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THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL
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TRAINING FOR SKILL.

Foresighted employment service workers and factory managers are now seeking to speed up production by producing skilled workers. America has been paying too much attention to perfecting machinery, they tell us, and has allowed human machinery or fingers to remain unskilled.

A representative of the U. S. Employment Service gave these striking statistics recently.

In a certain small New England district there are 9,000 idle mechanics. In that same locality the railroads want 800 skilled locomotive repairmen. Out of that 9,000 only 210 can be recommended as having sufficient skill for the work. Many boiler-makers are wanted, but only one man in ten applying for such work is really skilled. They are "almost good enough, but just miss it."

In a city in the western part of New York where 15,000 men are idle, a high-grade machine shop cannot find thirty satisfactory men for its work. A representative of one big industry says that factory workers in that line are not more than 60 per cent efficient.

Increased production is the crying need of the hour. For a while enlargement of factories and great expansion of machinery is not the thing to solve the problem. But skilled hands and trained minds directing them can increase production without expense and without lengthening hours of labor.

Today there are 300 training departments in American factories, and their number is steadily increasing. In these training schools workers are made really efficient. Their increased skill gives them greater satisfaction in their work. Acquired skill in one line, too, opens the way to acquire skill in others as well, and so enlarges the field of progress. Skill brings an increased wage to the worker, and increased product to the manufacturer and to the public, which needs it most of all.

The chief of the Mexican aviation service says that Mexico has the best flyers in the Western Hemisphere. All who have seen a Mexican army in flight will agree with him.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

DUMB ANIMALS.

I contemplate the poor dumb creatures, whose lives are shy of pleasant features. They are not learned, they are not clever, they eat and drink and sleep forever, and have no sane and high ambition to reach a loftier condition. Their hopeless state I can't help seeing; I'm glad I am a human being, I'm glad I am a human critter, though life is often hard and bitter, though gladness wanes and sorrow waxes, and I am stuck for income taxes. Though troubles come and hopes are phoney, I'd hate to be a Shetland pony. Though I am deaf and growing deaf, I'd hate to be a Hereford heifer. And though a gloomy weird I'm dreering, I'm glad I am a human being. We long for happiness unbroken; that sort of wish is often spoken; I at life handed us no bitters, we'd be just like the poor dumb critters, which have no dreams of high endeavor, but eat and sleep and drink forever. I have my cares, I'm doubting, fearing, I'm stung by merchants profiteering; and though from griefs I'm always fleeing, I'm glad I am a human being.

LADD & BUSH BANKERS

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General Banking Business

Commencing June 16th Banking Hours will be from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

FOOLS AND THEIR MONEY.

Three people who hoped to get something for as little as possible bought a farm from a New Jersey man. They bought it because he told them the spirit of Captain Kidd had appeared to him and informed him that there was a quantity of treasure buried in a certain spot, which spot he pointed out to his customers.

Of course, when the poor, credulous fools had paid their money and dug up the entire farm they found no trace of doubloons or any other treasure.

Now they have brought suit against the man, and what he did not get from them the lawyers will.

These things will go on happening while people are people; but it does seem as if, after the course of centuries, even the fools would learn their folly.

Any article sold for what is apparently an absurdly low cost, any investment which promises an unusually high rate of interest, any exchange whereby one person seems to give an unprecedented value for what he receives is to be regarded with suspicion.

There are open to everybody, safe legitimate avenues for investment and saving. The wise man will stick to these. But for the protection of the fool there must be stiffer laws, sterner punishments for the cheater and seller of bad securities.

