

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, SALEM, OREGON, BY

## Capital Journal Ptg. Co., Inc.

L. B. BARNES, CHAS. H. FISHER, DORA C. ANDRESEN,  
President, Vice-President, Sec. and Treas.

**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, W. D. Ward, Tribune Building.  
Chicago, W. H. Stockwell, People's Gas Building.

The Capital Journal carrier boys are instructed to put the papers on the porch. If the carrier does not do this, misses you, or neglects getting the paper to you on time, kindly phone the circulation manager, as this is the only way we can determine whether or not the carriers are following instructions. Phone Main 81 before 7:30 o'clock and a paper will be sent you by special messenger if the carrier has missed you.

### BLIND PARTISAN NEWSPAPERS

Partisan newspapers are generally unfair and unjust in their criticism of men and measures. For instance, the Pendleton Tribune, on the occasion of President Wilson's second inaugural last Monday, had the following to say of the executive head of the nation:

"In each election he was the child of accident, of luck, perhaps of destiny. First he fell heir to the honors resulting to his party from republican fratricide. Now he is continued because of national timidity, a lack of public patriotism, and a wave of yellow pacifism. To predict his place in history would be folly. To prophecy the failure or triumph of his second term would be impossible. The man is unfortunately a follower not a leader."

On the following day the same paper printed a most vindictive attack upon Senator Harry Lane because he refused to obey the wishes of this same "unpatriotic" president, who was swept into power by a "wave of yellow pacifism." The Tribune said:

"Blinded by the people of Oregon, not because of his party affiliations, but despite of them, Lane ought indeed to respect the opinions of the constituency which he represents, and there can be no doubt that seven-eighths of the citizens of this state, regardless of political faith, are now sustaining the president in his effort to uphold the honor of the republic and to protect its people. If the senator cannot conscientiously do that, it is his duty to promptly resign and permit the governor to appoint a successor who will vote the stern resolve of Oregon to do its full share in national duty. There are ninety-six senators. Twelve of them united to defeat the purpose of the administration and to obstruct the course of patriotic opinion. Lane was one of the twelve. He has made his record and it will rise up to curse him. He will fight on for another two years, a political outcast, then the end will come. Oregon will never again give him honor. This is not a time for weakness in public places."

If the Tribune was not utterly blinded by partisanship it would naturally commend Lane for refusing to place practically unlimited power for peace or war in the hands of a president, branded only the day before as a weakling totally unworthy of the confidence and respect of the nation. It happens, however, that both men are democrats and, therefore, must be wrong in everything they do.

To our mind such newspapers as the Tribune are a far greater menace to the national welfare and honor than Senator Lane or any other man. They interpret freedom of the press to mean license to be unjust, unfair and untruthful in the treatment of public questions and public officials, and recognize no quality of patriotism unless it bears the brand of partisanship. That papers of the type of the one referred to are not so numerous as they were a few years ago is one of the cheering signs of the times.

This is "orange day" and the big golden globes are both abundant and cheap. In fact they are cheaper just now than the lowly onion, or the every-day spud. Besides they are the product of our sister state to the south, she of the sunny disposition and smiling countenance. For this reason everybody should sample the golden apples of Hesperides, and not only sample them, but fill up. They will do no harm and will help our neighbor get rid of her crop. This is genuine reciprocity for she is demanding our potatoes, and helping keep them in the luxury class, and Oregon farmers to view the scenery from the hurricane deck of his Ford.

"Home Rule for Ireland," which for many years was the most prominent plank in the democratic platforms, again bobs up to the great worry of England's law makers. The Irish orator who said in his peroration in a patriotic speech about his native island said: "Poor Ireland, she does not know what she wants, and she will never be happy until she gets it." left but little to be said on the subject.

The county judges of Polk and Marion counties have been summoned to appear before the supreme court in a short time and show cause why they should, or should not build a bridge across the Willamette at this point. It does not take long to array a basketful of reasons why they should build the bridge, but it will bother them or either of them to find any substantial reason why they should not. This being true, it looks as though the irritating bridge trouble would soon be removed, and some plan for getting the work started, agreed on.

