speakers assert—why should they when the welfare of one citizen is the welfare of all? In fast stump speakers of the old school, who deal in abuse and ridicule and distort facts and figures to score a point, do more injury than good to the cause they espouse in such campaign as that now in progress. The people read and think for themselves and become disgusted with the party whose speakers seek to befuddle them with oratory, or gain their votes by appeals to party loyalty—when they have come to realize that party after all should be used as a means to an end; to be taken up or discarded as the voter's best judgment prompts him to do in the interest of good government.

President Wilson undoubtedly has the confidence of a large majority of the people, who believe that in the main he has handled national problems well, and guided the country through a great crisis when intemperate judgment might have involved us as a people in devastating and costly warfare.

National banking laws, rural credits, rights of workmen and a dozen other things have been national issues in the platforms of both the great parties for thirty years or more—but nothing had ever been done to enact these promises into law until Woodrow Wilson, the schoolmaster, was placed at the head of the nation. Being a schoolmaster and not a politician he seems to have taken these promises of his party seriously and as a result we have the Federal Reserve banking act, the farmers' rural credits law, the eight-hour day law, the anti-child labor law, the income tax law, the non-partisan tariff commission and a number of other enactments which seem to constitute the first big step ever made by any president since the war toward carrying out the pledges made in the platform of his party. The voters all know about these things and they recognize an honest attempt to govern the country in the interest of the people and to enhance their welfare. They are going to think twice before they listen to the frenzied appeals of the politicians to turn such a man down—and the sober second thought of the American businessman, farmer and workman will render a verdict in favor of President Wilson.

Professor Hotchkiss, of New York University, told a bunch of advertising men a baby's cry was an advertisement. He was correct. It is "a want ad" and like those in the Capital Journal, always brings results. Some ad man who heard the professor, and who is no doubt a father, suggested that the baby seemed to have a preference for the early morning editions.

Now comes a heartless doctor who says infantile paralysis is caused by gasses from automobiles. This is probably why the disease is most prevalent in the tennament districts. But how does the learned physician account for the disease being epidemic at times long before automobiles were invented? His statements like those of the warlike colonel, do not square with the facts.

Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, a wealthy woman of Mount Washington, Pennsylvania, is the boss adopter. She wanted Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, who is 38 and the mother of eight children, to have a share in her estate, and so adopted her. Here is a suggestion for John D., for while he is not generally popular lots of fellows would not object to having him for a brevet father.



THE SPEED FIEND



They dread my coming, east and west, and north and south they dread me, and if my person they possessed, no doubt they would behead me. Along the country roads I go, still striving to go faster, and every other mile or so I spring some small disaster. To beat all records, west and east, it is for that I hanker! And here and there I kill a priest, and here and there a banker. I'm worse than lightning's lurid breath; I am the scourge titanic; I'm battle, murder, sudden death; my other name is panic. With Azrael I deftly work, to fill the churchyard acre; and here and there I slay a clerk, and here and there a baker. I am a threat to all who drive their motor wagons sanely; by care they try to keep alive, and free from wounds, but vainly. I whizz around a corner sharp, and grind such people under; and while my victim draws a harp, I search along like thunder. To all who in this valley jog, I bring the last trump closer; and here I spoil a pedagogue, and there I bag a grocer.

HAWLEY'S FIGURES ARE MUDDED

(Eugene Daily Guard.)
Congressman W. C. Hawley, candidate for re-election from the first congressional district, if he had the interests of the men who work in the lumber mills at heart would know how much Canadian lumber had been imported into the United States. In his address in Eugene he said he did not know, but he made the assertion that since the passage of the Underwood law immense amounts of Canadian lumber had been imported and that the workers in the mills in this country suffered as a result. That Mr. Hawley had just returned from Washington and did not have figures to quote on the importation of Canadian lumber into this country is conclusive evidence that he has no business representing this or any other district in the Congress of the United States.

Congressman Hawley's off-hand statement as to the importations of Canadian lumber is not supported by facts or figures and is untrue. The importation of Canadian lumber into this country reached the high point under the administration of President Wm. H. Taft, before the passage of the Underwood tariff, and has never been equalled at any time under the administration of President Wilson. The department of commerce of the United States government will supply any one interested with the figures on application and Mr. Hawley, if he really wanted to know how much Canadian lumber had been imported could have obtained this information easily.

Mr. Hughes also spoke of cheap labor in the Canadian mills and asserted that the Underwood tariff was responsible for American labor being thrown on the market in competition with this cheap labor. What are the facts? Is the labor employed in the Canadian mills cheap labor? If so, how do these republican campaigners account for the fact that lumber and shingles are selling at higher prices in British Columbia than in Portland and Seattle.

The Timberman, published at Portland and an authority on west coast lumber products, at pages 55 and 56 in its September issue, gives the prices of cedar shingles at Vancouver, B. C., ranging from \$2.05 to \$2.70 per thousand, to the wholesale trade according to grade, and at Seattle from \$1.50 to \$1.80, and at Portland from \$1.55 to \$1.85 per 1,000, according to grade. The prices given for cedar logs at Vancouver are \$10.50 per 1,000 feet for single cedar and \$12.25 to \$12.50 per 1,000 feet for logs suitable for cedar lumber, while at Portland cedar logs were quoted at \$9 to \$10 per 1,000 feet and at Grays Harbor, Wash., \$11 was the highest. No specific price was given at Seattle for cedar logs. According to the quotations given, the cheapest or lowest priced shingles in British Columbia are 20 cents higher than the best or highest priced ones in Portland, and 25 cents higher than Seattle.