This year the school text book steal is operating again to add its mite to the high cost of living. School text books, under a law undoubtedly lobbied through by the publishers' combine, are adopted in this state every six years--and this is the sixth year, when all the old books must be turned in for a mere pittance and a complete new outfit bought for every pupil. The representative of the publishers' combine in the state appears to be the J. K. Gill Company, of Portland, and the tool through which this complete change of books is worked is a school text book commission of Oregon appointed by the governor. It can be relied on always to make a complete and radical change, a fact explained easily enough when it is understood that the school book publishers' combine is said to use the same methods in securing its objects that has made the paving trust notorious, if not famous, in Oregon, and other states. That is one reason no doubt why the school books come so high, since local retail dealers are paid such a small commission that many of them are refusing to handle them this year.

A great department store in Portland is about to erect another 10-story building in order to take care of the largest business of its kind west of Chicago. There is an object lesson in such remarkable business successes as this one, since it may be traced directly to newspaper advertising, backed by good business judgment and methods. Profits made by such concerns are large in the aggregate though not necessarily because unduly high prices are charged for goods, but rather as the result of a small margin of profit on a great volume of business. Thus the public, instead of paying the advertising bill, actually gets its goods cheaper than when it buys from the non-advertiser who does only a small amount of business and, therefore, has to mark his goods higher in order to make money enough to cover his operating expenses. That explains why non-advertising concerns in any town or city cannot compete in prices with those which advertise liberally and consequently do more business.

Funny isn't it that those Mexican bandits don't capture a fellow like Senator Fall and hold him for ransom. This may be explained by the fact that probably nobody would be interested in ransoming him--or it may be that Senator Fall, as the representative of Villa in the United States senate, planned the kidnapping of the American aviators himself in order to have the excuse to make a loud and thunder speech demanding war on Carranza. It is hardly presumed that he would share in the ransom money and yet the close relation with Villa established by his recently published letter to the bandit chief might be held to indicate that such is the case.

The farmers are certainly justified in one complaint. It isn't right to fix the price of wheat without fixing the price of cotton. Still many of the farmers raise wool and the price of that commodity hasn't been fixed either.

Might be a good time to move the Mexican boundary line down as far as the Panama canal zone.

Hunting A Husband

BY MARY DOUGLAS

THE END OF THE EPISODE

I must go home. I can stay no longer in the house. For it seems unfair to Harriet.

For once, I can look over my actions and find myself quite blameless. Jack Wilson has never attracted me. From the first I had avoided him. Some instinct--something which I had tried to fight--had told me to keep away from him. And I had.

In the end I must go no longer with him--or offend Harriet. It seemed such a little sacrifice.

But the thing had happened. Quite unexpectedly. If he had cared for me--not just any attractive girl who had been in the house a month would

have had the same effect. Had he not said so?

Oh, I hate men--hate them. But how foolish! All men are not like that.

Perhaps I hated most of all my seeming disloyalty to Harriet--Harriet my own boy's friend. At all costs Harriet must not be hurt. And I must leave. For I could stay under that roof no longer.

Each meal that I must eat with Jack Wilson is a torture. He looks at me with such a look. I am not clever at little devices. I saw no way out, but to write Tom--Tom my old stand-by in trouble.

So late this afternoon I received this telegram:

"Come at once. Your mother is leaving. Aunt Emily ill."

"Thomas Angus."

I gave the telegram to Harriet. I said nothing. For I have a tell-tale face. I feared she would guess. But, Harriet, bless her heart, is unsuspecting. She helped me to pack.

Little Ted wandered around the room

forever, saying, "Aunt Sara going away." I have grown to love that baby. He is devoted to me, too, in his baby way. As I was closing my bag, he brought me his old ragged lamb, beloved and dirty. "Aunt Sara take him!" I just held the baby a moment, tight, before I put the worn old lamb back in his hands.

I was packed. Harriet herself drove me on a great train in the Falls. As we stood on the platform waiting for my train, I tried to thank Harriet for my visit.

Then the monster drew up--a fiery, roaring dragon. From my seat I watched some one come tearing down the road. He was too late. Slowly the train pulled out--slowly. He ran along the platform--saw me leaning against my window.

