

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; Daily by mail, per year \$6.00; Full Year by Mail, per year \$10.00

Full Leased Wire Telegraph Report
Eastern Representatives
W. D. Ward, New York, Tribune Building.

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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL
Is the only newspaper in Salem whose circulation is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations

ONE DOLLAR AN HOUR.

The dispatches yesterday announced that the shipyard workers had made a "friendly demand" on the United States Shipping Board for a flat wage of a dollar an hour for their services. High wages would not be a burdensome thing, in fact would make little difference to either employer or worker, so long as the products of their labor were sold in the United States, provided the high wages were equitably divided. As it is, one branch of labor cannot receive extra high wages without placing a burden on all other labor. If shipyard workers are given a dollar an hour, naturally every laborer will flock to the yards, unless the labor they are employed at also increases its wage scale. This takes labor from the farms, or compels the farmer to pay a price that is ruinous to him. At the same time the farmer, to protect himself against the increased wage scale, must put up the price of his products and this makes the burden on those who cannot draw these higher wages a heavy one. In other words increased pay to the shipyard workers who are now drawing the highest wages such labor was ever paid, means that some other branch of labor must suffer and perhaps go without sufficient food for themselves and their families. There is another feature about it--conceding that shipbuilders should be paid liberally--and that is where and when will the demand stop? If they are granted this increased wage what assurance is there that within a short time two dollars an hour will not be demanded? It looks very much as though the shipyard workers were trying to take advantage of the country's necessities to force it to pay whatever is demanded. Eight dollars a day is out of all proportion to wages in other occupations, but if this is granted those other occupations will have to at least partially meet the raise, and this means still higher cost of living. In justice to all there should be a relation between wages paid in all industries, and under which one class of labor would not be benefitted at the expense of another.

CONCERNING PEACE DRIVES.

It is predicted now that a new peace drive will be made by the Central Powers, it coming this time through Hungarian and Bulgarian sources. It will be made by those who are ostensibly opposed to those governments at home, but it will be found that their efforts are paid for and that they have consented to be the camouflage for a financial consideration. Senator Lodge struck the keynote when he declared we could make no separate peace with Turkey or Bulgaria. They, he said, cast their lots with their masters, and they must stand or fall with them. Turkey must be expelled from Europe and her hands tied in Asia so she can no longer murder the Armenians and others who are, or who may hereafter be under her rule. Bulgaria sees the handwriting on the wall and could easily be persuaded to make a separate peace, but no terms will be given her save such as are laid down for the militarists of Prussia. Rumania must be rewarded and Serbia must be recompensed for her sacrifices. The eternal fitness of things suggests that Bulgarian territory, be made to pay part of these bills. Neither Bulgaria nor Turkey cut any figure in the war now, save that Turkey controls the entrance to the Black sea, and has Russia shut off from aid by the allies. In the final settlement she must be made to pay for this with her European territories, and she must be removed from control of those world highways the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Any peace terms offered now from any source back of which are the Central Powers should be treated as Germany used the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. It should be considered simply a scrap of paper, and rather dirty paper at that, which it surely will be if it passes through Hungarian or Bulgarian hands.

Only four more weeks until the state fair. As it has rained during the month of August, an unusual thing, the weather for the fair should be of the ideal kind.

Byng! The British hit 'em agai!

LADD & BUSH, Bankers

ALL THE THIRD LIBERTY BONDS ARE NOW HERE.

THOSE INTERESTED PLEASE CALL AT THE BANK

KEEPS HINDENBURG BUSY.

The military expert, Mason, points out that Foch's tactics are forcing Hindenburg to retire much more slowly than he would if not attacked at all. He is forced to put up a heavy rearguard action and to retreat with his back to the wall, so to speak, and fighting every inch of the way. This is done to cause a steady decrease in German man-power, and it is accomplishing its purpose. Prisoners alone in the last four days will number around fifteen thousand and these with the killed and wounded make up an aggregate loss that Hindenburg can ill afford to bear. Besides this it is hindering the final settling on the old Hindenburg line, which apparently is now the German intention, and so giving less time for organizing for another offensive, which it is claimed is the German leader's plan. The attack first at one point and then another and finally all at once is keeping Hindenburg guessing, and at the same time preventing him gathering an extra force at any one point. He needs all his men, and he needs them at all points along the line at once, under Foch's plan of attack. It is estimated that the German army when it gets back to the line from which it started last March will have lost around 400,000 men, besides much of its morale. So far as results are concerned, this is all it has accomplished. It is not an extra fine showing for the summer's work.

