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### EFFECT OF RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE

The overthrow of the czar and the passing of the most autocratic government the modern world has known, and this practically without bloodshed has caused considerable speculation as to its effects on the remaining monarchies of Europe, and especially on those of Germany and Austria. That the Russian example may have great effect on both these countries, after the war, is rather certain. At the same time it is hardly probable any change will be made in either until the war is ended. What effect it will have then is conjectural entirely, and depends on the outcome. If the central powers are successful, little if any change will be made, though the German Chancellor in a recent speech before the diet promised that the people would soon be given a greater part in the government.

Conditions in the central governments are entirely different from those which caused the abdication of the czar. Behind the revolution in Russia was the fact, or at least the belief, that German influence over the czar was such that the position of Russia was endangered, and that the government through its prime minister was arranging a separate peace between the central powers and Russia. The duma, representing the people, was satisfied of this, and that if the government was allowed to exist the principles for which Russia was fighting would be sacrificed. No such condition as this exists in Germany or Austria. None will assert they, or either of them so far as the governments are concerned, are not united in their determination to win, and are using every means to accomplish this end. For this reason it is not probable any move toward revolution will be made in either. The two countries are fighting for their existence, and the people realize no change is possible. If such should occur, it would only be a forerunner to a demand for peace at any price. It could only happen if the armies should revolt, and this is inconceivable to any understanding of the German character. If however they should yield to overwhelming force, and peace terms should be dictated by the allies, no one can foresee what changes may be made. However an allied victory is necessary before these matters are worth considering. The war will be fought to a finish under the present governments, after that it depends.

Whatever else the German submarine warfare, since its last outbreak may have done, it certainly hit the trade of this country a hard blow. A report just issued by the department of commerce shows that during the month of February exports dropped off, as compared to the previous month, in the total sum of \$147,032,959; and imports decreased \$42,239,685, or a total of about \$190,000,000. During 1916 the total foreign trade of the country—exports and imports was \$7,873,000,000. This was an increase of \$2,540,000,000 over that of 1915 and of nearly \$4,000,000,000 over that of 1914. During the month of January the trade amounted to \$854,000,000, and the indications were the year would have shown a grand total of around \$10,000,000,000. The gold imports during the eight months ending with February totaled \$661,700,000, more than \$103,000,000 arriving during that month. It is estimated the submarine activity, if maintained, will cut at least \$2,000,000,000 from our trade. It was this along with the protection of American lives that made the arming of merchantmen and the protection of our commerce an absolute necessity.

While naval authorities, or those who pose as such, are demanding all kinds of vessels be added to the navy, it is a rather strange thing that the European war has so far, not settled the matter as to the best type of warship. The battleship and the submarine have not been up against each other to any great extent, and the question as to the ability of the latter to successfully contend with the former has not been decided. The battleships seem to avoid the submarines just as the latter do the battleships. It looks very much as though each was afraid of the other and did not try to show their superiority.

### LADD & BUSH, Bankers

Established 1868  
CAPITAL \$500,000.00

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

It is claimed the supreme court has delayed deciding the Adamson law case for several weeks because it does not want it to appear that it acted under duress. This assemblage of fossilized precedents takes itself too seriously. It is the servant of the people, although it has long ago forgotten that fact, and they demand it attend to the business it was selected to do. Recent history is not bare of eminent personages suddenly acting under duress, simply because they refused to act otherwise. The business of a hundred million people is of vastly more importance than the sentimental nonsense of a bunch of jurists saturated with a belief in their superiority to the people whose legal business they are appointed to look after.

Recent events in Europe again moved Mexico to the inside pages, and gave it small headlines. However, Saturday, Villa whom Carranza recently pronounced out of the game, drew a new hand and from all accounts was playing it successfully. General Murguia, who drove the Villistas across Northern Chihuahua for a hundred and fifty miles scurried back again with Villa at his heels and proceeded to fortify Chihuahua city with barbed wire entanglements. He should be careful about trying to use these strictly European methods. Surrounding the city with barbed wire may cause some of his followers to tear their pants and scratch themselves in their hurry to reach some other place when Villa shows up.

Grand Duke Michael was wise in refusing to accept the crown offered him by his brother, the czar, when the latter realized he could no longer retain it. The Grand Duke probably understood that as the people had practically taken the crown from the czar, the latter had nothing to say as to its future wearer. That choice was with the fellows who had the captured crown, and not with the czar who had lost it. Apparently the Russian people do not intend to pass the headgear along to anyone. They handed the czar his hat while asking: "What's your hurry?" and latest advices are to the effect that instead of a monarchy, a new republic; "The United States of Russia," is to be created.