He waved a futile hat and gasped--"sister--wants--"

It was too late! The train was going faster and faster.

A good thing that these plants are more or less isolated from each other, as it permits each locality to plant to the limit of the amount of harvest help it can obtain without interfering or being interfered with by other communities. The question of harvesting help is going to be one which will need a great deal of consideration and may in time come to be one of the limiting factors in the quantity of fruit that will be raised.

"On account of heavy increases in bearing acreage of various kinds of fruit, especially prunes, apples and raisins, the Oregon Growers Cooperative Association is the result of the efforts of the growers to take care of this condition.

"One of the outstanding features of the fruit industry in Oregon is the lack of a national individuality. Other states have been continually packing our best products and buyers in buying them have been compelled to purchase our products through San Francisco or other outside cities. Some good work has already been done toward nationalizing Oregon's fruits and vegetables by the Phox company, the Wittenburg-King company and other concerns.

At the last meeting of the legislature, your legislative committee, of which I was a member, did some work along this line by introducing a bill to compel growers operating in Oregon to state on their labels that their fruit was either 'Oregon Grown,' 'Oregon Packed,' or 'Oregon Grown and Packed.' It was not feasible, however, to put these clauses on what is known as 'Jobber's labels,' and in working the bill to take effect this condition an amendment was made which was ambiguous enough to permit outside concern operating in the state to operate under the same conditions as before. In order to organize their fruit industry the growers have decided that it was necessary to organize themselves. The plan of the new Oregon Growers Cooperative association will help individualize their industry by national advertising and put Oregon's superior fruits where they belong, as the saying is 'in the Sun.'

"With the increase in acreage new products, of course, in marketing, we present themselves and by collective marketing and modern selling methods growers expect to minimize the difficulties attendant with the heavy increase in production. Cooperation which has done such wonders in the business world will be scientifically applied to the marketing of the products of the producer.

"There are a number of possibilities in various lines which up to the present time have been untouched owing to a lack of immediate market. The development, however, of the fruit products industry in the state has provided a possibility for planting a large number of new and profitable varieties of fruits. Among these fruits are the following:

"Green Gage plums, Damson plums, Shiro plums, Kentish cherries, large Montmorency cherries, raspberries, strawberries, treble and other varieties.

"To best handle any kind of a manufacturing business it is desirable to have large spread of products over which to divide the overhead expense, and with which, also, to fill in the time in the manufacturing department which otherwise is not used, thus preventing idle labor and equipment. A large number of these new varieties for which there is a ready market in a canned state or as preserves, jams or jellies, are ready to harvest at a time when the plants would otherwise be idle. Thus these fruits, if obtainable, would have a tendency toward greater efficiency and reduction in operation costs.

"With the growth of prohibition there has been an extremely heavy increase in the demand for berries and

Klamath Falls Herald Gives Spicy Sidelights on Talent and Ability of Salem Elks

The Salem Elks came to Klamath Falls with the firm intention of landing the 1920 state convention, according to the August 13 issue of the Klamath Falls Evening Herald.

In describing several of the loudest Elks from the capital city, the Herald has the following to say of the Salem booster:

"E. Cooke Patton, publicity man for the Salem lodge, sells lead pencils for a living when he is not doing some slight of hand performance. He will be permitted by the Salem lodge to pull off some of his money changing tricks on the public. He is fond of fooling the public and has fooled the Salem lodge into granting him an honorary life membership for past services."

"August Hucklestein, postmaster of the capital city, with a life job, is chairman of the delegation from No. 336. He talks with his eyes glued to the ceiling, but talks so well that he will make one of the pleas for Salem in its campaign for the 1920 convention. He has the face of a statesman, is a great talker for his size and has an ambition in politics as he already has a good job."

