

Editorial Page of The Daily Journal

By HOFER BROTHERS.



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THIS CITY WIDELY INJURED.

A Salem lady has a letter from a
relative in a neighboring state that
proves how widely this city received
a damaging typhoid fever advertise-
ment.

An adult who visited in Salem last
Summer was stricken with typhoid
fever upon returning to another state,
and the case was promptly ascribed to
Salem fever germs.

THIS WAS DONE BY A PHYSI-
CIAN WHO HAD READ THE IN-
DICTMENT OF SALEM SANITARY
CONDITIONS IN THE PORTLAND
PRESS.

Salem should profit by the lessons
of the past. The city should be thor-
oughly cleansed this spring. The city
council and street commissioner
should take up the task early, and
perform it thoroughly.

Of course, there is no way to pro-
tect the people of Salem against the
unsanitary and demoralizing influ-
ences of Portland newspapers. Their
columns of sewage, divorce scandals,
police court corruption and Portland
Mercury style of journalism, must be
emptied into the homes of our people
forever more.

WHY SHALL NOT THE BICYCLE
LAW BE ENFORCED?

Chief of Police Gibson has raised a
question as to what is his official duty
in relation to the new bicycle ordi-
nance.

That ordinance was passed as a
reasonable restriction upon the use of
wheels for locomotion on the city
sidewalks. The new law is enacted in
obedience to public sentiment.

Wheelriders and the rest of the
public are entitled to the protection of
the law, and to its reasonable en-
forcement.

The chief of police refuses to under-
take enforcement, unless the council
will guarantee him immunity from
loss in the event of resistance to en-
forcement in the courts.

Any officer is liable to become in-
volved in litigation in the discharge
of his duty, and the chief of police is
not an exception.

This matter of regulation of the use
of wheels on sidewalks was an issue
at the city election. An obnoxious re-
striction has been repealed, and a
reasonable law has been passed.

The public have a right to have the
bicycle ordinance enforced. The chief
of police is elected by the people, and
it would seem to have been the ver-
dict of the people at the last election
in this city that they demand a mod-
erate restriction of the use of wheels
and have a right to ask that the law
be enforced.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL
ALWAYS UPHOLD AN OFFICER IN
THE FEARLESS DISCHARGE OF
HIS OFFICIAL DUTY

Because some one might resist his
authority and take him into the courts
and involve him in expense is not suf-
ficient reason for his refusing to un-
dertake all enforcement.

DANGER TO MONARCHIES.

There is great danger—or hope—
that the Russo-Japanese war will in-
volve the monarchies of Europe.

The result may be the complete an-
nihilation of Russia, or the extinction
of Japan, and the possible overthrow
of other monarchies.

The time has come for better forms
of constitutional government, to take
the place of top-heavy, antiquated ab-
solutisms.

Their so-called royal houses are rot-
ten, teeming with scandals. Their ar-
istocracies are degenerate, their mil-
itarism oppressive, and their state
churches are animated by anti-Christ
materialism.

The Boer war aroused Great Britain
and only a strong constitutional gov-
ernment enabled that government to
withstand the shock.

But the European monarchs are up-

on no such foundation of stability and
security as King Edward, of England.
They are ready for harvests of revolu-
tion.

THE REGISTRATION FOLLY.

The present Oregon registration
law was a piece of ill-conceived, raw,
undigested immature, demagog legisla-
tion.

It was the result of one of those
precocious spasms of political virtue
that emanates from Portland and
curse and burden the taxpayers of the
entire state.

In spite of the county paying ten
cents per head to notaries and jus-
tices, not one-fourth of the voters are
yet registered. At the present rate not
one-half will be registered by May
1st. May 15th the books are closed.
In Portland voters are hired to regis-
ter, and in time this will become gen-
eral. All not registered will be sworn in.

The main claim of a wealthy Port-
land man to the United States sena-
torship was that he had advanced sev-
eral thousand dollars TO HIRE MEN
TO GO OUT AND REGISTER RE-
PUBLICAN VOTERS.

The more shameful fact is that this
law shuts out thousands of men who
are citizens, and are legal voters, be-
cause of some technicality set up in
this registration law.

If the politicians of Portland feel
the people of Portland really need
such a law, let that county have it.
BUT LET THE REST OF THE
STATE BE EXEMPT FROM ITS OP-
ERATION.

The law should be overthrown, re-
pealed, set aside, replaced. The num-
ber of illegal voters who can be voted
under this law is unlimited. The con-
scientious, law-abiding man is shut
out by such a law in many cases.

Registration is now conducted only
by persistent, ceaseless drumming up
of the voters through the newspapers.
Many counties spend money for adver-
tising for registration. If the law
stands, only those who are paid to
register, or whose votes are not worth
money to themselves on election day
will register. The law was never
adapted to the needs of Oregon. It is
a legislative folly.

A STONECUTTER ON UNIONISM.

(From Robert Bruce Grant's "The
Eye of Fear" in the March Cen-
tury.)

Once when a young man left the
farm and knew somewhat of a trade
he sought for work wherever he list-
ed, and was free to do so. Today if
he does the same thing he runs up
against the shop steward, who de-
mands his card. If he hasn't one, he
doesn't work until he gets one. The
deduction drawn from this is that the
American workman has lost one of
his most sacred rights, that of work-
ing where and how he pleases.

Ages ago a man left his fair to
hunt for meat, and sought it where
and in what way he pleased, even
if he had to chop another's head off
to get it, provided he did not get his
own head chopped off. Today a man
leaves his home to seek for food, and
runs athwart laws, national and oth-
erwise, which say he shall seek it
thus and so, and shall not kill an-
other and take it from him. We may
deduce from this that man has lost
his time-honored right to chop and
be chopped.

The parallel between these two
cases is not so far-fetched as some
who will indignantly reject it may
think. There is the likeness between
the two which covers up a multitude
of unlikenesses. In both cases man
is by system endeavoring to better
the condition of men. In systems of
government, especially when they be-
come complicated, as is always the
case in time, laws are enacted which
often seem hard to justify, yet which,
when traced out, will be seen to be
bearing in the same direction as all

other laws. And the demand for the
union card is that way. Men found
they could better conditions by unit-
ing, which is an old story. They
found that if others were not united
they were that much weaker. They
have two ways, two right ways, of
doing away with this obstacle. One
is to persuade the others to join
them; the other is to refuse to work
with them if they won't join them.
It is the placing of restraint upon the
refractory ones, and also the sincere-
ly unbelieving ones, to keep them
from hurting the cause by which
they themselves will benefit.

There is no punishment, much less
revenge, in the right application of
the principles of unionism; simply a
holding back, keeping those who will
not help out of the way, that they
do no harm. They are forced to
stop work if they will not join the
unionists, by the mutual consent of
the latter not to work with them, not
by any aggressive force; and if there
is any wrong here it is in the idea,
the plan of the unionists, not in their
methods (the proper methods, let it
be again understood), for that is
man's right the world over, to band
together for mutual aid, provided
there is no aim to harm anybody
else.

WAR AND PEACE.

Look on that picture and then on
this:

Over in the Orient Jap and Russ
are killing one another because of a
dispute between two governments
concerning territory.

At The Hague is a tribunal created
for the purpose of settling disputes
between governments.

Is that tribunal a mockery?

The man who was the first to sug-
gest the creation of this international
court of peace, and who has been its
chiefest advocate is the greatest land
robber in the world. He is in favor
of peace so long as he is permitted to
grab all the land adjoining his own.
In one breath he talks eloquently of
peace and in the next he is guilty of
aggressive action that calls for war.
The czar is doubtless sincere in de-
siring the advent of that peaceful era
in which the lion shall lie down with
the lamb—but the lamb must be in-
side the lion!

And there are others.
Selfishness is stronger than senti-
ment. The nations eulogize peace,
but at the first provocation the war
drum throbs and the battle flags are
unfurled. The appeal is to the arbi-
trament of force.

Individuals do not so. Individual
disarmament (except in parts of Ken-
tucky and other barbarian regions)
has taken place. Men do not carry
clubs to settle disputes. Nor guns.
They have agreed to arbitrate their
grievances through the courts. But,
somehow, the consensus of mankind,
which we call civilized, has not ad-
vanced along with the individual dis-
position toward peace and fairness.

There is a great deal of heathenism
in our civilization.

But—
There stands The Hague tribunal!

Therefore—
Let Andrew Carnegie build his
white and stately temple at The
Hague. Let it stand as a perpetual
reminder that here and not on the
battlefield is the place governments
should meet.

Let it stand in the imagination of
the world over and against the Roman
temple of Janus.

The temple of Janus was kept open
in time of war and closed in time of
peace. And so constant was war,
only once in the history of the Ro-
man republic was it closed.

Let the noble temple of Peace at
The Hague be closed in times of war
and open in times of peace. And
seldom may it be closed!

MEL HOSSLER'S FIGHT IS ENDED

Mel Hossler's fight is ended. He is
a saddened, discouraged and almost
deserted man. He feels like a slave,
and he has discovered that it is not
possible to do business in this great
liberty-loving land without the per-
mission of a mighty corporation.