### BONE DRY

In Kansas they have passed a law—the tightest thing you ever saw—which makes you felon if you try to keep on hand a flask of rye. The jointist trembles in his shoes; if he is found providing booze, he takes a journey to the pen, and never will get out again. The man who's found transporting gin is by the bailiffs gathered in; the cadi stripes him of his kale, and gives him fifty years in jail. An empty bottle in your hall, a corkscrew hanging on the wall, is proof that you've defied the law—for you a cell, with moldy straw. The man whose breath suggests a drink—four fingers, say, of old red ink—is hunted down with horse and hound, and locked up in the village pound. And if your nose is red, dry man, you'd better bleach it while you can; in Kansas noses must be pale, if people would stay out of jail. Oh, where are our God-given rights, since we can't stew ourselves o'nights? Where was the sense in Bunker Hill, if we can't pull a cork at will? And while for a reply I pause, the victims of these Kansas laws, seem prosperous and happy, too, and ask no sympathy from you.

### VALLEY SCHOOLS IN NEW ATHLETIC LEAGUE

### Meeting Here Saturday Attended by Many Representatives

With representatives from a number of the leading schools of the valley present, the Willamette Valley High School Athletic League was formed here Saturday, Eugene, Albany, Corvallis, Salem, McMinnville and Newberg are the schools that form the nucleus of the league.

The league territory will be bounded on the north by Portland, by excluding that city; on the south by Eugene; on the east by the Cascade mountains. All other schools within that territory which have the four branches of athletics—baseball, football, basketball and track—will be eligible for membership in the league.

Schools Are Represented  
Those present at the meeting were W. B. Young, principal of the Albany high school; Clarence Thom, coach of the Corvallis high school; W. D. Fletcher, basketball and track coach, Salem high school; Rex Putnam, football and baseball coach, Salem high school; Walter E. Wood, faculty manager, Albany high school; Earl Milliken, athletic director, Eugene high school; J. C. Nelson, principal, Salem high school; Eugene Gill and Mark Latham, members of the associated Student body of the Salem high school, and S. W. Amey, coach of Newberg high school.

and S. W. Amey of Newberg, secretary treasurer.

The schedules of the league will become effective in the fall of 1917. The constitution of the league is modeled after the state athletic constitution. Failure to play a scheduled game will mean a forfeiture, changes in contract must be preceded by 30 days' notice. Each school will have one vote at the meetings and the school may be represented by the principal, coach, or coaches, and a member of the student body, to be elected by that organization.

Committees Are Named  
At least one meeting will be held in May of each year, while other meetings may be called from time to time by the president, as the occasion may require.

The following committees were selected at the meeting:  
Basketball tournament committee—Fletcher, Salem; Milliken, Eugene; Woods, Albany.  
Protest committee—Cook, Newberg; Powers, Corvallis.  
Committee on officials—Thom, Corvallis; Young, Albany; Latham, Salem.  
Committee on schedule—Amey, Newberg; Milliken, Eugene; Gill, Salem.

The next meeting of the league, unless one is called in the meantime by the president, will be held in Salem in May, at which time it is expected that baseball and track schedules will be arranged.  
The basketball and football schedules were arranged at the meeting and are as follows:  
**Football**  
October 5—Open.  
October 13—Eugene at Corvallis; Forest Grove at Newberg.  
October 20—Newberg at Salem.  
October 27—Albany at Eugene; Salem at Corvallis.  
November 3—McMinnville at Albany; Corvallis at Newberg.  
November 10—Albany at Salem; Eugene at McMinnville.  
November 17—Salem at Eugene; Corvallis at Albany.  
November 24—McMinnville at Sa-