"Judge Peter H. D'Arcy, a charter member has the distinction of having lived in Salem since the Mexican war on lot 1, block 1, precinct 1 and ward 1. Attends all state conventions and is great on oratory, being a lawyer. Has one great complaint which he has written into a poem entitled 'No Foun,' which he recites at all lodge meetings. Drinks Hires' root beer. Will plead for Salem and loganberry juice."

"Walter L. Toose, republican spell-binder and former candidate for congress. Missed political career once by several votes. Late manager of Elks' Salvation Army campaign. When orator on high, can be heard a dozen blocks. Is of the old school of republican orators and not backward about talking. Will be heard."

"Oscar Steinhilber, treasurer of Salem Elks' lodge. Toots a trombone when not directing. Is a second Sousa and has the papers to prove it. Not married but willing. While directing the band, keeps one eye out for the best looking woman in the audience. Wears long hair like an artist. Is of fine appearance, especially in his white flannel uniform. Ladies may address him with out the usual intro."

"Walter E. Keyes, former mayor of Salem and former exalted ruler of the

other small fruits for flavoring, etc., for soft drinks. Wants complete national prohibition the possibilities in this line are almost inexhaustible. Strawberries, for instance, are in extremely heavy demand and a very large reduction in acreage in the United States, due to root weevil and other causes in other sections, gives this state an opportunity of which they should take every advantage, as it is an opportunity for an increase in an industry in which Oregon excels all other states in quality."

"While the future looks very rosy for the fruit grower we must not see all of the silver lining. With increased acreage many orchards are going to decrease in productivity. More care and fertilizer are will be necessary. More scientific knowledge must be acquired by growers in order to enable them to cope with their troubles to better advantage. Power implements will, no doubt, be a great factor in the cultivation and care of orchards in the future. Tractors, power sprayers, auto trucks and automobiles will feature strongly in fruit growing practices in the future."

"Some parts of the industry, such as apple growing, which has been rather out of favor, are now in an exceedingly prosperous condition and the outlook is very favorable. It is apparent that time goes on that the older orchards in the east are going to produce apples more and more inferior in size and quality as compared to the northwest apples. On this account it is only a question of time until the northwest apples will stand more and more in a class by themselves, especially in boxed apples. The fact, too, that no plantings of apples have been made in this line for years past and practically no nursery stock is available, which will make it to

years more before new plantings will come into bearing, makes it begin to look as though apples will be on a good substantial basis for sometime to come. Apple land values have risen rapidly during the past year."

INFORMATION REGARDING GRAND ARMY MEETING NOW BEING SENT ABROAD

Daniel Webster, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Oregon, is now sending out information for the benefit of those who expect to attend the 35th national encampment to be held at Columbus, Ohio, September 7-13.

In regard to fare and other things, Commander Webster gives the following: "Tickets will on sale August 8 to September 8 inclusive, good for return for 60 days. It will be cheaper to travel going and returning on the same route. The round trip ticket from Portland to Columbus, via Spokane, St. Paul or Billings, or via Spokane, Billings and St. Louis will be \$50.

The same \$50 return rate will also apply from Portland, via Huntington, Chicago, St. Louis, or via Seattle, St. Paul or Billings and Chicago or the same via St. Louis.

Going by Ashland, Ogden or Salt Lake the return fare will be \$62.42. Going via Ashland, Albuquerque or Los Angeles and El Paso, \$61.20, or by El Paso and New Orleans, \$68.34. To these figures must be added the 8 per cent war tax.

The standard berth rate for a lower one way from Portland to Columbus is \$15, plus \$1.20 for war tax. The tourist rate one way is \$7.50, plus 60 cents for war tax. These rates are for lower berths. The upper are 20 per cent less.

No validation of tickets will be required at Columbus. These special rates are for comrades and friends.

The headquarters' special will leave Portland on the evening of September 4 and reservations for this special should be made early.

Judge Webster thinks that from 60 to 75 veterans will attend and will make reservations for the headquarters' special. He asks those who intend to make the trip to notify him, in order that all arrangements and reservations may be made.



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