The Commercial Club should be made bigger and stronger than ever before. It has done good work during the past three years and most of the criticism directed against it is based on trivial matters or the prejudice of those who know nothing about the work of the club and have in no way aided it, either with their money or their personal efforts. While there is little in the way of community-building that can be done now, with all efforts centered on the war, the commercial club is the central organization in all this work and without the facilities it provides the Liberty loans, Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross drives would prove dismal failures in Salem. The club rooms, too, is the meeting place of committees and conventions representing all public movements in the city and many of state-wide importance. The capital city of Oregon without the Commercial Club rooms during the coming session of the legislature, for the accommodation of visitors and state civic organizations would be very roundly criticized for its lack of public spirit and civic enterprise. There should be no slackers among the businessmen and substantial interests of Salem when it comes to support of the Commercial Club.

Recently Spain sent word to Germany that if any more of her ships were sunk by German submarines, she would substitute an equal tonnage of German ships now interned in Spanish waters. To this Germany replies that should Spain do this it might cause "a break in the present friendly relations between the two countries." She says she cannot give up her submarines which are her strongest weapons, and that she will therefore continue to sink Spanish ships, but hopes Spain will see her way clear to remain neutral and in time to really like the treatment Germany is giving her. This incident shows the devious ways in which the Prussian mind reaches its conclusions, and also its absolute lack of all sense of fairness. Germany says the taking of one of her ships now being protected for her by Spain will cause a break between the countries, but cannot see why Spain should take offense at her sinking Spanish ships wherever found. Anyone with anything to think with would hesitate long before deliberately taking such a position before the world.

Good-bye to you boys of '61-65. Hope you may come again, though we hardly expect it. At the same time if you do you will find a welcome still more hearty, if that is possible, than that you have just received. It has been an honor to the state to have you visit us, and we are sure glad you came.

Rippling Rhymes

by Walt Mason

BE CALM.

It is not wise for us to say, when things begin to come our way, "The foe is on the run; we've kicked his shins and made him howl; we have our grip upon his jowl; it's good night for the Hun." Four years ago, along the Marne, they'd nailed the Hun pelt to the barn, and thought the war near done; and I recall how pepole cried, "The Teuton's crumpled, cinched, hog-tied!" The victory is won! Far be it from an old fat pote to sound a dour, discordant note, when all the joy bells ring; but there are weary days ahead, with tales of wounded men and dead, defeats, and everything. It is not wise to get too gay, for when reverses come our way, we'll feel them all the more; and when the blamed reverses come, it is not wise to be too glum, too sick and sad and sore. We'll win the war; that much is sure, but till it's won we must endure suspense and grief and pain; extremes of joy, extremes of woe don't help a friend or hurt a foe, so let's be safe and sane. Let us be calm and do our bit in any niche where we may fit, in counting room or camp; let's do our duty, full and fair, and when we have some coin to spare, buy one large green thrift stamp.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS FROM SOME OLD-TIME RECORDS

Musty Records of Champoeg County Tells Story Of Pioneer Days.

In the early days what is now Marion county was known as Champoeg county and according to the record of marriages in those early days, the Rev. William Simpson did most of the marrying. The first marriage of which there is a record in Champoeg county was performed by the Rev. Wm. Simpson on Feb. 13, 1849, the contracting parties being Sidney Smith and Barbara Presley. The second marriage was between John Downing and Temperance Hunt, April 12, 1849, both residents of Champoeg county. The next marriage was between Archibald Rader and Dracilla Simons, both of Champoeg county. On Sept. 27, 1849, the records show the marriage of William Allphan of Linn county, and Febe Farier of Champoeg county. The next marriage was Carsen A. Huntley to Mary Priscilla Avery, October 15, 1849. John Crank of Linn county and Minerva Prewett were married on Nov. 1, 1849.

