

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROS.

OFFICIAL CENSUS SALEM,
MAY, 1904, 13,287.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

So far to the readers of newspapers in Oregon, there is nothing new in the timber land fraud cases now on trial at Portland.

Congressman Hermann has been accused of almost all that could possibly be charged against a man, and it has never seemed to find much acceptance in the mind of the people generally.

Senator Mitchell has never been accused seriously of any complicity with timber land frauds. As for Senator Fulton and Congressman Williamson, they have never been so accused even by political enemies.

If they shall be indicted, or any of the Oregon delegation, and found guilty of practicing any fraud, or violating any law whatever, then the Journal will say they should suffer the severest penalty. But they should be convicted beyond a reasonable doubt and without the shadow of unfairness or technicality. Newspaper convictions will not be sufficient. Spite work, or hired, perjured or intimidated testimony will fall short. But if convicted of violating their sacred trust, honestly and fairly convicted, they should be let off with no nominal fine or punishment. Public officials who violate laws they have sworn to uphold deserve to know that the law was made for them also.

No one knows what course the government will pursue. The mere indictment of a high public official will cripple his usefulness and may drive him out of public life. As the press treats public men, indictment is a stigma if not a brand of guilt. Though a citizen may be indicted, he is under the law entitled to be considered innocent until proven guilty. The government must obviate the presumption of innocence with a preponderance of evidence sufficient to remove all reasonable doubt of guilt.

Political malignity may seek to drive certain men out of public careers. This has happened. It may happen again. It is almost certain that there have been state land rings, timber land rings, rings within rings, and doubtless extensive fraudulent land operations.

But leaden-footed justice will never overtake or uncover all the sharp practices, shady transactions and crooked operations in public lands in Oregon. It is the high prerogative of the sovereign citizen to get the best of the government whenever he can—at least so holds the citizen.

In spite of widespread transactions of dubious character, there have been and will be few convictions. But even those few who are found guilty should not be spared—if they are public officials. If any are let off easy it should be private offenders.

As a matter of common justice, the man holding an office at the hands of the people, the public official, should be held to the strictest accountability, or else all laws and enforcement of laws become a hollow mockery.

If a public official, who is entrusted with a public office and the care and protection of the public revenues, can be let off on technical grounds when he has plainly violated the laws, then the people would be justified in declaring our government a failure.

The Journal does not believe that the gentlemen of the Oregon delegation have been guilty of any intentional or unintentional wrong-doing. They are an accommodating set of men, unwilling to refuse any favor in their power to grant.

But we believe they have in all their relations to the public and to the government been actuated by a high standard of honesty and scrupulous regard for the law.

Political factions have struggled fiercely, competition for places has been strong, the press of the state has been as independent and vigilant as in any state in the Union. The margin for official misconduct has not been large.

A MODERN RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

David B. Ogden, of Portland, replies in this paper to the sermon of Rev. Davis Errett, of the First Christian church, in exposition of Christian Science.

The public are interested in knowing the truth about any matter, and it was in a spirit of fairness that this paper

gave space to Rev. Errett's sermon. The calm and uncontroverted tone of Mr. Ogden's reply is to be commended. If he strikes any blows at all, they are blows of kindness that kill the spirit of contention for contention's sake.

In a country of free press and free pulpit, both sometimes too free, there is no danger of anyone's freedom of conscience or liberty of religious thought or expression being interfered with. It can be said for the Christian Scientists that they do not seek controversy, as their lecturers in this city have uniformly spoken with reverent kindness of the other churches and medical profession.

That they seek a better way, believe in healing without drugs, pay their bills and mind their own business, surely will not be laid up against them as encroaching on any other denomination or profession.

The layman and business man, like Mr. Ogden, who holds a responsible position in the government engineering department, surely has scored a triumph in conducting a religious discussion, without acrimony and in a sweet spirit of moderation.

X-RAYS

At the poultry show is the only place where the chicken is given any show whatever.

It would seem that the state school board have established a precedent for dismissing school teachers without giving them a hearing.—Eugene Register.

The Register is lawyer enough to know that persons in this world acquire their rights under a contract. Miss Shively had no contract, and hence no more rights than any unmarried lady, or married lady without a marriage contract.

The evening paper contains a double column scare head dispatch announcing in headlines "a wreck on the Southern Pacific and the express train got in the ditch." Then proceeds with the contradictory statement that "no cars were derailed."—Eugene Register.

The above is easily explained. The evening paper as a rule is required to be more enterprising than its morning contemporary. It takes an evening paper to get a train into the ditch without every getting a car off the track.