As reported in the Timberman for October, E. G. Ames, a prominent lumberman, in his remarks on the lumber situation, said:

"I think they are getting in British Columbia \$4 to \$6 more per thousand than we are getting for shingles. In British Columbia they get \$12 for timbers as against our \$9. They are getting \$27 for flooring as against our \$22.50. We have all we want in the way of business and I cannot see why we cannot hold for higher prices."

These are figures taken from a trade publication and compiled for trade purposes. They discredit the statement that Canadian lumber is cheap and that American labor has suffered because of importations from Canadian mills.

The lumber producer in this country today is underselling the Canadian lumber producer. This is reflected in exports during the past week from Columbia river points to Australia and other British possessions. These are facts which the men in the mills should think over.

The consumer in Oregon and Washington is today paying more for lumber than he did before the passage of the Underwood bill. The market has not been broken down by importations of lumber. On the contrary, the market reflects that Canada cannot now supply Great Britain's demands. If this is true, what can the Pacific coast mills in the United States expect when the reconstruction period in Europe sets in, following the close of the European war. Bark is becoming an important industry. It is not going to be a high tariff, but of the southern states.

William Galloway

Circuit judge Third
Judicial District

Candidate for Re-Election.

(Paid Adv.)



T. A. RINEHART

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

FOR

CIRCUIT JUDGE

VOTE FOR TWO

You are invited to investigate my public and private record.

(Paid Adv.)



A. M. DALRYMPLE

For

City Recorder

Please remember that the city recorder is also police judge and presides over the police court. If I am elected to this office it shall be my earnest desire to so conduct the police court that no boy or girl who may be unfortunate enough to get into its toils shall ever be done an injustice. I will apply Twentieth century methods in the matter of dealing with all juvenile cases. No child will be thrown into the city jail or recommended to the reform school so long as there remains any other way to dispose of the case in conformity with the law. Many a boy has been made a criminal through the stupidity of some officer.

(Paid adv.)

A. M. DALRYMPLE.



E. E. Cooper

CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF

CITY MARSHAL

I believe in civil service for the police department, and in a more full co-operation between the police department and the home, for the protection of young girls and boys. With the assistance of all good citizens, I shall if nominated and elected enforce all laws alike, playing no favorites. I earnestly solicit your support.

(Paid Adv.)

GEO. G. BINGHAM

One of the Republican Nominees for

Circuit Judge

VOTE FOR TWO

Practiced Law in This District for 36
Years

Address, Salem, Oregon
Paid Adv.



...ence that will boom the lumber trade. The manufacture of oil from birch... loving the close of the European war, bark is becoming an important industry. It is not going to be a high tariff, but of the southern states.



A BABY OR A WOMAN

CHAPTER LXI.

Muriel Franklin came in the day after I met Burton and I saw at once that she had something on her mind. Before she spoke I was sure Burton had told her that I had questioned him.

"I met Mrs. Gardner as I came along," she commenced, "and she looked stunning. But for heaven's sake, Mildred, don't be jealous of her. She's almost old enough to be your mother."

"I know, and if she were an ordinary type of a woman I shouldn't be a bit jealous. But she is so horribly fascinating—even to me—that I can't help feeling that she is dangerous. She is, I am sure, a person to be reckoned with. She frightens me with her diabolical beauty. I believe she is in love with Clifford, and doesn't care a rap that he has a wife."

"Oh,shaw, Mildred! She may be trying to make him fall in love with her; such women are never happy unless they have the devotion of every man they meet. But Mr. Hammond would never dream of leaving a young and pretty wife—you ARE pretty, Mildred—for a woman of Mrs. Gardner's age; no matter how fascinating she was."

"But I am afraid he will!" the wall broke from me in spite of my effort at self-control.

"Not if you try to prevent it!"

"But Muriel, I can't bear to have to TRY. It is terrible to feel that he prefers her to me—his wife!"

"See here, Mildred," Muriel reproached, "are you a baby or a woman?"

"I guess I am a baby, Muriel, but I am glad to try to be a woman."

Dressing to Please Clifford. I set myself immediately to work. I cautioned Mandy not to notice anything Clifford might say or do, and on no account to let him see that she resented anything he said or did to me. Without Mandy I should be so absolutely cut off from everyone I had always known that I could not contemplate losing her without trembling; yet I knew it would take but little more interference or disapproval of Clifford's treatment of me to have him discharge her.

As the days passed I couldn't see that all my efforts amounted to anything, yet I would not be discouraged.

"Rome wasn't built in a day!" I would say to myself and then try to do something which might win me a word of love or approval. I would not have anyone think that Clifford was always unkind—actively unkind, I mean, for he was not. He was often carelessly pleasant or indifferent. But he seldom gave me a loving word or caress; and he never praised me unless I was handsomely dressed.

The result was that I spent money lavishly for clothes. If that was the only way I could win his admiration why I would use that way. Fortunately Lorraine was a wise modiste, and while charging me outrageous prices she made my clothes very simply, appropriate for my age, of soft, clinging fabrics and delicate colors.

The Way to a Man's Heart. During these weeks I took great pains with my table. I studied cook books, and tried in every way to have a well-balanced menu; always of things Clifford liked. I had heard people joke about the way to reach a man's heart being through his stomach, so I spent many hours on the consideration and purchasing of food, only perhaps after getting up an elaborate dinner to have it carried out unattended. For when Clifford failed to come home without telephoning that he was detained—or giving me some excuse—I could not eat. My food choked me.

At such times I usually drank a cup of coffee, and went upstairs or in the library and spent the time reading or studying. That was the only way I could get my mind away from the thought of Clifford's neglect.

(Monday—Music Hath Charms—For Some.)