The first will filed and now on record in the county recorder's office is dated April 25, 1853. It is the will of Mary Boy bequeathing to John Paradise the land given him by her husband, Thos. Boy, before he died. In the will she appoints Moses Lois and Louis Ausant as executors and instructs them not to fail to give the land in question to Paradise and to cultivate her own farm for the use of her children. She also instructs the executors to keep all the estate on the farm unsold for the benefit of her children.

The second will on record in Marion county is that of Elvius Laignon. He first states that he makes his will as "an amicable manly is about to appear." The will reads in part as follows: "I give power to Alexis Labachon, my friend and neighbor, to collect after my death all the effects of my estate in order to keep together said effects for the benefit of my relatives if they should ever come to declare themselves." Herbert Pettit of French Prairie he states in his will, owes him \$60. The will closes with the following: "I declare these to be my sincere wishes, being too feeble to sign. Mr. Mathison will appoint my hand and may God receive me into his arms."

The first record of a district court was when it met at Salem in Champoeg county, August 13, 1849, present, the Hon. Wm. P. Bryant, chief justice of the supreme court and judge of the first judicial district of Oregon. Isaac N. Gilbert was appointed by the court as clerk.

The first grand jury was called August 11, 1849, and included the following: "good and lawful men" of the county of Champoeg, territory of Oregon, L. N. Emmons, John Pugh, Cyrus Eitner, John Emmon, Wm. P. Pugh, David Presley, Wiley Chapman, A. R. Stanton, John D. Boon, T. Gramp, John W. Zennall, A. Towner, Samuel Simmons, William Greenwood, Henry Smith, Judley Hobson and Edward Delinger.

The first case on the docket was that of Joshua McKevly, for the use of Jerome Walling against John Durbin. The attorney for the plaintiff was W. W. Chapman while Mr. Durbin appeared for himself. The record reads: "The defendant offering no testimony to sustain his plea, it is ordered that the plaintiff recover of the defendant the sum of \$167.50, the amount of the promissory note."

The first divorce suit on the records of the county was that of James Campbell against Eliza Campbell, at the same term of court beginning Aug. 11, 1849. The records state that the defendant was solemnly called three times and as she did not appear in person, nor any person for her, the divorce was granted to Mr. Campbell.

By the March term of court in 1851 it was Marion county instead of Champoeg. At this term of court, March 29, 1851, John Minto applied to the court to complete his naturalization. The record states that he had lived in the territory two years previous to the date of filing his first declaration of intention. The record reads: "And the said John Minto, having proved that he is a man of good moral character and attached to the institutions of the United States and had lived in the territory for the past five years, the court administered the oath of allegiance and admitted him to the privileges of a citizen of the United States."

The first legal landing in the county was April 18, 1853. Judge William Strong pronounced the sentence on William Kendall April 4, 1853, as follows, after a jury had found him guilty of murder: "Whereupon the sentence of the court is that said William Kendall be taken from the place of confinement and then to be securely kept by the sheriff of Marion county until the 15th day of April instant, and on that day between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon be taken by the sheriff from said place of confinement to some convenient place in said county and then be hanged by the sheriff by the neck until dead, dead, dead."

TO HELL With the KAISER

THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

RUTH IS VERY HAPPY TO BE BACK IN HER SOUTHERN HOME.

CHAPTER XIV.

Ruth sang all the time she was packing to go home. She couldn't help it. She visioned her aunt's delight, the beaming face of mammy Rachel; the greetings of her friends and the house servants (each one had been there when she came, a little girl of ten). Oh, it would be glorious to be with them all once more!

Only three months had passed but it seemed three years since she had gone to the little church and promised to be a faithful wife to Brian. So much had been crowded in that short time, so much that she hated, as well as so much of joy, that the time seemed long. The household went more easily than at first, because, with all her ignorance, Ruth was far from stupid, and had quickly learned to do the work which devolved upon her. But how she hated the dishes of the floor; the red hands that an amount of care would render soft and white, as they used to be; the cooking over the hot stove, where she often burned herself; the sweeping and dusting, the making of beds, all the homely tasks a poor man's wife must do, disgusted her. Yet for love of Brian she scarcely ever complained. Altho she shed many bitter tears when alone.