### OPEN FORUM

#### SALEM ASLEEP IS NO JOKE

Editor Capital Journal: Will you please allow me a little space in your valuable paper. I heartily agree with Mr. Deekbach in his statement that Salem is asleep. A recent newspaper report says:  
"At the meeting of the club members held recently E. G. Deekbach told a few plain facts. The town today is standing in the face of a great calamity. Trade is going away. Farmers think we are doing nothing," he said. "We sit as if we expected God Almighty to help us. Every business house in town is suffering. We are sleep and going nothing."  
The Commercial club, The Business Men's League and others are looking out for the besting end of our city, while the general public or city is grossly overlooking the things that are most vital to the welfare of our beautiful city. The condition of Salem is getting in a deplorable condition by Mr. Albert said, but whether or not he has the following in mind or not I do not know. I will mention a few of them. We are paying about three times too much for water as compared with other city owned water plants and for electric light, and gas. But we are told those companies that they cannot exist at less rates. If they cannot, the city owned plants could. The city voted to buy or own a municipal water plant but the city council refused to comply with the wishes of the people. The city paved streets of late far exceeded their estimate. Why? Because of too many high priced foremen and too many full pay while the plant was laying idle. The delay of the bridge matter by the authorities of the two counties is adding to unnecessary cost. The school board adopting too many or adding too much and the putting of the tax payers money into such as the McKinley school building. The state is making no attempt to decrease the cost of these things do increase the cost to too many of our tax payers. If Salem gets on the map where she belongs a reduction in above mentioned things must be made sooner or later. The business men of the city wonder why it is that the farmers do not trade in the city more than they do. Think it over, the farmer comes to town, and complains to put his team in the feed sheds no hitching posts, while the dealers or merchants, doctors, real estate men, autos, the taxis, the autos for hire, auto trucks, the express wagons, all are allowed to occupy the very busiest streets in town making it impossible for the farmer to get any where near to the curbs or places of business.  
Empty houses and stores I am sure are the direct results of high taxes and over costs. It looks as though the people will have to take these matters in hand as the business men have in the bridge matter. Our authorities do not seem to want to make a beginning at a reduction in even comply with the wishes of the people. Salem is certainly asleep to the things that are most vital to her best interests.  
—H. L. CLARK.

November 29—Newberg at McMinnville.  
**Basketball**  
January 5—Open.  
January 11—Corvallis at Salem; Eugene at Albany.  
January 18—Albany at Corvallis.  
January 18—Newberg at Albany; Salem at Eugene.  
January 19—Newberg at Corvallis.  
January 22—Salem at McMinnville.  
January 25—Albany at Salem; Eugene at Corvallis.  
January 28—Corvallis at Albany.  
February 1—Salem at Corvallis.  
February 5—Corvallis at Eugene; Newberg at Salem.  
February 9—Salem at Albany.  
February 8—Corvallis at Newberg.  
February 16—Albany at Eugene; Salem at Newberg.  
February 11 and 23—League tournament.  
February 27—McMinnville at Salem.  
March 1—Eugene at Salem; Newberg at McMinnville.  
March 9—Willamette tournament.  
March 15—McMinnville at Newberg.

### TRY JOURNAL WANT ADS

## MY HUSBAND AND I

Jane Phelps

### MILDRED ARGUES WITH CLIFFORD

CHAPTER CLXXXII

I made up my mind that there was no use trying longer to dodge the issue. I would wait until Clifford seemed a little brighter, then talk things over with him. I had fully made up my mind that it was my duty to stick to Leonard; that his happiness—and mine, was worth fighting for.

Yet even with the thought came the other feeling that Leonard had not seemed quite so anxious, quite so impassioned in his love-making; nor quite so insistent in his declaration that he could not live without me as he had before I went to Reno. But as usual I dismissed the latter thought as one of a too sensitive imagination, and started to talk to Clifford.

"Wouldn't you like the bed wheeled near the window?" I began. "It is a beautiful day, and I think the sun would be good for you."

"No, thank you."

"Is there anything I can do for you?" I asked, his indifference discouraging me before I had commenced.

"No, thank you," again.

"Now see here, Clifford," I said in desperation, "you must arouse yourself. You are growing weaker instead of stronger and I really believe it is partly your own fault, and"—I stopped unaccountably embarrassed as he turned his hollow eyes upon me.

**A Silent Reproof.**

He did not speak, but that silent reproof was harder to bear than anything he might have said. However, I was not to be turned from my purpose, so I continued:

"Edith is heartbroken because you scarcely noticed her. She doesn't know what to make of it; and to be honest, neither do I. I always thought you were fond of her, whatever your feeling toward me might have been."

"The moment I spoke of our relations I was sorry. I had given him an opening, and I was not surprised when he seized it."

"You always took my feelings for granted—as you did many of my actions," he answered, but without interest.

"But you ARE fond of Edith, why not make the child happy by acting as if you were?"

