

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, SALEM, OREGON, BY

Capital Journal Ptg. Co., Inc.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily by carrier, per year \$5.00 Per month .45c
Daily by mail, per year 3.00 Per month .35c

FULL LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH REPORT

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES
New York, Ward-Lewis-Williams Special Agency, Tribune Building
Chicago, W. H. Stockwell, People's Gas Building

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NEED FOR REAL SALEM SPIRIT

Salem will soon have no theatrical performances at all and will have to be content to be known only as a movie town, and if this thing comes to pass the Salem people will alone be to blame because they refuse to patronize even the most worthy shows, apparently preferring to spend their money in Portland for entertainment of this class. An instance, the bright little farce "Fair and Warmer" was so cleverly acted that it pleased the small number of theatre goers who attended, and upon the recommendation of these people quite a number of others paid their fare to Portland and attended the show in that city.

How is that for an exhibition of the Salem spirit that the Commercial Club has been trying to foster so long—and instances of the kind are not at all uncommon!

Good theatres are a part of city life as much as the other public institutions and no real city can be built up without them. Salem is able to support all good companies playing here, but apparently many of our people wait until they are tried out before a small and select crowd, and if the verdict is one of approval, go to Portland and spend their money in the theatres there. That seems to be the meaning of "Salem-first" in the estimation of many of our people. This condition has become so acute that it is quite likely that all bookings of traveling shows for this city may be cancelled and we are left off the list in the routing of all the shows.

Does the Commercial Club and do the people generally want Salem, a city of 18,000 people, to be known throughout the country as a community too unpatriotic to extend to one legitimate theatre sufficient patronage to allow its doors to keep open?

It is evident that when congress meets the first thing to be sprung will be the embargo on foodstuffs and a dozen other measures calculated to reduce the high cost of living. All of which are proper enough, if first given some deliberate consideration. The trouble with the American people is that when they have a condition facing them they make a dash to get rid of it without giving a thought as to consequences. There is going to be a hot old row if the embargo is tried, and probably while the row is at its height the cause of it all will have been removed. If it was a scarcity of foodstuffs that caused high prices, next year's crop may do away with this, and if with an abundance grown next year high prices still prevail it will be demonstrated that it is not an embargo that is needed but a vigilance committee that acts quickly and gets speedy results. Under existing conditions the burden of the high cost of living is upon the consumer. Will it help things if this burden is removed and it is placed on the farmers' shoulders? Will it be exactly fair to take the load from the consumer who is everybody, and place it upon the farmer who is considerably less than half of everybody? If the load is too heavy for the whole people to bear what effect will it have if placed on less than half of them?

The football season is over for which let us all be truly thankful. And yet some fellow will dig up some other brand of news that will get just as tiresome. Ice hockey, or shinny, as it should be called, will crop up for a short time while bowling we have with us all the winter, and then baseball will come again. Might as well be one of those blamed things that chase each other, as any of the others.

Quite a number of newspapers are engaged in building a new cabinet for President Wilson, and this before he knows whether he wants a new one or will try and make the old one last through another season. Anyway it is noted that these papers, none of them, have a card in the cabinet maker's union and consequently will stand a poor show of getting their work accepted. The president will make his own furniture of that kind.

Some of the speed maniacs have evidently taken the advice "to hitch your wagon to a star" and have tied onto a shooting star.

HOW DID IT HAPPEN?

The question has been asked numberless times: "Where did the courts get the power to set aside laws and override congress?" So far as we know it has never been answered. It seems ridiculous on the face of it that it should be so. To illustrate: The people of the state of Oregon elect a legislature and governor. At the same time they elect among other officers a circuit court judge, say in Marion county.

The legislature representing all the people of the state and elected from each of its legislative districts, enacts a law, and the governor elected by all the people signs it. Here is a legislative act performed by the representatives of all the people. Now some lawyer can pick a flaw in the bill, that will permit him to take it before the judge elected in Marion county by the voters of Marion and Linn counties, and this judge can hold the law is unconstitutional. Here then we have the anomaly of an official elected by but a small portion of the citizens of the state overriding the will of the representatives of the whole state, and rendering their act and their law of no force, until such time as the supreme court can pass upon it; and indefinitely, unless his decision is appealed from. When did the smaller official become more powerful than the larger ones? When did the creature of the people of a small district become greater than the representatives of all the people, the creator? When and where did a judge get the power to say to the 90 members of the legislature, "you cannot pass such a law." When and where did he get the right and power to say to the governor "Your signature is worthless," and at the same time, if necessary call upon that same governor to call out the militia to force himself and those under him to obey the judge made law?

This is exactly the condition in the several states composing the United States, and even the president and congress are under the thumb of the supreme court. If this is a government "of the people for the people and by the people," where do the courts come in and where do the people go out? It is almost as bewildering as that land grant case, for we have admittedly "three co-ordinate branches of government with one bossing the other two."

In one of the older Webster dictionaries an "attic" was described as "the highest room in a house." In the same volume a "garret" was described as: "the room above the attic." It would seem that our judges have drifted into the garret class.