Ode to Polk County Court.

Marion and Salem are a fine working team,
And that we all know well,
But when they put those electric lights
On the big steel bridge

It made the Polk County end dark
As Hall-eliah.

Now Polk County wants to be in the swim,
And that we do know well,
But if she don't get a light on her end
Of the bridge

The farmers will give her Hall-eliah
Halleluiah, Polk County, we'll meet
You by and by,
Halleluiah, Halleluiah, we'll annex
You on the sly,

Us farmers will take the east end
From you
And put you on the bumsky.

If you don't get that light up bye and bye.

Centennial Notes.

"Hit the Trail" is to be the slogan of the Pacific northwest in connection with the Lewis and Clark centennial. Douglas county, Oregon, has applied for exhibit space at the Lewis and Clark centennial.

It is estimated that the attendance at the Lewis and Clark centennial will be between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000. The American inn at the Lewis and Clark centennial, which will be located on the exposition grounds, will contain over 600 guest rooms.

The new building for the Lewis and Clark centennial, made necessary by the demands for exhibit space, will contain 90,000 feet of floor space.

A Cuban exhibit from St. Louis is on its way to Portland, where the contents will be exhibited at the Lewis and Clark centennial. The car is called Cuba on Wheels.

It is probable that the Riverside (Cal.) county irrigation display at St. Louis will be transferred and supplemented for the Lewis and Clark exposition.

A commercial club has been organized at Albany, Ore., to exploit Albany and Linn county. The club will have charge of Linn county's exhibit at the Lewis and Clark centennial.

The Topeka Commercial club of Dighton, Kas., recently adopted reso-

lutions congratulating the people of Portland on the Lewis and Clark centennial and favoring participation on a large scale by the people of Kansas.

The Great Falls, Mont., Commercial club is planning a fete to last several days, including the Fourth of July next, to celebrate the centennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The Lewis and Clark party spent the Fourth in 1805 near Great Falls.

The project of a camping ground to be located on the hills behind the Lewis and Clark exposition is being agitated. Those favoring the project argue that farmers and ranchers will want to drive to Portland during the fair and camp out, and that Eastern people will enjoy the novelty of a few days of tent life.

Sheriff in Quandary.

New York, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Charlotte P. Wood, of Hudson county, New Jersey, has been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of being a "common scold," and as an old law, the penalty of which was treating any one guilty of this offense to a ducking, has never been repealed, the sheriff is in a quandary to ascertain the means by which he will carry out the sentence. The county jail is not provided with a ducking stool, and it seems to be "up to" the sheriff to read up the old records, and learn how they are built, and have one constructed for the performance.

Multnomah Won.

Multnomah and the O. A. C. football teams played each other to a standstill at Portland Monday afternoon, in what is said to have been the greatest football game ever witnessed in Portland. Corvallis scored twice as the result of lightning plays in the first half, but failed to kick goal either time.

Multnomah braced up in the second half, and, after a series of straight line bucks, forced the collegians back over their goal for two touchdowns in the second half, and Chester Murphy kicked one goal. The final score being 11 to 10 in favor of the clubmen.

Brady's Cigar Store.

Robert Brady has leased the rooms adjoining and to the rear of Jack Ryan's barber shop, and will open a first-class cigar store, billiard and pool room. He expects to be ready for business about Thursday, and will carry a full line of the finest imported and domestic cigars, tobaccos and smokers' supplies. He has purchased new billiard and pool tables, and it will be his endeavor to run a first-class resort.

Masonic.

There will be a joint installation of the new officers for Salem Lodge No. 4 and Pacific Lodge No. 50 this evening. Masons their families and friends are cordially invited.

STATE
SOCIAL
NEWS

Woodburn.

Miss Mabel Jones, of "Lash Meadow," visited with Mrs. C. W. Grover for one day last week.

Mrs. W. A. Leonard and daughter, Willard, has gone to Eugene to spend the holidays with her mother in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Settlementier went to Salem to visit for a few days.

Mrs. L. Pettys, of Salem, stopped off in this city on her way to Shaw, where she will visit.

Among those spending their holidays at their homes in this city are Mr. Jessie Settlementier, Jr., Mr. W. L. Toose, Jr., Miss Ethel Toose, Harold Austin, Miss Ada Kelsey, from Portland; Grover Hershberger, from Salem, and Miss Belle Bonney, from O. A. C.

Marvin Kenady, of Portland, spent Christmas day at his home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nebergall, of Portland, spent Christmas day with the latter's mother in this city.

The W. H. M. S. Will give a reception to the young people of the town in the M. E. church Wednesday evening, December 28th.