"Please don't—I'm tired," and he turned his face from me, but not before I had seen two big tears roll down his cheeks. As before when I saw his emotion, I rushed from the room, unable to say more.

An Unwelcome Call.

My mind was in a perfect chaos. I blew hot, I blew cold. Hot with desire to clutch the happiness I felt would mine with Leonard Brooke; cold with dread when I thought of the result on Clifford.

"A Mrs. Horton is down stairs," Miss Newton said to me. "Edith and I just came in and I told Kate I would announce her."

"Thank you," I replied, wondering why had Mabel Horton come? Should I just refuse to see her, or should I receive her as if I suspected nothing?

As I went slowly down the stairs I revolved the question in my mind, but was still undecided when I reached the room where she still stood.

"Won't you sit down?" I asked without other greeting. "No, thank you!" she returned, looking keenly at me. "I'm only called to inquire after Clifford. He is well, how is he?"

"About the same," I replied tritely, and coldly.

"Oh, I am so sorry. I hoped he would have improved by this time. Will you accept these for him?" and she laid a box on the table.

(Tomorrow—Mabel Horton's Gift.)

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK

At Salem, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on March 5, 1917.

RESOURCES.	
1. Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c) .....	\$ 435,975.23
Total loans .....	\$ 435,975.23
2. Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured, \$95.03 .....	\$ 95.03
3. U. S. bonds:	
a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) .....	100,000.00
b U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value) .....	1,000.00
d U. S. bonds pledged as collateral for State or other deposits .....	1,000.00
f U. S. bonds owned and unpledged .....	80.00
Total U. S. bonds .....	\$ 102,080.00
4. Bonds, securities, etc.:	
b Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits .....	14,000.00
c Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for state or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable .....	163,392.95
e Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged .....	41,747.10
Total bonds, securities, etc. .....	\$ 219,140.12
5. Stock of Federal Reserve bank (50 per cent. of subscription) .....	\$ 4,500.00
6. a Value of banking house (if unencumbered) .....	28,279.47
b Furniture and fixtures .....	4,574.22
11. Real estate owned other than banking houses .....	3,219.28
12. a Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis .....	21,290.87
b Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities .....	149,039.37
13. Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 12 or 20) .....	240.86
15. Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank .....	1,304.14
16. a Outside checks and other cash items .....	1,533.73
b Fraction currency, nickels and cents .....	505.04
17. Notes of other national banks .....	1,830.00
18. Federal Reserve bank notes .....	210.00
19. Federal Reserve notes .....	210.00
20. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve bank .....	86,332.71
21. Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer and due from U. S. treasurer .....	5,000.00
Total .....	\$1,044,570.80
LIABILITIES.	
22. Capital stock paid in .....	\$ 125,000.00
23. Surplus fund .....	25,000.00
24. a Undivided profits .....	9,565.20
b Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid .....	3,861.59
28. Circulating notes outstanding .....	5,763.61
29. a Net amount due to approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis .....	1,311.70
b Net amount due to approved reserve agents in other reserve cities .....	1,311.70
31. Net amount due to banks and bankers (other than included in 20 or 30) .....	22,719.23
32. Dividends unpaid .....	128.00
33. Individual deposits subject to check .....	259,554.95
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days .....	10,287.92
35. Certified checks .....	454.89
36. Cashier's checks outstanding .....	1,178.99
37. United States deposits .....	1,000.00
38. Postal savings deposits .....	8,577.25
39. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank .....	168,800.33
Total demand deposits, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 .....	\$ 449,854.33
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):	
41. Certificates of deposit .....	\$ 38,295.17
43. Other time deposits .....	279,108.76
Total of time deposits, Items 41, 42, and 43 .....	\$ 317,373.93
Total .....	\$1,044,570.80

State of Oregon, County of Marion, ss:  
I, Jos. H. Albert, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
CORRECT—Attest:  
J. H. ALBERT,  
ED. M. CROISAN,  
GEO. F. ROGERS,  
Directors.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of March, 1917.  
PAUL W. JOHNSON, Notary Public.  
My commission expires January 10, 1921.

**DYNAMITE ON DOCK.**  
Portland, Ore., March 16.—Although federal agents do not say anything sinister in the incident, police continued today to investigate the finding near the government moorings yesterday of eleven sticks of dynamite, a roll of fuses and a box of detonating caps.

### DEO FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

1 Dennie Eucalyptus Ointment  
AT ALL DRUG STORES  
TUBES 25c JARS 50c