**LADD & BUSH, Bankers**  
Established 1868  
CAPITAL . . . . . \$500,000.00  
Transact a General Banking Business  
Safety Deposit Boxes  
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

### MAKING A SPEECH FOR MISSOURI

Senator Stone has taken the hint from Senator Lane and is "revising" his speech. He says he has not had time to go through it carefully and analyze what he said. He says he is doing this as rapidly as possible, "adding and inserting remarks I didn't have time to bring out while I was talking. When that is completed my case will be complete for my people back in Missouri. Those who are interested in my attitude must read what I say when my speech is completed." The senator, like Lane, has made one speech in the senate, and he is now engaged in preparing another for use by his constituents and the public. When he adds, inserts and qualifies the speech he made in order to hold up the senate, he will be willing to be judged by it.

The senator is too late, the referee, the public, has counted him out. The people have judged him not by what he is getting ready to say; but by what he has said, and done. His double barreled shotgun speech one barrel loaded with buckshot for the president, and a blank cartridge in the other barrel as a sort of alibi will not get him anywhere. For once his gumshoe methods are a total failure.

It is necessary secure thirty-five recruits to preserve the organization of Company M of this city. This would not seem a difficult thing to do on first thought, but it seems the young men of Salem do not respond to the call to the colors and progress in recruiting is slow. This condition is due no doubt to the more stringent regulations governing the National Guard and the additional requirements of duty under the new army laws passed by congress during the past session. It may best be overcome in Salem and elsewhere by the co-operation of the businessmen who are for the most part employers of the class of young men who are appealed to. If they will but signify their desire to promote enlistment by guaranteeing their co-operation and making it possible for the employe to devote the necessary time and attention to the service, with the further assurance that his position will always be held open for him in case of call to active service, we believe the young men of this community, or any other community, will not be backward in heeding the call to service under their country's flag. The young men, however, must not be expected to shoulder the entire burden of service and responsibility, allowing the financial and business interests to feel that the common defense of the nation is none of their concern.

That New York judge who decided a wife had the right to take money from her husband's pockets while he slept, if he does not provide enough funds for household expenses, is several laps behind what the women decided some hundreds of years before he was born. They go even further in their interpretation of the law, and ignore the judge's specifications about household expenses. It is a decision from which there is no appeal, but the husband is not without a remedy and defense. He need not have any money in his pockets--that is at bed time, especially if he lives in a community where the bone dry law is not in effect, and the saloons stay open until midnight. A man who cannot get rid of all his spare change under those conditions before midnight deserves to be robbed--that is to have wifey see if his pockets need mending.

F. Huntington, an American engineer has a plan for building vessels that would practically defy the submarines. His ships would be of 1,000 tons capacity, have no masts, be smokeless, and invisible to submarines at a short distance. These could be turned out at the rate of 1,000 a year by present shipyards being enlarged. The ships could be built for \$100,000 each and as the engineer says, "turned out faster than the submarines could sink them." Whether this plan proves practical or otherwise, it can be depended on that if present conditions exist any length of time some genius will find a way of beating the submarines to it.



**EMPTY LIFE**

The strong man said, as he cast his eye on a string of cripples that hobbled by, "The lame, the halt and the blind are here; they're shy of teeth and they're deaf of ear, with their swollen feet and their stiffened knees, they have more aches than a dog has fleas. Oh, what has life for such chaps as those, with their aches and pains and their endless woes? If ever the day shall come to me, when the bright blue heavens I cannot see, when my sinews ache and I've lost my pep, and I toil along with a cripple's step, when every breath is a groan or sigh, I'll turn my face to the wall and die." Fell sickness came, and his strength was spent; he left his bed, and his back was bent, his ears were deaf and his eyes were dim, and there was torture in every limb. His every breath was a groan or sigh, but he didn't turn to the wall and die. He hoped for health though the hope was vain, and prayed for life in the sorest pain, and spent his savings for dope and pills, and learned to brag of his many ills.

### LATIN REPPUBLICS

(Continued from page one.)

testing against the German submarine blockade. The best South American judgment is that her "protest" was as perfunctory as Argentina's "regrets."

Chile has no direct war interest, except that the conflict increases demand for her nitrates. As these are bought and paid for before leaving Chile, no South American can believe Chile is worrying much about the German blockade.

There is no question that Chile is somewhat pro-Peruvian and somewhat anti-United States in her sympathies. As for the A. B. C. combination, it has now gone up, it never signified much.

Peru has now been heard from. She expressed the opinion that the United States will not have to enter the war. A Lima dispatch says the Peruvian press "enthusiastically eulogizes the literary and diplomatic merits of the recent note."

**Uruguay Soft Pedals**  
Uruguay, which objected vigorously to the German submarine blockade and subsequently was proclaimed a vigorous supporter of the Wilson policy, surprised South Americans by saying little in her note.

Colombia is sufficiently anti-United States, on account of the Panama canal affair, never to lend much moral support to the latter until compensated for her loss.

Ecuador has a comparatively new administration, which is an unknown quantity. As a general proposition, however, South Americans think she may be depended on to shape her policy with Colombia.

Paraguay is pro-Peruvian.

Venezuela is both proudly and pro-United States.

Neither Paraguay nor Venezuela, however, is likely to take sides except in cooperation with the rest of the South American republics.

Obviously, in view of the conflicts as noted, there will be no cooperation in Latin-America.

### EAST HUBBARD NOTES

Mrs. D. D. Hostetter and Mrs. Susan Lias were in Salem last Friday on business.

Last Saturday evening about 20 young people of this neighborhood gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Babbs to surprise their daughter Agnes. The evening was very pleasantly spent in playing games after which the guests were served with lunch, consisting of sandwiches, cake and coffee. The guests departed at a late hour having enjoyed themselves very much.

The Parent-Teacher meeting which was held at Whiskey Hill school house last Friday evening was well attended. As this was the first meeting of the kind held at this place most of the patrons were there and seemed very much interested. Some excellent talks were given by John Wachtman, E. Z. Yoder, M. H. Hostetter, Mrs. Ben Stanton and Mrs. Wiley Dinick. The school also gave a few selections.

Last Sunday the sons and daughters of Mrs. John Kropp surprised her with a birthday dinner at the home of Chauncy Kropp on the home place. The day was very pleasantly spent. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kropp and children, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kropp and children, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hostetter and children, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kropp and little son, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Esch.

Mrs. Ann Callister is seriously ill. The new residence of J. D. Mishler, which is about ready for occupancy is very much appreciated by its owner. It is said to be very convenient.

The best report that has come to our attention of the onion seed delivery the past week was when W. B. McKay received \$59.77 for 25 sacks. If that price could be realized often the grower would wear a smile that would be hard to hide.

Rev. J. L. Emmert went to Portland Tuesday to meet Mrs. Emmert and daughter Ruth, who stopped with friends near Nampa while en route from their home in Missouri. They will make their home on the place recently purchased near Rock Creek.—Enterprise.

### TRY JOURNAL WANT ADS

**MY HUSBAND AND I**  
Jane Phelps

**A PERIOD OF DEPRESSION**

CHAPTER CLXXV.

I had been so busy getting settled, so interested in finding a suitable home for the months I should spend in Reno that I had had little time for sad or morbid thoughts. Now that everything was arranged, house, music, etc., I fell into a sort of melancholy that in spite of all my efforts, lasted for days.

During this time I wrote Leonard Brooke:

"I don't know what has come over me, but I feel no interest in anything; absolutely none. I try to lose myself in my music, a book, but without success. This upheaval of my life, myself, has left me feeling like a stranded sailor or must feel when he finds himself, cut off from his friends, his ship, alone on a desolate island. I have the taste of ashes in my mouth; the feeling that nothing matters is constantly with me. No, I do not want to see you—I anticipate, you observe, I must work this whole problem out by myself. It is MY problem you know.

"I am well, as also is Edith and Mandy. Our little ménage is in working order, and to a casual observer I might have been living here all my life. It is strange how soon one adjusts ones self isn't it?—that is to immaterial things. Does one ever completely see just the big things of life when once they have been disturbed? I think not."

**A Request.**

"I wish you would select and send me some new music. Some bright and catchy pieces which I can play when I feel as I do today. And some nursery songs to please Edith. She has become a great pet with Mrs. Fairchild—you remember I wrote you of her. Mandy keeps well and is a perfect wonder in her care for me. Sometimes I wonder if I really am grown up, or if I am still only a little girl in pig tails and pinnifores; so carefully does she look after me.

"Write me often, but do not attempt to come to me. My loneliness would be assuaged by a visit from you, it would only be the more poignant when you left. Then I do not wish to see you, to be biased in any way in my decision.

"With loving thoughts, from your perplexed.

