

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY

The Barnes-Taber Company
GRAHAM P. TABER, Editor and Manager.

An Independent Newspaper Devoted to American Principles and the Progress and Development of Salem in Particular and All Oregon in General.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, Salem, Oregon

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

(Invariably in Advance)
Daily, by Carrier, per year \$5.20 Per month .45c
Daily, by Mail, per year 4.00 Per month .35c
Weekly, by Mail, per year 1.00 Six months .50c

FULL LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH REPORT



ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application. "Want" ads and "New Today" ads strictly cash in advance.

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 92.

THE BACK TO THE FARM MOVEMENT.

AT A FEW DAYS AGO Ambassador Page said that having organized our manufacturing industry, it was now time to organize our farms. There is food for serious reflection in this statement. In the earlier days of this country agriculture was the principal, in fact, about the only industry. With millions of acres of practically free lands, and the very best land, too, there was so much incentive to become a land owner, a farmer, that other pursuits were far in the background. It was the bigness of the country, the wealth of free land that fixed American wages on a higher scale than those of any other country. Naturally a man would not work for small wages when there was land open for his taking land that he could farm for himself and get much more by so doing than he could by working for wages. There was no artificial inducement necessary to turn the working man toward the farm, the land itself was sufficient lure. As time passed and the demand for manufactures became more and more pressing, the law-makers looked about them for some means that would turn more attention to factories, and to do this necessarily at the same time draw from, or at least counterbalance the attraction of the land for the great mass of the people. With free land and the markets of the world open for us this was a rather difficult undertaking.

In our wisdom, or unwisdom, whichever you may consider it, we decided that it was necessary to equalize the business of the country by levying a tax on everything the farmer purchased from the factory, thus allowing the manufacturer to command a price for his goods that would enable him to pay wages high enough to stop the rush for land induce the laborer to engage in factory work. This was the first step toward drawing men from the farm to the city. The means resorted to to accomplish this result were eminently successful. The rush to the cities began, and it has never stopped, but instead steadily increased. Under our tariff laws, if the farmer or other consumer bought the foreign manufactured goods, he paid a heavy tax to the government. If he bought the same kind of goods manufactured in this country he paid this tax to the American manufacturer, or so much of it as the manufacturer saw fit to charge him, which was a price just far enough below the price charged by the foreign maker plus the tax collected by the government, that the consumer found it profitable to buy the made-in-America products rather than the foreign stuff.

This was a clever contrivance by which the government to a great extent turned the consumer over to the American manufacturer to deal with as best suited him. It shut out foreign competition, and it by keeping the tariff high, cut down its own revenues. Naturally the American manufacturer, given a free hand, kept his own prices just low enough to shut out foreign competitors and just as high as he could, and still accomplish this result.

And while we were doing this—soaking the farmer—we also deceived him, or tried to, by making him believe that he was being "protected." We put a tariff on wheat imported to this country, ostensibly to protect the farmer, but which only taxed him the more because the only wheat imported was for seed, and this tax the farmer had to pay. We placed a tariff on wool to protect the wool grower, and this would have been all right, only the manufacturers got together and fixed the price, and so took the main portion of the "protection" to themselves. So it went down the entire list. The government stood solidly back of the manufacturer and it stood in the way of the farmer.

Is it strange that under these conditions there was a general movement from the farm to the city? We undertook to order and control the occupations of men, instead of letting them choose their own callings. The people are better able and qualified to manage their own affairs than any government, or any set of men not even excepting Aldrich or Mark Hanna.

So much for the causes that have driven the citizen away from the land. The next thing is to find the remedy, to remove the cause and let the American citizen work out his salvation along the lines best suited to him. There is only one way to do this, and that is to take from the privileged class their special favors, restore the farmer to an equality before the law: in his efforts to carry on his business. Quit making his industry bear a burden of taxation the proceeds of which are presented to another and favored class. Everything he raises has its price fixed by the laws of supply and demand, and for everything he buys the price is fixed by a little gathering of men in some of the big cities who say what he shall pay for a given thing. Put him in shape that so long as he has to sell his product in a free trade market he can also buy in that kind of a market. Under the present system for everything the farmer buys, he asks: "How much is it worth?" For everything that he sells he asks: "How much will you give me?" The price of everything that he either buys or sells is fixed for him and between the upper and the nether millstones he is "ground exceeding fine." The Underwood tariff bill is a move in this direction, but it is only a starter. All the farmer needs is to have the extra weight that he has been forced to carry taken off his back and he given an even show in the race for existence.

When this is done there will no longer be the call for "Back to the land," for that question will settle itself when farming is not made the beast of burden, when the farmer has an equal show, neither more nor less, with the balance of mankind.

THE STORY OF THE LIBERTY BELL.

THE BELL which hung in Independence Hall in the stirring days of the American Revolution, and was rung to announce the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, bore the inscription, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Concerning these words, cast into the bell long before it was put to its historic use, there has been considerable controversy, but there will be no more. The mystery has been solved and now we know all about the most famous bell in history.