There is somewhat of a stir in police circles since the death of Miss Rigdon, and auto speeders or those violating the law otherwise are being shown that the laws must be obeyed. It is high time this was done, and if a moderate fine at the start does not bring the violations to an end, it is probable a jail sentence might prove more effective.

The girl who chooses a career instead of a husband is apt to change her mind; but come to think of it the girls who choose the other way do the same thing quite frequently.

How can a fellow hitch his wagon to a star when they are all in the movies now?



OUR DESTINATION

The poorhouse has no Persian rugs, no costly chandeliers; and there we'll dwell and chase the bugs in our declining years. On bread and meat and spuds and pie there's an unholy price; the cost of coal has gone so high the poor are burning ice. The butchers used to give away the liver of the cow; today they wrap it up and say, "Cough up a quarter now." The poorhouse has no movie stage, no joyous minstrel troupe; and there we'll spend our wintry age, and live on cabbage soup. When o'er the daily



sheet we glance, we drop it with a frown; the price of everything's advanced, and nothing has gone down. The printer howls because his stock more precious is than gems; the tailor wets with tears the frock which drearily he hems. Man wears his sweater in his bed, because he has no shift, and cries aloud, while seeing red, "Oh, whither do we drift?" The poorhouse has no plutocrats, no closed or open cars; and there we'll dwell and swat the rats until we climb the stars.

TODAY'S WAR MOVES

In Greece.—Expiration of time limit set by Admiral Da Roubert within which the allies demanded surrender of arms by Greeks marked by movement of troops indicating forcible resistance to allied orders. Small disorders reported.
In the western war theatre.—Success reported on both sides, with British reporting repulse of attempted German trench raid and penetration of the Teutons line south of Arras.
South Africa.—British report complete separation of German armies in east Africa, surrender of a large force and heavy losses to the enemy.
Macedonian front.—Paris reports sanguinary losses to Bulgarian-German forces attempting to take Serbian positions northwest of Gruniza. Berlin reported unsuccessful allied attempt to advance in same section.
Dobruja front.—Violent fighting along entire front.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Court House News

An action on an executory contract for the sale of real property in the sum of \$475 was begun in the circuit court today by I. S. Baird against James G. Helzel and Percy A. Capper. Judgment in the sum of \$1334.58 is asked of the court.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendants made and executed a contract for the sale of certain land to S. W. Cooley and that he paid \$100 and made improvements to the value of \$250. In the agreement it is alleged he was to receive a deed when the purchase price was fully paid. On September 12, 1914, S. W. Cooley assigned the contract to the plaintiff for the sum of \$500, which assignment was accepted by the defendants. Later it is stated they executed an additional contract.

On June 26, 1916, the plaintiff avers he tendered the defendants the balance due, \$100, and demanded a deed. This he alleges the defendants fail, neglect and refuse to give and he demands judgment as named above.

Scheduled for today in Judge Galloway's court is the case of L. H. Turner and Cornelia A. Davis against John H. Hartog and the Willamette Valley Irrigated Land company, an action on three contracts for the leasing of 1736.42 acres of land. It is alleged in the complaint that a mistake in writing the contract caused the omission of the rental per acre. Hartog then sold the lease to the Willamette Valley Irrigated Land company. The action is to have the lease reformed and corrected and for judgment against the defendants in the sum of \$1552.

F. A. Myers, principal of the school at North Santiam, was a visitor at the county school superintendent's office this morning. He reports a program and box social Tuesday evening for the benefit of the school in the purchase of pictures and furniture. There was a good attendance and an excellent program rendered. Miss Clara Downs is the assistant teacher.

Miss Nellie Davis, teacher of the Sunnyside school, reported to County School Superintendent Smith that a meeting was held recently at the school for the purpose of organizing a literary society. She says the attendance was not large but the enthusiasm great. The society plans to furnish one-half of the Christmas program on December 22.

Marriage licenses issued by the county clerk are as follows: Alonzo Jennings Busick, a bookbinder of Salem, and Anna Marie Tade, a telephone operator; Lionel S. Pike, a farmer of Bay City, and Stella Kerstine, a school teacher of Jefferson.

In the matter of the estate of Martin Gies, deceased, the appraisers report the value to be \$21,000. The appraisers are W. J. Mulvey, George L. Story, E. L. Johnson.

An answer of the defendant in the case of Katie A. Vogt against Marshall Wells Hardware company, an action for the collection of a promissory note for \$1564.83, was filed today. The answer alleges that on August 6, 1915, D. A. Vogt along with others delivered the note to the defendants. On March 15, 1916, the defendant began suit for collection of the note, and Vogt refused and neglected to appear.