**"MILDRED."**

I was uneasy after I had posted my letter. Why had I allowed myself to write in such a vein? I feared Leonard would disabuse me and come to Reno, as he threatened to do every letter he wrote. I wanted terribly to see him; to hear him say he cared for me. Yet had he come I should have refused to see him. I must not be influenced by his dear presence to do something I might not do if left entirely to myself.

**A Nursery Government for Edith.**

Another thing which had worried me. Edith was not happy in the kindergarten. No I advertised for a nursery governess. A refined delicate looking girl, Miss Newton, was the one I selected from among eight or 10 applicants.

"I want you to manage Edith in your own way at first," I told her after we had talked a while. I could see that she understood her work. I realized immediately that she was not a mere nurse but an educated interesting girl. A girl who would be an addition to any household.

From the beginning she and Edith got along wonderfully well. From her advent into the house Edith had fairly exuded happiness, instead of whining and fretting because she didn't want to go to school. Her lessons were made so attractive that she was anxious to begin them each morning, and loath to leave them when it was time for her walk.

At first she and Edith had their dinners alone. But after a little I told Miss Newton to give Edith her dinner—which was very simple—early, and take hers with me unless I had guests.

This arrangement worked admirably. I was less lonely, not so apt to spend the evening brooding. I soon discovered that she was musical, and we spent many evenings studying duets.

(Monday—Mildred Hears Something About Clifford.)

### STORY OF GEOLOGY OF OREGON IS TOLD

#### Oregon Magazine Tells of Columbia Gorge and Great Lava Flow

"The Mineral Resources of Oregon" is the name of a magazine published monthly by the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology. The November 1916 issue is devoted entirely to the Columbia River Gorge, its geologic history interpreted from the Columbia highway.

Along with other information is the following:  
The Columbia river pours into the Pacific ocean a volume of water each year equal to sixteen cubic miles. This is almost enough to cover the entire state of Oregon with one foot of water. The Columbia ranks as one of America's greatest water highways. There are 2,100 miles of the river and its tributaries are navigable. Then the river is further distinguished from the fact that it has cleaved its whole course through a great mountain range, something very few rivers in the world may claim title to.

#### A Wonderful Gorge.

But perhaps what will be better known within a few years to the world in general is the Columbia River Highway, which, when completed, will extend a distance of 200 miles from the mouth of the river to The Dalles. It is a hard surface roadway 24 feet wide, paved with bitulithic and has no grade greater than five per cent and the radius of its sharpest curve is 100 feet. It is being built by the state of Oregon and the counties which it crosses and by contributions from private funds.

The course of the Highway for almost 70 miles between Portland and Hood River is in a large part within the shadowing walls of this gorge.

The mountain peaks within view of the traveller on the Highway are well known national names. From the north in the state of Washington the most commanding are Mt. Baker, with its 10,750 feet of height; Glacier Peak, almost 10,500; Mt. Rainier, 14,508; St. Helens, 9,997 and Mt. Adams, 12,507; the last two being within 40 miles of the Columbia river.

#### Some Great Snow Peaks.

In Oregon is the revered Mt. Hood, less than 25 miles south of the Columbia, with a height of 11,225 feet. Fifty miles south of Mt. Hood is Mt. Jefferson, 10,523 feet in height and then the Three Sisters, each over 10,000 feet high. Mt. Thielsen is 9,178 feet high. Mt. McLoughlin within 35 miles of the California line, 9,491 feet high. In California the Mt. Shasta towers over all with its 14,162 feet.

How are these mountain peaks made? According to the geologist they have all been built from the outpourings of lavas from volcanic openings. In other words, they were all formerly volcanoes but are all now extinct with the exception of Mt. Lassen.

The geologist in traveling over the Columbia River Highway will note vast starting from Portland, the hills around Portland are composed largely of a dark lava called basalt largely covered by a mantle of silt or loam. On the Linnton road may be seen much gravel of small volcanic formation. Mt. Tabor is 654 feet high and is composed of the ancient river gravel almost to the top. On the Sandy boulevard before reaching Troutdale there is the old gravel formation but the cliffs beyond Troutdale are of volcanic lava.

#### FIRE IN GUN PLANT

Utica, N. Y., Mar. 10.—The Savage Arms plant here, where Lewis machine guns are made, was damaged today by fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin. An investigation has been started.

The fire was discovered in an oil house and was extinguished by employees.