If you should tell a people unac-
quainted with the methods of the
Standard Oil Company that a concern
that deals in millions about as you
handle pennies would persecute a
simple villager, mouth in and out;
pursue him, threaten him, and final-
ly deny him a chance to make an
honest living, they would scarcely
credit the information.

That is what John D. Rockefeller
did.

Chardon, Ohio, is little more than
four corners. Mel Hossler, who did
not believe in trusts, sold oil to the
villagers. He peddled from door to
door, and because of his belief in
freedom he did not sell the product of
the Standard Oil Company.

He could not escape harm even in
that little out-of-the-way country
town. The octopus would not be de-
fied, and for two years a steady and
relentless war was kept up on Mel
Hossler. He had the spirit of '76 in

his breast, and he kept up the war,
not only because he desired to live,
but for the great principle that was
at stake.

No matter how cheaply he offered
his wares the Standard was willing
to sell cheaper, or to supply custom-
ers free of charge. By the very force
of his character he kept the bulk of
his trade long after his little re-
sources were exhausted. He could
have sold out to the trust, but he
made up his mind to die fighting.
Some of the women of Chardon so
admired his stand that when the
Standard presented them with cans
of oil they overturned them into the
street and continued to buy of Mel
Hossler.

Why didn't he appeal to the
courts?

What chance would an oil peddler,
with a few coppers in his pockets,
have in a contest with a billionaire?

And inch by inch the free oil pro-
position gained headway. You cannot
blame the people. Few of them are
fighters. Most of them are poor. The
pennies saved by patronizing looked
bigger than a principle, and so Mel
Hossler was ruined, just as thousands
have been ruined.

"I'll get a pick and shovel and hunt
for work at \$1.50 per day, and try to
pay off the mortgage," he said.

And yet, thank God! there are mil-
lions of men who, today, would rather
stand in the shoes of the ruined oil
peddler than wear the crown of the
oil king.

X-RADIUMS

There may be a difference between
officers of the state prison and offi-
cers of the asylum having their sup-
port provided for by the state—but
to the average fair-minded person
they are on par.

How much did the departments at
Washington expend for carriage hire?

The Japs are advancing on Ping
Tang, after which look out for ping-
pong.

The grinding of the rocks in the
streets show the wonderful plant-
producing capacity of Oregon's soil.

A new bank at Stayton speaks well
for the prosperity of that community
and will prove a great benefit to the
business men and property owners
there.

It is getting to be fashionable for
banks to advertise, and it is to be
hoped that after a while even law-
yers and doctors will see their way
clear to take into their business a
little of this vitalizing stuff that en-
ables a man to make his fortune in
half a lifetime instead of a century.

A few blocks of crushed rock street
in Salem would be a fine object les-
son, and would convince every East-
ern man who visits Oregon that good
roads are not an impossibility.

An Ohio paper gives its subscribers
safety razors as a premium. That's
too sharp for The Journal. Diamonds
is the best it can afford.

The giving away of a Dutch clock
by an enterprising Salem druggist
seems to be a "timely" move to say
the least.

Whenever the rotten conditions of
that ditch belonging to the brick
mills is referred to the public gets a
gust of hot air from Portland about
perspective manufacturing enterpris-
es, or a new electric light plant, but
the old ditch remains as rotten as
ever.

That old ditch, like the parson's
one-horse hay, shows indications of
simultaneous and spontaneous decay
—(no rhyme intended, as there is no
poetry or rhythm in the flow of the
peaceful old sewer.)

The tremendous interest in export-
ing flour at Portland has no interest
in making a market for the Oregon
farmer's wheat. The only solution is
co-operative milling by the farmers,
and exporting their own flour.

Is it wise? Is it right? Is it neces-
sary? What? To carry the Multa-
mah county factional fight into Ma-

For womanly
it is impos-
sible to find a
better medicine
than the Bit-
ters. By resto-
ring functional
regularity it
cures

Sick Headache
Bloating,
Backache, Cras
and Vomiting.
It also posi-
tively cures all stomach complaints.
We urge a fair trial.



tion county? What has the party to
gain by injecting factionalism into
the interior counties?

When the Lewis and Clark bill
gets safely through the house, the
Oregonian will probably turn its bat-
teries loose on Binger again. That
would insure his return to congress.

The senators at Washington were
so afraid of roasts in the Oregonian
awhile.

that only one had the grit to vote
against the Lewis and Clark fair bill.
But then, Senator Hoar, of Massachu-
setts, was excusable.

With so many "hot times" among
the nations, it will still be Uncle
Sam's duty to keep out of oil misad-
ventures. A stiff backbone of neutrality, if
please, Mr. Roosevelt. This country
has had enough of wars to do for
awhile.

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