The words were a coincidence, an unwitting prophecy of the use to which the bell would be put and which would render it famous for all time. The bell was first cast in 1753 in England, to be used in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of a charter to the city of Philadelphia. Letters of Isaac Morris, who was superintendent of the old Statehouse when the bell

was ordered, which have been discovered by Wilfred Jordan, curator of Independence Hall, have made the story of the famous bell clear.

These letters show that the bell was first cast in England, on the model of the famous "Big Tom," of London, by Thomas Lester, whose firm is still doing business in Whitechapel. The inscription was suggested by Isaac Morris himself, a profound Biblical student, and it is taken from the tenth verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Leviticus.

A year after the bell arrived in America it cracked, and was recast by two colonial mechanics, Pass and Stow. The first recasting impaired the tone of the bell, so that the job was done over, with the result that the tone was considerably improved.

Later the bell cracked again, when used upon the occasion of the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall, July 4, 1835, on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It was then hanging in the tower of Independence Hall, where it hung until 1871.

The clearing away of the mystery surrounding the time of the placing of the words of the inscription in the bell arouses memory of the most remarkably prophetic character of these words and how, placed as they were without thought of the great event it was to announce, they were fitter than perhaps any other that the mind of man could conceive.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

In Indiana a man has been declared insane because he used sandpaper to rub his legs. Government by injunction and mandamus is bad enough, but when the average American citizen is refused the privilege of scratching his own legs with his own sandpaper, it is high time for open and universal rebellion. What does a dictatorial judge, or fanatical alienist expect a man to scratch himself with, a garden rake? Tariff and tax, prohibition and sumptuary laws, rules and regulations about women exposing their understanding, or words to that effect and all that class of mad legislation is bad enough, but when the law interferes with a man's God-given right to scratch himself in a manner, and with whatever will produce the most satisfactory results, it is high time for the Goddess of Liberty to tear her split skirt and go on the warpath.

The Atlantic Refinery is to cut a 400 per cent melon. Considering that the government recently put it out of business by unmerging it, it seems to be struggling along and manages to survive.

The sugar trust is not out of business yet on account of free sugar, and Wednesday managed to add ten cents to the prevailing price. Somehow these predictions about blue ruin overwhelming the country whenever the sacred tariff is mentioned never materialize.

This talk of 50-cent beef is good to scare people with, but at half that price it is out of the reach of the average consumer, and the demand will drop until the price is within reach. The lowly spud, the fat-headed cabbage, the rotund beet, the whole vegetable world holds out its hands to the hungry and offers a beneficial substitute for the haughty animal food supply. In this connection it is well to remember that wise bit of advice: "If you don't get what you like, like what you get."

THE ROUND-UP.

The warmest night ever recorded in Rogne river valley was that of Wednesday night. The mercury hovered around 70 degrees all night with the humidity of 95.

Many speedy horses are at Medford to take part in the events at the coming county fair.

The gasoline fishing boat, Sunshine, blew up at Grays Harbor Saturday evening, and then caught fire. The captain was blown overboard but the crew hunched a boat, picked up the captain and reached shore.

Oregon City is after the State Board of Health, and wants to know why it does not make some report on the typhoid fever epidemic in that city.

Oregon City has 44 cases of typhoid fever. At one dairy there were four cases of typhoid found and the sale of milk from it has been stopped.

A peculiar accident happened Wednesday near Wheatland when a horse driven by Mrs. Fred Reichstein, died on the ferry boat as she was crossing the Willamette river. In its struggles the horse upset the buggy and all tumbled into the river. Two men saw the accident and rescued the woman. The horse was dead soon after falling into the river.

Ground is being cleared at McMinnville for the erection of the new Masonic Temple.

The volunteer fire department of Carlton has placed a new fire bell in the tower on the city hall grounds. The bell is said to have a pleasant voice and can be heard farther than the old one.

Canadian thistles are becoming so numerous within the city limits of Astoria that the people are protesting to the city council to have them removed. An ordinance enacted a score of years ago but never enforced is now being invoked.

Hotels and restaurants of McMinnville, the Telephone Register says, have agreed that it is necessary to increase

W. J. PATTERSON, M. D. V.

Veterinarian
Graduate Mc-Killip College,
Chicago, Ill.,
which enjoys
largest practice
in the world.
Lameness, dentistry and diseases of
the foot a specialty. Phones: Resi-
dence, 1961; office, 278. Office and
feed barn, 420 S. Commercial street

Hop picking and prune picking
will soon be here. Contract your
bread and cake supply early with

THE SALEM ROYAL BAKERY

Former German Bakery, and you
will be assured of dealing with an
up-to-date, sanitary and respon-
sible firm. Phone 378, No. 240
Commercial street.