The answer alleges that three days before the maturity of the note D. A. Vogt deeded to Katie A. Vogt, without consideration, a certain piece of property with the intent to defraud the defendant. The answer asks that the complaint against them be dismissed, for judgment against the plaintiff for costs, and for the cancellation of the deed and dissolving of the injunction against them.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson



A TELEGRAM FROM BURNS MAYSON

CHAPTER XC.
"Mayson is coming tomorrow to wind up some business we couldn't finish in Chicago," Clifford remarked at breakfast, as he tossed a telegram across the table. "I've a notion to ask him to stop with us instead of going to a hotel."
So that was what Mr. Mayson meant, when he said he would see me soon, I thought, as I opened the message and read:
"Will reach Glendale tomorrow afternoon, Mayson."
"Just as you wish," I replied to Clifford's suggestion. "But he may prefer stopping at a hotel. I imagine a man would feel more independent."
I wanted to object, to say I did not care to entertain this man whom I liked, but instinctively did not entirely trust. Then I knew that he liked me—perhaps too well, and his gifts had already caused gossip, which I knew I did not desire. So staying with us did not appeal to me in the least. But I very well knew that if I objected, Clifford would be disagreeable.
"Well, I'll give him the chance to decide," Clifford returned, "and you had better plan so that if he comes, you will be in shape to receive him." "How long will he be in Glendale?" I asked. "And shall we be obliged to do things to entertain him?"
"I don't know how long he will remain, but of course we will make his

NONE BETTER YOU'LL LIKE IT

Butter Nut

BREAD
PURE AND RICH
SWEET AND CLEAN

State House News

New business aggregating a capital of \$302,650 filed articles with the corporation commissioner today. The largest incorporated was the U. S. A. Petroleum company, which proposes to bore for oil and gas. The capital is \$250,000 and the incorporators are Lewis B. Cole, Frank A. Morey, F. J. Lichtenberger.

The Standifer-Clarkson Shipyard, Inc., incorporated for the purpose of operating shipbuilding plants. The capital is given as \$12,000 and the office is in North Portland. L. R. McNeely, R. V. Jones, and Guy M. Standifer are the incorporators. The company is incorporated with a capital of \$150 for the purpose of manufacturing foot arch supporters, foot remedies, etc. The incorporators are W. S. Phelps, E. F. Hitchcock and A. A. Albright.

For the purpose of building, chartering, and operating steam and motor ships the Albion Engine and Machine Works incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. George J. Cameron, William Confoot and Jesse Stearns are the incorporators.

The Lebanon Association of Lebanon, incorporated with a capital of \$500. The plan is to give Lebanon a free public library. The sponsors for the library are Frances H. Millsap, Alice B. DePew, John G. Gil, and Sigurd Landstrom.

Railroads in Oregon, especially the little branch lines, are not doing a rushing business, according to reports filed with the public service commission. The Astoria and Southern reports that its gross income for the past year was \$17,333.15 and that its interest and other expenses amount to \$21,900, which leaves a net loss of \$2,107.15.

The Willamette Valley line reports an operating income of \$18,500.00 and an expense account of \$25,110.16, which leaves a loss of \$6,610.16. The line reports that eight were injured during the year.

The Portland and Troutdale Electric Railway company, operating a mile and a half of track, received an operating revenue of \$3,987.94 and paid out \$4,827.97, which leaves a loss of \$840.03. This amount is about \$800 more than last year.

At a meeting of the board of control this morning, Warden Murphy was authorized to transfer the electric transformer on a tower at the penitentiary to an underground vault. The installation of a compressing tank instead of a water tower was also authorized. The tank is at present at the Feeble Minded school. The warden was authorized to purchase more fire hose. The remainder

The Quinine that Does not Affect Head Because of its Tonic and Laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness nor ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine" E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c.

or of the cement floor that was started before the big fire to the penitentiary was ordered completed. Warden Murphy was present.

Look and Feel Clean, Sweet and Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real hot water before breakfast to wash out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath. Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, etc., instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter. Everyone whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs. The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism; others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter point of limestone phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of intestinal sanitation.

Mandy's Chef-d'Oeuvre. I rushed down to the kitchen, and grabbing Mandy about the waist danced her all about the kitchen. "He's gone to the hotel, Mandy! he's not going to stay here, thank goodness!" I exclaimed, as soon as she was out of breath I had to stop. I knew she would not understand my reasons, I hardly did myself, but the relief I felt at the knowledge was out of all proportion to that I should have felt for an ordinary guest. "For goodness sake, child, you'll be the death of ole Mandy 'rit," and the old dear sat down panting. "You must give them the very best dinner you can possibly cook," I told her, "because I have told Mr. Hammond that you will." "Don't yo fret, honey. Yo' git right out'n this kitchen, and make yourself scrubby. I'll tend to that dinner." And she did. When at a quarter of seven I went again into the kitchen, Mandy had prepared a dinner which I was sure could not be duplicated in Glendale, and when at just 7 o'clock I welcomed Burns Mayson it was with the feeling that my dinner was to be a perfect success. I would again deserve praise from Clifford for my housekeeping. That night, as always, my thought was more of Clifford than of our guest. "It's sure to be!" I answered. "Mandy has a wonderful dinner planned."

(Tomorrow—A Delighted Guest.)

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT