

NEWSPAPERS DETERMINE TO CALL HALT TO COLLECTION OF INSPECTION TAXES

OPPOSED TO LITTLE POWER-DRIVEN PLANTS BEING HELD UP FOR ANNUAL INSPECTION TAX WHERE MACHINERY IS NOT DANGEROUS.

PUBLISHERS WILLING TO TEST CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW

Courageous Utterances of Editors Who Do Not Fear the Power of State Official—Commissioner Hoff Makes Journal Object of a Circular Letter to Newspapers.

Under a vague and loosely worded act of the legislature the state labor commissioner is trying to make every newspaper and printing office pay the annual five-dollar inspection fee. He has sent out a letter in which he makes this statement, which is false:

"The Daily Capital Journal of this city is the only institution in Marion county that failed to pay its inspection fees under the state factory inspection law, after repeated notification."

We have called Mr. Hoff's attention to the fact that he has not collected the inspection fee from the state printing plant of Hon. Willis Dunway, who operates a large power plant with fast presses and really dangerous machinery and has not paid any tax when he is a hundred times more able to pay than the Freewater Times or scores of other little one-press printing offices. Mr. Hoff has misinterpreted the law and the intention of the law which is intended for factories and manufacturing plants employing dangerous machinery and large power plants.

Cinch the Little Fellow.

We oppose this tax because it is a clear attempt to cinch the little fellow.

There are thousands of small concerns in the state that operate machinery with power that are not factories nor workshops in the sense of the inspection act. Yet they are all liable to be held up for this annual inspection fee. It is a fact that Labor Commissioner Hoff did try to make all the grocers and butchers in the state using power coffee grinders and sausage cutters pay the inspection tax and fell down at it. Many refused to pay and all are anxious to see the act tested out in the courts. If the act is not tested out in the courts and everything that uses an electric motor where anything is manufactured by labor for gain will be swept into the net for five dollars a year. No one should blame Mr. Hoff for the gradual extension of the system as more deputies must constantly be employed and the more they collect the more they will want to spend and by using the magic words "labor commissioner" it is made to appear that it is in the interest of labor when it is officialism that is back of it.

Own Report Condemns It.

Mr. Hoff thinks the fee should be reduced from five dollars to two dollars.

An examination of the last report of his labor bureau shows that he himself has interpreted the law to refer to "mills and factories" and not printing offices. Nowhere does he speak of inspecting country printing offices. He refers to "Oregon factories on pages 5 and 6. He went to Olympia, Wash., to learn about the Washington "factory inspection law." He tells in many places about the inspection of factories but nowhere about the inspection of printing offices. In the first quarter of 1908 he made twelve trips to Portland and one to Dallas to "inspect factories." Mr. Hoff must realize that no jury would consider a newspaper printing office with one power press, run a few hours a day or possibly a few hours a week, a factory. He prints in his report the names of about two hundred "newspapers and publications" but he does not call them factories, and it would be interesting to know how many of these offices he has inspected and collected the five dollar fee from, and why he does not enumerate the job printing offices. His report does not bear out his own contention.

Law Has Vicious Feature.

Why does Mr. Hoff single out this one newspaper to send out circulars from the state labor bureau? Because it is the only newspaper that has refused to sanction his effort to wrongfully employ this law to collect five-dollar fees from every little printing office and job printing office in this state. In addition, if every little machine that is run by power, no more power than a one-press printing plant requires, there will be five hundred little shops using power that will have to pay this inspection fee in Marion county alone. It will be only another step to extend it to windmills, water motors, cream separators and scores of other machines, like gasoline wood saws, gasoline carpet cleaners, irrigation pumps, etc. It is the wording of the act that makes the law vicious in the hands of a labor

commissioner disposed to make use of it, where it says in section 2: "Every factory, mill or workshop where machinery is used and manual labor is exercised in the way of trade for the purpose of gain."

The above words in the sanitary section of the law are relied on to give the labor commissioner the broad drag-net sweep by which he could include almost everything that is done with power of any kind to drive the smallest machine, or even a jeweler's watch drill. The law is vicious and should be tested in the courts and knocked out and made to confine its operations to mills and factories with at least ten-horsepower and employing five or more persons.

No Printing Office Accidents.

Mr. Hoff tells of accidents in mills and factories but nowhere of accidents in printing offices. The Capital Journal believes in the rigid enforcement of the factory inspection act where there is dangerous machinery to inspect. The law is a wise one if it is confined to its original intention and legitimate purpose but the newspapers of the state in their own interest and in the protection of the public generally will resist the extension of these inspections to every little power-using plant. This tax does not go into the public treasury. It does not benefit the taxpayer but the bureau, which like all other bureaus is busy extending its operations on every conceivable direction, and the time has come to fight the self-extending graft. Let a stop be put to the multimillion systems of collecting money off the citizen, from the ragged boy wandering by the tiny brooklet to the proprietor of the biggest sawmill and owners of herds and flocks.

Opinions of the Press.

The Capital Journal is in receipt of a great many newspaper clippings and letters from editors who are opposed to the extension of this tax to one-press printing offices. We have not room to print them all but append a few samples for what they are worth. We do not endorse the severe comments on Mr. Hoff, who is doubtless trying to enforce what he considers a good law, and for this we do not blame him personally. But no reform is possible in this matter without exposing its workings and condemning the practices growing up under it. We print the following letter from the editor of the Oregon City Enterprise, a newspaper office that uses power presses, has linotypes and does binding:

"Oregon City, June 1.—Mr. E. Hofer, Editor Capital Journal, Salem, Or. Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of circular letter from Mr. Hoff, state labor commissioner, which we are enclosing, and which you may find of interest."

"We certainly think it is stretching it a little bit to impose a charge against newspapers and printing offices for inspection fees."

"Very truly yours,
"OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.
"By Edward E. Brodie."
From Union County.

Geo. A. Seibert, editor of the Union Republican, has the following to say on the subject:

"The Salem Capital Journal is going after the state inspection graft as applied to printing offices, and deals out some facts along this line that are refreshing and timely. An inspection law that was designed to apply to factories and mills, where there is an element of danger to employes, appears to have been extended in its scope to include printing offices and may be further advanced to include sewing machines, typewriters and fountain pens. To the average owner of a one-horse print shop this inspection, so far as it applies to such offices, seems useless and a public levy upon an industry that does not need inspection. The Capital Journal is doing the country press of the state a favor by entering a protest and attempting to protect those who have been 'stung' by this sort of public graft."

Douglas County Speaks.

Editorial by B. W. Bates in the Unqupa Valley (Roseburg) News: "O. P. Hoff, state labor commissioner, informs the News that The Daily Capital Journal of Salem is the only newspaper in Marion county that has failed to pay its inspection fees after repeated notifications." In answer we can only say, good for The Journal. It is a pity that all the newspapers, not only in Marion county but throughout the state, have not nerve equal to that of The Journal. The law was doubtless created for political effect by and through lawmakers who rarely toil and never sleep. It permits a graft without compensating returns, and while there might be an excuse for the inspection in large factories and mills, there is no more need of it in a printing office than there is for a bull in a china shop. There is no sympathy to be wasted on Mr. Hoff or the state's labor bureau, but there is commendation for Mr. Hofer. The publisher pays his share without the contribution asked to pay the salaries of the officials of the bureau and Mr. Hoff, their collector. With property taxes, occupation taxes, church contributions, charitable donations and a dozen other calls for money,

the publisher is beset on every hand for money. Each demand in itself may be small and insignificant, but combined they form a large aggregate without the addition of the inspection tax, an uncalled for and unnecessary annual occurrence. The News heartily joins The Journal in its timely protest and hopes that the duties of the labor bureau and Mr. Hoff will be regulated by the next legislature so that they will only include mills and factories, or the law legalizing their official creation be wiped from the statutes of the state."

Factory Inspection.

(Editor J. F. Galbraith in Grants Pass Observer.)

The observer has several times complained of the unjust law that constitutes a country printing office a factory, and taxes it \$5 a year for inspection. Of course, \$5 is not much, but all the same, one resents robbery. Other papers of the state have kept "mum," probably because their poor little souls are timid and they would rather be imposed upon than "kick." Now The Salem Journal takes up the rascality and designates the special taxing of one-press printing offices as a graft. The law was devised by big sawmill men, and according to The Journal was at first applied only to concerns of that kind, as was the intention of the legislature, but has gradually expanded into a bold graft by being stretched to include all sorts of little establishments never contemplated by the men who drafted the law or the legislature that passed it.

Attorney General Crawford, according to Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff, interpreted the law as applying to any machinery not operated by hand power. Butchers' sausage knives operated by electricity have been rated as machinery; why, then, should not laundry irons operated by electricity be also rated as machinery? Because Hoff is a coward, and dare not carry his graft into private houses. That's the reason. He has a wangle band or deputies who operate over the state at \$4 a day and expenses. Isn't that nice—for the deputies? And isn't Hoff a generous fellow—with other people's money? The inspector comes to the Observer, and other printing offices here, once a year, devotes about 20 seconds in walking to the rear and back, and the tax is \$5. There is nothing to inspect. The whole thing has developed into a miserable graft, and the original law, drafted by mill men, was designed for the benefit of mill men without any consideration of the public interest.

The factory inspection law provides that parties shall pay their allotted share of graft yearly or be liable to a fine of \$25 to \$100. The Observer has lawfully forwarded the "bundle," but according to The Salem Journal most of the print shops of the state have repudiated the graft, failed to pay the tribute, and are now being threatened with prosecution. The Journal advises that the country publishers pay their arrears into a fund to test the law in the courts. The Observer owes no arrears, but is willing to add \$5 to such a fund. It is inconceivable that the courts would uphold so unjust an interpretation of the intention of the law as is applied to it in practice by the illustrious State Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff.

CHICAGO MAN PREDICTS SERIES OF DISASTERS

Predictions of earthquakes for the middle west periodically made some with embellishments of dire disasters that forget to turn up, gained some standing in consequence of the tremor which rattled Chicago's dishes and now some of the prognosticators point with pride to their guesses. Some brand new predictions also have been inspired. S. C. Braganza De La Coralla writing from Port Byron, Ill., said of the earthquake: "I had predicted its occurrence for tomorrow, but it anticipated its date by one day. I have predicted another earthquake of more intense force for June 7 next." But the seismic medal was won by one A. T. Koopman who predicted on June 6, 1907 that an earth quake would visit Chicago in 1909. He may have recovered from billions but his prognostication wore weeds and his gloom reminded one of the dirges played on memorial days. But as predicting remains an exact science one can listen with

that from now until 1909 and 1910 we shall have almost a continuous chain of earthquakes and crop failures, which will devastate not only a great part of this country but of our globe. Also one-half of Chicago lying south of Madison street, all of New York City, all of Washington D. C. The Panama canal will be rendered useless not by any actual quake but by the shifting of the earth's crust, which will not shake down buildings, but will destroy the canal excavations. Crop failures will depend on Canada for sustenance. Some of the cities in the United States that will be free from any disturbances are Boston, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Seattle." Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

Looking One's Best.

It's a woman's delight to look her best but pimples, skin eruptions, sores and boils rob life of joy. Listen! Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; makes the skin soft and velvety. It glorifies the face. Cures Pimples, Sore Eyes, Cold Sores, Cracked Lips, Chapped Hands, Itchy It. Infallible for Piles. 25c at J. G. Perry.

PARK COMMITTEE IS FIGHTING FOR TREES

Several applications have come to the Park Commission the past week to cut down trees in the streets of Salem. The trees in the streets are absolutely under the control of the park authorities. Looking down any street in this city, at the end of the street are beautiful firs, oaks and other native trees. In some cases older residents have cut down trees that are now in the street, several being beautiful Sequoias, or California redwoods. Last week a magnificent oak tree that stood in the middle of a suburban street was hewn down. The Park Commission has decided to prosecute the first case of tree-cutting on the streets. If a street is to be permanently improved there would be some excuse, but not otherwise. Property owners have no right to give anyone license to cut trees standing in the street in front of their property. The city must fight to save its beautiful trees, and the Park Commission proposes to use all its legal power to save beautiful trees.

