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FULL LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH REPORT

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AN APPEAL TO GROW LARGER CROPS

The National City Bank, the largest financial institution in the country, has issued a timely circular letter to the banks in which it says:

"This country is now at war, and our Allies, Belgium, Great Britain, France and Italy are dependent upon us for food. They will have no reserves and must have more from us in the coming year than in the past, or they will not be able to feed all their people. Added to the appeals of starving humanity will be military reasons making it impossible for us to put an embargo upon the exportation of food. We must divide what we grow this year with these countries, and with the neutral countries--Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Spain--which are not self-sustaining in grain supplies. And not only must we supply enough to keep these peoples from starving, but enough to cover the heavy losses at sea which result from the submarine warfare. If we grow no more food than we did last year--and so far the outlook is for less--there is danger of a food situation such as the world in modern times has not dreamed of. No other country has the resources in land and population to meet this emergency but the United States. There is no business upon which all other business depends as upon this of growing a big crop in America this year. And the work must be started immediately. There is no time to wait on organization from outside. The emergency can be met only by spontaneous action in every state, county and school district, forming local organizations.

"Picture in your mind what conditions will be in our own cities next winter, and of the effect upon all industry, if food supplies are scarcer and dearer than they are now! It must be impressed upon everybody that no wage advances or regulation of prices can add one bushel of wheat or potatoes to the supply after the growing season is over.

"The country is aroused, but mere alarm will not accomplish results. There must be organized personal work, headed in every locality by men of force and influence."

Russia has made history in the past two years more rapidly than any nation has ever done. Indeed most of it has been made within a few weeks and it is still being made. From one of the greatest drinking peoples in the world this great nation of more than a hundred and fifty millions went on the water wagon in a body. This was done a couple of years ago under the czar. Then came the change from the most despotic form of government to a real democracy. This was accomplished in a practically bloodless revolution. Still more history was made when this vast people showed they were capable of self government and assumed the reins without the horrible atrocities generally committed by those suddenly given supreme power. Now comes the story that an election is to be held at which every Russian of twenty years of age can vote, and this regardless of sex. With national prohibition and national equal suffrage the new Russia has not only followed in the footsteps of the United States but in these two respects has gone far ahead of her.

The emperor of Austria stood up in church last Sunday and thus talked to the Lord: "Almighty God, who has promised us that the patient shall taste abundant peace, Thou knowest what patience we have observed toward our enemies until righteous self defense compelled us to draw the sword." It is bad enough to lie to the world about the starting of the war, but it is going the limit to get up in church and try to deceive God himself about it. Whatever may have been the real cause of war, everyone knows that Austria took advantage of the assassination of one of her princes to force war on Serbia, well knowing it would mean a war with the allied countries. No doubt the old emperor was forced to take this step by the kaiser and his advisers, but that does not alter the fact that Austria deliberately started the war, and as it is stated here in the west: "It started everything it cannot finish."

LADD & BUSH, Bankers

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"ON TO RICHMOND" PATRIOTS

A senator is quoted as saying concerning the administration's urging the speeding up of farm production: "It's well enough to be lining up golf courses and raising beans, but what real Americans who have not been hypnotized by 'isms' want to see, is some American boys in khaki tearing up a few German trenches." There was a bunch of this same kind of patriots at the beginning of the civil war who shouted "on to Richmond" vociferously, but it was noticed that they meant for someone else to do the "on to Richmond" stunt. The result was that the attempt was made and it proved a disastrous one for the army was not ready to begin such an attack. Boys in khaki these days do not tear up trenches; that job is performed by heavy guns and monster shells, and the American boys are not yet equipped for this work. Seeing the men in the trenches now are enabled to stay there and continue the fighting, is America's immediate part in the war, and it is as important as furnishing troops to help do the fighting.

And while we are talking about war and patriotism, we ought to give our fellow German American citizens the consideration they are justly entitled to. Their sympathy with the Fatherland as opposed to the allied nations of Europe was not out of place--it was natural and to be expected. Their position now is trying and their motives should not be unjustly impugned or their loyalty questioned without cause. They are with few exceptions Americans and will stand the supreme test of loyalty when it comes. Schumann-Heinek, with two sons in the German army, sings the Star Spangled Banner, though her heart is breaking, because it is the emblem the land she has adopted and loves and for the defense of which another son has donned the khaki uniform. Americans can and will understand and will not be found lacking in just tolerance and consideration.