Then came the morning when she left. Brian took her to the train, bought her ticket, and kissed her goodbye.

"Don't stay too long, dear, will you?"

"No, I'll be back before you want, or expect me," she replied choking back the tears. It was their first parting even for a night, and suddenly her love for her handsome husband rushed over her, and it seemed to Ruth that he was worth all and more than she ever could give, or give up.

But youth is resilient. The excitement of traveling alone--a new sensation to Ruth; the thought of soon being with all the dear ones at home; the delight she knew she would experience in making the old, familiar room lovely, soon made her forget her sorrow.

When she arrived Mrs. Clayborne had driven to the station to meet her, altho she explained on the way home that she wouldn't have dreamed of doing it had she engaged a professional decorator instead of an amateur.

When they reached the dear old house, set back in among the giant trees, and she saw the old servants grouped on the piazza to greet her, tears filled Ruth's eyes. She hugged and kissed them indiscriminately, to old Rachel's disgust.

"Yo sho'ly ain't no call to kiss me Pete!" she grumbled. "It ain't lady-like."

"Never mind, mammy Rachel! I was so glad to see them I would have kissed Pete if he had been twice as old and twice as black."

Mrs. Clayborne, noting the warmth of Ruth's greetings, her ready tears and happy smiles, drew her own conclusions.

"Take her upstairs and clean her up, mammy," she said to Rachel, who carried her "baby" off at once. She

was none too pleased to share her with the others, "jes comon niggers," as she called them.

"Oh, isn't this lovely!" Ruth exclaimed as she lay in the tub of warm water, made fragrant with her favorite bath salts.

"Who tends to yo bath to home, missy Ruth? I sho'ly would lak to."

"Oh, Rachel dear! I fix my own bath, then get in and out again quick, so that I can get it washed out for Brian. It isn't half so nice as having you."

"Yo wash yo own tub?" unbelief in the question.

"Yes, And I'll tell you a secret, Rachel. I guess I am lucky to have one to wash--considering."

Poor old mammy was puzzled. She half understood, but thought Ruth was joking. That her "chile," her baby, should do menial work, was beyond her comprehension.

Ruth insisted upon going to work at once, altho Mrs. Clayborne urged her to wait until she was rested. Her keen eyes had not failed to note the weary look in Ruth's eyes, the red and roughened hands.

"She does her own work--I wonder if he can't afford even a single servant?" Mrs. Clayborne mused, but said nothing.

Ruth threw herself heart and soul into the plans for beautifying the old living room. She sent for painters and decorators to follow out her own original designs. She ordered brocades and wonderful stuffs for reupholstering the furniture and for hangings. She hardly took time to return the calls made upon her, or to receive her friends, so enthusiastic was she.

Then one day Peggy Sutton said to her:

"The first thing we know, I reckon we will be hearing you have gone into business! They say it is quite a fail up No'ht!"

"Oh, no! but I do love to do over rooms and houses." Yet, in spite of her denial, Peggy's careless remark remained with her; and there wasn't a day that she didn't think how much happier she was doing such work, than in doing the homely tasks in Brian's home. If only he were there, with her, she would be almost too happy.

To-morrow--Mrs. Clayborne Pays Ruth Generously For Her Work.

Imperial Furniture Company Purchased By Feldstein & Drecktor

The Imperial Furniture company was sold this afternoon by William McGilchrist, Jr., to Feldstein & Drecktor of Portland, the firm that several months ago bought the stock of Chambers & Chambers. He announces that possession will be given at once. The stock and fixtures of the Imperial Furniture Co. are estimated at a value of close to \$40,000.

Mr. McGilchrist reserves all the Victrolas and records and the agency for the Victor company.

JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY

What's a Battery Expert?

Expert: "One who has special skill, experience or knowledge."
Every Willard expert must have all three when it comes to handling batteries.
Our experience immediately tells us where your battery troubles lie; our knowledge tells you what needs to be done; and our skill insures a workmanlike job.
We're at your service.
We want to tell you about Threaded Rubber, too, and give you a copy of the booklet, "A Mark with a Meaning for You."

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