DON'T USE AN INDELIBLE PENCIL; DON'T DO IT

When you, and that means everyone who reads this, write anything for publication, there are three things you should do before touching pencil to paper. The first is throw away your indelible pencil. The second is burn your indelible pencil and the third is bury the ashes of the blamed thing, and bury them deep. Copy written with an indelible pencil is ruinous to the eyes of the compositor. It gives him a temper like a case-hardened file, and causes more slips from grace than anything around a print shop. It raises a hoarse marmorn of profanity from the time the city editor gets his eye on it, until the devil, with ghoulish glee, jams it out of the waste basket into the stove. An you are a Christian, touch not, handle not the unclean thing. Give it to some prospector or hunter that is going far into the mountains, where he can commune with nature, and damn the foul thing to a finish.



An Effective Remedy for Cramps, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and Colic, should be always kept handy, for when such a medicine is needed, it is needed in a hurry.

Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam

has been successfully employed for seventy-eight years in relieving and curing all complaints of this nature. Stops pain immediately. It is a household necessity in homes where there are children. Your druggist will supply you. Per bottle, 25c.

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a reliable building-up tonic for both adults and children. Splendid to take after a weakening attack of dysentery. Also a safe worm medicine.

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Grows Hair and we can PROVE IT!

The Great DANDERINE Never Fails to Produce the Desired Results.



It enlivens and invigorates the hair glands and tissues of the scalp, resulting in a continuous and increasing growth of the hair.

Letters of praise are continually coming in from nearly all parts of the country stating that Danderine has renewed the growth of hair in cases that were considered absolutely hopeless.

A lady from Brooklyn writes: "After a short trial my hair stopped falling, and I now have a lovely head of hair, very heavy and over one and a quarter yards long."

Danderine stimulates the scalp, makes it healthy and keeps it so. It is the greatest scalp invigorator known. It is a wholesome medicine for both the hair and scalp. Even a small bottle of it will put more genuine life in your hair than a gallon of any other hair tonic ever made. It shows results from the very start.

Now on sale at every drug and toilet store in the land; 3 sizes 25c, 50c and \$1.00

Free To show how quickly Danderine acts, we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this free coupon to the Keweenaw Danderine Co., Chicago, with their name and address and 10c in silver or stamps to pay postage.

NEWPORT FIRM

Below are published the advertisements of the lending business, hotels, camp grounds, etc., at Newport. A glance through them will be a great help to one in planning their summer vacation.

J. T. PORTER C. B. PREWITT

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

The Palace Market and Grocery

Porter's Block
NEWPORT, OREGON

FREE DELIVERY AT ALL HOURS

Anything You Need to Eat at

Smith's Nyebeach

Deliatessen Home Baking

"Takitezy"

The most beautiful place at Nye Beach, Newport, Oregon. Private rooms and board.

Mrs. W. M. Berry

BAYVIEW Rooming House

One and one-half blocks south of boat landing on Main street

Royal Restaurant in connection

MRS. O. E. CARTER, Prop.
NEWPORT ORE.

The Grand FURNISHED ROOMS

One block north from boat landing. Large kitchen in connection for the use of the guests

TERMS REASONABLE.

Mrs. A. D. Shollenburg
Newport, Oregon

When In Newport, Oregon

go to the HOTEL BRADSHAW for furnished rooms, with or without housekeeping privleges. Large kitchen for use of guests.

Located on the main sidewalk half way between Newport and Nye Beach, look for the name HOTEL BRADSHAW on top of house. Finest view of the ocean of any house in town. Call and look at rooms before securing elsewhere. Guests cheerfully waited on by Mrs. Bradshaw, Prop.

NEWPORT SODA WORKS.

We manufacture and carry a complete line of soda water fountain syrups and other siphon liquids. Have the best and latest improved machinery and our goods are known and used for their purity, which makes them a prime favorite. We are in a position to supply these goods in any quantities to the trade and guarantee satisfaction.

HARDING & CRAMER, Props.

Buxton's Grocery

All lines the best. We handle Heinz's Goods. Next door to Post Office

Newport - Oregon

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With foundation and without, also furnished tents, good water and septic tanks. Rates furnished on application.

Nye Creek, Newport, Ore

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