The government, needing a much larger supply of platinum and seeking new sources of supply, should stir the Southern Oregon country. The Siskiyou are among the world's best sources of supply of this rare metal. The black sands along the coast from Marshfield south contain a vast supply, and the present price, several times as high as that of gold, should stir the miners up to searching for it at its source, that is in the Siskiyou mountains.

It is reported that 25,000,000 bushels of wheat still remain in the elevators at St. Paul and Minneapolis and that, owing to the car shortage, not more than a third of this will be moved before the new crop comes in. This fact may put a new angle on the expected crop shortage, provided other wheat centers can make a similar showing at this time.

Someone has figured it out that a person spending a dollar a minute would have to keep busy and not miss a minute to spend the \$7,000,000,000; Uncle Samuel is appropriating to carry on the war in 13,318 years. The calculation is correct providing the interest is not taken into consideration. There are 525,950 minutes in a year and the interest on this sum would at three per cent amount to \$210,000,000 a year. To spend the interest alone the man with the job of spending it would have to spend almost \$40 a minute.

The rebellion of the Germans in Brazil is going to make the Latin countries chary about allowing their countries to be flooded with subjects of the kaiser hereafter, and it is also going to make them take sides against Germany.

The British have followed the Turks to within fifty miles of Jerusalem, and this is only a short distance from Bethlehem. Sounds like reading the story of the ancient wars in the Bible, to follow the fighting in Mesopotamia.

That was some parade in Portland Thursday, but that at New York was some larger. Most of the other big cities honored the anniversary with parades or some other public demonstration.



THE GRIEF MONOPOLIST If you imagine you have trouble, that every trouble's trotting double, and each one fit to kill, if you imagine you're enduring the woe that is beyond all curing, then think of Kaiser Bill. If you believe the world is ailing, I bid you, friend, be still; forget the evil that befalls you, forget the trifling grief that galls you, and think of Kaiser Bill. The Kaiser's cornered all of sorrow, all woe that he could beg or borrow, and every brand of ill; you're not entitled to a grumble, you should be penitent and humble, beside old Kaiser Bill. All things that ever chafed and bothered, all tribulations he has fathered, with kultur and with skill, and who are you to talk of giving, your little wof of anguish weaving, beside old Kaiser Bill? Oh, trespass not on Bill's dominions, but let him wave his sable pinions as darkly as he will; you cannot hope his gloom to equal, or e'en provide a decent sequel to dirges sung by Bill!

"I KNOW, BECAUSE I SAW."

(Christian Science Monitor.)

One of the most terrible indictments of a civilized nation ever launched was that publicly made before the members and guests of the Canadian club, in New York, on Monday night. The speaker was no mere layman repeating the gossip of the clubs or the questionable reports of political organizations. He was the ex-ambassador of the United States of America, speaking with a full sense of his responsibility and out of a knowledge gained with his own eyes. It was, in short, from the experience acquired during his visits to the prison-camps, in Germany, where the most of the allied armies taken in battle are confined, that Mr. Gerard spoke, and his words should be given the full publicity intended for them, in order that the world may understand something of the conditions in which the United States has entered the war, as the president pointed out, in his great speech to congress, in hopes of preventing the repetition of them in the future.

"I want to tell you Canadians, tonight," Mr. Gerard said, "some of the things I saw my fellow-countrymen endure in the German prisoner-of-war camps," and, he added, "I know, because I saw." Then in perfectly simple and direct language which had no need of embroidery, he told his tale. He had read one day in the papers that a number of Germans in a certain town had been sent to prison, and their names printed in the North German Gazette, that they "might be exposed to shame, and their faculty made known to generations of Germans to come." When he read that, he was, he said, rejoiced, because he felt that at last some of these people were to be punished for mistreating prisoners of war. He told the United States consul in the town, therefore, to make a report to him on the subject, and, when he received the report, he found, to his astonishment, the circumstances were these: A trainload of Canadian prisoners had been shunted into a siding in the town. The men were starving and had no means of quenching their thirst. Some of the townspeople had given them food and drink, and it was for this ministrations to the needs of the prisoners of the Fatherland, that the culprits had been sent to prison, and their names held up to execration by the government.

This, however, was far from all Mr. Gerard had to say. He told how, when typhus broke out in a Russian prisoner-of-war camp, the ex-ambassador, sent for the English and French prisoners, and, with the brutal jest that "Allies ought to stick together," flung them into the jaws of certain death in the infected camp. So demoralized, indeed, were the very children, by the brutalities they daily witnessed, that he had seen little boys with bows and arrows tipped with nails, marching about the camp, "with German simplicity and kindness," shooting these arrows into the defenseless prisoners. One other story Mr. Gerard told, as bad as any of these. It was the story of a certain camp in which the guards had trained sheep dogs to bite the prisoners as they went through on their rounds, and it was rarely, the ambassador added, that they failed to bite some prisoners. This particular case was, however, too much for Mr. Gerard. He complained direct to Berlin on the subject, and then, when, after a long interval, no notice was taken of his complaint, he addressed himself direct to the commandant. "I told him," he said, "that I was a very good pistol shot, and that I felt like going out, and shooting some trained dogs, and seeing what they would do about it." The list was taken. Shortly afterwards the commandant was removed.

Such was the story Mr. Gerard told the Canadian club of New York, almost simultaneously with the publication of the more terrible report of Mr. Sharp, the ambassador of the United States to the French Republic, on the subject of the wanton destruction of the evacuated districts in northern France, and on the very evening of the day on which the most terrible report of all, that of an official of the United States, in Belgium, who had witnessed the methods by which the people of that Kingdom have been dragged into the slavery of forced labor, through the argument of the whip and the machine gun, was given to the press. These three statements have been made by officials of the United States, two of them ambas-

State House News

Two permits for the use of Marion county water were granted by State Engineer Lewis during the past quarter. The permits were granted to C. E. Taylor, of Stayton, to generate electricity from use of the waters of the Santiam river by means of a plant of 205 horsepower; and to the City of Silverton for a water supply from the Abiquia river, the plant to cost \$25,000.

A. E. Chenoweth, of this city, was granted authority to use the waters of the Willamette river to irrigate five acres of land and to develop a two-horsepower plant for the use of his home.

During the first quarter which has just closed the state engineer has issued 105 permits to appropriate water and 10 permits for the construction of reservoirs. The permits were for the irrigation of approximately 15,778 acres of land and for the development of water power plants of about 2,006 horsepower.

Irrigation projects perfected during the quarter are as follows: Minam Lake Reservoir company of Lostine, Ore., for the reclamation of 7,495 acres of land in Wallawa county; the Stubbfield Ditch company, of Enterprise, Ore., for the irrigation of 1,708 acres by the waters of Hurricane creek; and the Azencoga Livestock & Land company, of Boise, Idaho, for the reclamation of 2,060 acres in southern Malheur county with water stored in Upper Cow Creek lake reservoir.

Plans are under preparation by George M. Post, Salem architect, for the superintendent's cottage and the kitchen for the tuberculosis hospital and also for the \$60,000 barn that will be built at the eastern Oregon branch of the state hospital at Pendleton.

Attorney General Brown yesterday rendered an opinion on request of Spence Wortman, state sealer of weights and measures, stating that it was not the duty of the sealer to investigate the quality of goods or commodities, where one quality was requested and an inferior quality received. According to the attorney general he is confined to the dishonest weights and measures.

Bids for \$500,000 bonds for the rural credits act are now being advertised by the state land board. The bonds are for 20 years at four per cent and bids will be received by G. G. Brown, clerk of the state land board, up to 11 o'clock May 22, 1917. These bonds will be sold in denominations of \$25, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Ten per cent of the bonds are redeemable in five years and the remainder in 10 years, at the option of the bondholder. The interest is payable semi-annually.

District deputy sealers of weights and measures throughout the state have been sent a circular letter by Spence Wortman, state sealer, concerning the size of boxes to be used in the sale of strawberries, on account of the fact that shipments are now being made into the state. He states that he is determined the consumer shall get his berries in a standard box, which must be level full. He quotes the law in this regard as follows:

"The standard boxes or baskets used in the sale of strawberries, blackberries, loganberries, raspberries, or similar berries, shall be of the interior capacity of 67.2 cubic inches (dry quart or 33.6 cubic inches (dry pint or 16.8 cubic inches (dry one-half pint). And it shall be unlawful to offer or expose for sale or sell strawberries, blackberries, loganberries, raspberries, or similar berries, in boxes or baskets of other than the standard size; provided, that nothing within this section shall be construed as in any way preventing the sale of strawberries, blackberries, loganberries, raspberries, or similar berries to great powers, and all above suspicion; and, reading there, one is led to wonder why there should be any longer any hesitation in accepting the most terrible disclosures in the awful report of Lord Bryce on the original Belgian atrocities.

GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK

London, April 21--Two German destroyers were sunk and one other was possibly destroyed, when the enemy vessels attempted a raid on Dover, the admiralty announced today.

The raid on Dover was attempted last night, five German vessels participating. They were attacked by two British patrol ships. The fight lasted only five minutes. The British ships suffered no material damage and the casualties suffered were slight. Ten German officers and 95 men were rescued and made prisoners.

by the weight or in boxes or baskets of greater capacity than 67.2 cubic inches."

Three fatal accidents were reported to the state industrial accident commission during the past week. The fatalities were Jim Linares, Pendleton, railroad operations; George Webb, residence unknown; and Roy Barnes, Fall Creek, trespasser. The total number of accidents reported was 309, of which 247 were subject to the provision of the act.

It was agreed at a meeting of the state land board this morning to authorize Attorney General Brown to call a meeting of the emergency board for the purpose of taking up the matter of the prosecution of the land fraud cases against the Pacific Livestock company. At this meeting, to which would be invited A. C. Shaw, attorney of the Pacific Livestock company, and C. M. McConnell, attorney of Burns, who has been doing some of the work for the state, the matter could be straightened out. The date for the hearing has been left entirely in the hands of the attorney general.

H. J. Schullerman, state corporation commissioner, who has been in Salt Lake City making the annual inspection of the Western Savings Loan association, has returned to Salem. This loan association operates extensively in the state and the law requires that each year a personal inspection of the records be made. While in the east Commissioner Schullerman found sunshine, and while he was in San Francisco he found sunshine. He evidently brought some with him for the first morning of his return, the sun shone.

Articles of incorporation were filed this morning with the corporation commissioner by The Fashion Garage for the purpose of operating automobiles for hire. The plan of business in Portland, the capital \$8,000, and the incorporators W. H. Beers, Pierce Wright and D. L. Lawrence.

Certificate of dissolution of the A. O. U. W. Building association, of Dayton, Ore., was filed this morning.

Jesse Knight, a veteran of the Civil war, and a pioneer of Oregon, died at Forest Grove Friday, aged 78 years.

SURE WAY TO GET RID OF DANDRUFF

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This dissolves it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.

My Husband and I By Jane Phelps

CONCERN NG TOM

"That's it, Tom! you are so busy that you forgot to tell me that you love me, and..." "I guess I thought you knew it, and just let it go at that, Sue. I won't be careless any longer dear." Tom Hears of Miss Morton's Call. "Guess who was here to-day?" I asked, after Tom had drawn me down upon his lap. "Man or woman?" he laughed, entering into the spirit of the thing. "Woman." "Mrs. Henderson?" "No! guess again! But it IS queer she hasn't called. That night we had supper with them after the theater they said they were coming soon." "They have been away almost ever since that night, I met Bob in the street today, and he asked for our address, that's the reason I guessed her." "I'll give you one more guess," I told him after we had discussed the Hendersons for a few minutes. "Give it up, Sue. Our acquaintance is as limited, and I am sorry it is for your sake. Who was it?" "Miss Morton!" "Really?" he exclaimed, as surprised as I could have hoped. That was nice of her." "She invited me to go motoring with her, and then to luncheon and the matinee; what do you think of that?" "I think my little wife is becoming very popular. I met Grandell today at luncheon to discuss some business, and he asked if we were going to be at home tomorrow night, and if he might call. He said he had very pleasant recollections of you." "Is he coming?" "Yes. You haven't made any engagement have you?" "An Evening Party." "No--of course not! And Tom, wouldn't it be nice to ask Helena and Walter in for the evening, and make it a sort of a party?" "All right, go ahead." "And Tom," I queried, running my hand through his hair and thinking how thick and soft it was; and what a lovable chap he was altogether, "can you spare me a little more money? I want some new gloves and one or two little things which I can't possibly get out of my allowance." "I can't spare it, but I will!" he replied, and taking out a small roll of bills he gave me five dollars. I learned long afterward that he had stopped smoking after his lunch for weeks to give it to me. But even as I thanked him I wondered how I was to get more. Tomorrow--A visit from Mrs. Henderson.