J. M. Poorman and son, Tracy, ate Christmas dinner at their home in Portland.

Miss Minnie McKu went to Portland Saturday evening to spend vacation.

Mrs. A. G. Bradley is spending the holidays with her daughter, Mrs. Dunn, at Dallas.

Vernon Tomlinson, of U. of O., is spending vacation with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Cornutt, of Portland, spent Christmas visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Morrison, of Salem, spent Christmas day with Mrs. S. A. Livesley.

Miss Nettie Hogeit, of Portland, is visiting friends in the city.

S. G. Morrison made a business trip to Portland Tuesday.

MONEY
WITHOUT
INTERESTNational Banks Are Said to
Hold Many Many
Millions

Congressman Williams of Mississippi in Congressional Record of Dec. 12, 1904.

Gentlemen, I want to call your attention to this state of affairs which now exists. I have called the attention of the House to it once before. Here a few years ago when agrarianism swept all over this country a great many people adopted what they call the "subtreasury scheme." The state of the gentleman from Kansas was swept into the scheme. Oregon and Washington went into it, and a great part of the country went with them. Why? Because we had set precedents that came back like poisoned chalice to our lips. These people had heard of some money in the Treasury and they wanted to borrow it at reasonable rates. "Let the government lend it to us," said they. "Let them lend it to us on cotton and on corn and on iron ore, which we will put in the Government warehouse, and let us have it at two per cent." You refused, saying it was not a part of the function of the Government to lend money. You responded properly and rightly but the other fellow said: "Yes, but you are lending it." You do not lend it to the miner or the farmer, but you are lending it to the banks without interest. You call it a deposit but you are lending it without interest, and here today there are lying in the national banks somewhere near \$140,000,000 loaned to these banks without interest.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. One hundred and four millions, if the gentleman please.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I do not care about the amount. If it was only ten thousand it would be the same thing.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. It is quite a serious question whether it is \$1,000 or \$200,000,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It does not make a particle of difference about the principle and that is what I am arguing for. If you have a right to lend a bank \$10 without interest as a favor, you have a right to lend it \$10,000,000,000, but whatever the amount, over \$100,000,000 are loaned to the banks today by the Government of the United States without charging a dollar of interest. The State of Minnesota today is depositing its money in banks and gets 2½ per cent. Here not long ago the Government of the United States loaned the Philippines, or gave them, coined for them, \$5,000,000. I am reliably informed that a trust company still have a part of that deposit. They offered the government of the United States 3 per cent to deposit that money there and it was deposited, and a part of it is lying there now.

Now, you take this money out of the Treasury and deposit in the banks for long periods without charging that bank interest that the banks would be willing to pay. Whether the amount is one hundred millions or one hundred and fifty millions makes no difference. I will accept the gentleman's figures of one hundred and four millions as the amount today. It may be larger tomorrow or smaller, but it is lent without interest, on the subterfuge and the circumlocution of a "deposit," thereby justifying the Federal Government in interfering in all sorts of private schemes, making itself a participant in them by lending them money without interest.

That is not all, but it lends it without any fixed prescription of law by which it shall be done. It leaves it absolutely within the discretion of an officer of the Treasury Department—makes it a mere matter of favoritism on his part, if he chooses to use it as a matter of favoritism. I do not charge that he does it. I only charge that he could do so if he wanted to. No law prevents him. No cause is prescribed by law or fixed regulation for preferring one bank to another as a "depository."

If the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. McMorran) were an enemy of the Treasury official, personally or politically, and were running a national bank, and if I were a friend, personally and politically, and we were running a national bank, and we were rivals in business in the same town, he could refuse to give it to the gentleman from Michigan without one word of explanation to anybody, and could give it to me without one word of explanation from anybody. Ah, it is no wonder that nine-tenths of the national bankers are Republicans! Some of them are already depositories and the others are hoping to be.

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No trouble to fill, no filler to lose, no soiled fingers, no soiled paper, from dripping ink, no leaking in the pocket. Always ready as soon as the point touches the paper.

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Medicos Leave for Panama.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27.—Some 60 or 75 delegates to the fourth Pan-American Medical congress, which is to meet in Panama next week, sailed from Baltimore today on the steamer Athos.

A Costly Mistake.

Blunders are sometimes very expensive. Occasionally life itself is the price of a mistake, but you'll never be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Headache, Liver or Bowel troubles. They are gentle yet thorough. 25c at J. C. Perry's Drug Store.

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E. Eckerlen

258 Commercial Street

Have you a friend who has a hard cold?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors have known the formula for over sixty years.