GOLDSMITH & THEUER PROPRIETORS.

the price of meals from 25 cents to 35 cents, owing to the increased cost of meats. Best cuts of meat are now selling for 17 and 18 cents a pound. Board by the week has increased. The cost of board and room has also been increased about a dollar a week.

SHOULD BE SPECIAL CLASSES

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE] Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 30.—"Children who are beginning to develop near-sightedness should be segregated into special classes," said Dr. Park Lewis of Buffalo, here yesterday in addressing the congress of hygiene. "They should have the same curriculum as the other pupils but should study from oral graphic illustrations instead of from books. In no other way than this is progressive near sight to be arrested. Books are convenient but by no means essential."

The next hygiene congress will be held in Brussels in 1915 and according to custom the next president will be a Belgian.

LORD HALDANE ARRIVES.

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE] New York, Aug. 30.—Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of England, arrived here yesterday on the Lusitania and was met and escorted to his hotel by a committee representing the lawyers of the city and the government. He went to West Point today on J. P. Morgan's yacht. "I am an ardent advocate of wo-

AND STILL WE LEAD ALL SALEM

In the greatest bargain-giving. Come and see the crowds of people that visit our store daily, then you can see at a glance the reason. The people appreciate real bargains.

COME AND SEE

The wonderful stock of New Fall Silks and Dress Goods we now have on display. The latest foreign and domestic goods shown, and at the lowest prices on this coast.

COME AND SEE

our New York buyer's purchases of Ladies' New Fall Coats, Suits and Dresses. Our buyer is an expert in the cloak and suit line and you may rest assured that when it comes to quality of materials, the latest in Paris and New York models, he has no superior. We always make the low prices for Salem.

COME AND SEE

OUR AUGUST WINDOW DISPLAY. This is the month when cost cuts no figure.

COME AND SEE

the greatest stock of Domestic and all kinds of Wash Goods in Salem. Prices, yard,

4c 5c 8 1-3c 10c and up

NEW FALL MILLINERY

now on display. Satin hats and all the rest. Come here for bargains.



We Are Here With The Best Values

man suffrage," said Lord Haldane, "but I disapprove of military. It is hurting the cause."

"Of the Mexican situation he said, 'England feels that it is entirely America's affair. I am sure you take the right view and that you will settle the trouble satisfactorily.'"

FOR ARMOR PLANT

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE] Washington, Aug. 30.—Representative Britton, of Illinois today introduced in the house a bill for the appropriation of \$7,000,000 to establish a government armor plate plant.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Turner & Herschback announce their removal from 203 State street to 258 Chemeketa on September 1. They will be better prepared to do all kinds of auto repairing, wood working, general blacksmithing, forge work and horse shoeing. They will be pleased to see all their old friends and will welcome all new ones at their new location.

Better to be criticized by you than for lack of it.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTER'S C & C CAPSULE
REMEDY FOR ME
AT DRUGGISTS OR TRIAL BOX BY MAIL FROM PLANTER'S C & C HENRY ST. BRIDGE - BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL Oregon State Fair

Salem, Sept. 29 to Oct. 4, 1913

A whole week of pleasure and profit; \$20,000 offered in premiums on Agricultural, Livestock, Poultry, Textile and other exhibits.

Horse Races, Shooting Tournament, Fireworks, Band Concerts, Eugenics Exposition, Children's Playground and other Free Attractions, including Boy & Girl One-Ring Circus. Free Camp Grounds. You are invited.

Send for Premium List and Entry Blanks. Reduced rates on all railroads. For particulars address

FRANK MEREDITH, Secretary

Salem, Oregon

Extra! Extra!

For the first time in the history of Salem the people of Marion and Polk counties can secure all kinds of sacks at right prices in this city, instead of spending their time and money in going to Portland. We are paying one cent a pound for all kinds of rags. We are also paying \$13 per ton for all kinds of cast iron. Highest prices paid for all kinds of old clothes, household goods and furniture. We buy and sell everything from needle to a piece of gold. All kinds of tools and machinery and pipe bought and sold. The house of a million bargains.

H. STEINBOCK JUNK CO. 233 State Street. Salem, Oregon. Phone Main 100

LADD & BUSH, Bankers

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES. TRAVELERS' CHECKS.

The Best Food-Drink Lunch at Fountains



Insist Upon ORIGINAL GENUINE HORLICK'S

Avoid Imitations—Take No Substitutes
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. More healthful than tea or coffee.
For infants, invalids and growing children. Agrees with the weakest digestion.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Keep it on your sideboard at home.
Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. A quick lunch prepared in a minute.

Pianos and Organs

from the cheapest to the best sold on installments and rented.

GEO. C. WILL

Sewing Machines

Genuine needles, oil and new parts for all sewing machines. Sewing machines rented.

GEO. C. WILL

Edison, Victor and Columbia Talking Machines

A full stock of Records.

GEO. C. WILL

Latest Sheet Music

Piano and Organ Studies. Violins, Guitars, Mandolins and Banjos.

GEO. C. WILL