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THE NEW OREGON LEADERSHIP.

It must be apparent to the people generally that there is a new political leadership in Oregon.

The faction that tried to organize both houses failed, and the new and more clever leadership swung into the saddle in both houses.

Now the cry is raised that the liquor interests dominate both houses. The faction that fails is always the more moral and virtuous in its own estimation.

The old political managers have not only failed to land in either house of the legislature, but they are discredited by being placed on the defensive.

Before the session is over it will be seen that the old state school land ring has lost its grip to organize and promote legislation. Its tortuous and sinuous measures will all be killed.

It will be shown that all of the lion land frauds and school land scandals of the past, that have disgraced Oregon state government under several administrations in the past, will not be screened or protected by the present organization of the legislature.

Have not the people grown tired of leadership that cannot accomplish results, and has nothing but an unsavory reputation? Will the people follow alleged Republican bosses who only fall down?

The new leadership of the party, that has passed into younger and better hands, will not only enact honest land laws, but will enact the flat salary law.

The new leadership stands for the progress of the state along better lines than merely the old-fashioned graft and steals. It stands for a better business administration of public affairs.

All the old abuses will not be abolished at once, but the biggest steals and the wholesale grabbing will be stopped by the hands of men who can conceive of making a living without robbing their fellowmen.

The younger class of business men from the city of Portland who organized the house, the senators from Multnomah, who stand for the regular Republican organization in the senate are men above reproach.

All efforts to belittle them or bestride them by the insinuations and slings of the organs of the decadent bosses and ringsters will fail.

It should be remembered that the old leadership that has been displaced has nothing to its credit, but the fact that the senate is out of debt. But on the other hand it has very little to show for its wasted public lands and its princely revenues and annual state taxes higher than any Western state.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The second annual biennial message of Governor Chamberlain is an able state document, in which the chief executive has fully done his duty.

It is presented fully in this paper, and is well worthy of reading and hearing by legislators and people.

The governor places taxation first, and the interests of education next. Employment of convict labor he deals with without demagoguery.

The message is a good roads message. He has shown himself to be a man of action. He has built five miles of road with convict labor.

The land question is dealt with fully. The governor's hands are clean on this matter. He has allowed no lands to be stolen or grabbed.

The message is a labor message. The governor flatly advocates further protection for those who labor in mills and factories.

He renews his fight for flat salaries for state officers. This fight was begun

by The Journal three years ago, and has gained in strength with the people ever since.

Beating for the wife-beater, punishment for the man who desecrates his family, and a short session of the legislature are advocated.

The governor advocates changing the jury system so that a majority may bring in a verdict of guilty or acquittal.

The Democratic governor of Oregon is to be congratulated on having written a message singularly free from demagoguery and political cant.

THE FLAT SALARY LAW.

The sentiment of this session is in favor of passing the flat salary law. Several bills have been introduced.

These bills should be closely scrutinized, and made effective and just to the people and the officials.

The salaries of the state officials should not be made too high, and the idea should be kept in mind that merely paying big salaries does not produce a reform in state government.

The governor should have a salary of not less than five thousand dollars a year, and he should be furnished a home to live in.

No man of ordinary income can afford to leave his business, get a new home for his family at Salem for a few years, and live as the governor of a state should live for \$5000 a year. If the state furnishes him a home, he can do it, but not otherwise.

X-RAYS

Brite and fare Everywhere.

He leads best who has himself been lead.

The governor made a good reading clerk.

Wrath weakens the muscles of the strong.

Fate blows hot and cold through the same horn.

In politics joy claims kin with its poor relations.

The governor has a good voice. It improved the longer he read.

Now Tom Kay claims he pulled the string that organized the senate. Tom always modest. It is his shining quality.

Squire Farrar ought to have almost anything in the senate worth having. He cut the Gordian knot that let Kuykendall in. But Hobson was also in the organization and deserves credit.

About the only permanent policy in dealing with public lands is that shadowed forth by occasional references to large bodies of swamp land, school land or timber land, "lost to the state."

John D. Shaw, manager of the Curtis Bros.' lumber business at Mill City, is in the city. He says the company is building eight miles of railroad into two sections of burnt timber owned by them.

Os West, of the state land office, is said to be the Sherlock Holmes of the state house. Well, his record is the one racy readable human document of the year. He actually tries to give out information.

LITERARY NOTES

"Conway's Autobiography" has been most favorably received upon publication in England. The London Athenaeum speaks of it as a "model of autobiography for which we have nothing but praise," and the London Daily Chronicle says: "These two volumes stand out like twin gems from the rubbish heap of autobiographical works with which this generation is confronted."

The Centenary Edition of Emerson's Works, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. now have ready, complete in 12 volumes contains a large amount of hitherto unpublished material. Among this new matter are seven addresses by Emerson, five essays and 17 poems. The edition, moreover, contains the only complete commentary on Emerson's writings ever published. This is in the form of notes furnished by Edward W. Emerson, the son of the author. There are over 1900 pages of notes, making an average of nearly 90 pages per volume. The general index contains 128 pages, by means of which the reader may quickly refer to any passage on any subject about which Emerson wrote. The volumes are fully illustrated, especially in the case of the Concord Subscription

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE

Makes Some Practical Suggestions of Reform to the Republican General Assembly

The senate and house met in joint convention at 11 o'clock, and Governor Chamberlain read his message, which is published below.

Senators Miller and Siegel, Representatives Linticum, Kay and Smith were appointed to notify the governor, and they conducted him to the rostrum amid applause.

President Kuykendall, as speaker of the joint convention, introduced the governor to the general assembly. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with section 2 of article 5 of the constitution of Oregon, which provides that the governor "shall, from time to time, give to the legislative assembly information touching the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient," it becomes my duty to address you in relation to the several institutions of the state, and to suggest such legislation for your consideration as my experience as executive leads me to believe will be conducive to the best interests of the state.

The report of the treasurer shows an excellent condition of the public funds. It should be particularly gratifying to you to note that while on October 1, 1902, there was in the hands of the treasurer of the irremediable school fund unloaned \$729,435.42, there was only \$200,361.24 at the close of the last fiscal year. This has been reduced materially since that time. The amount of interest distributed to the several counties at the last apportionment was \$339,439.20, the largest of any in the history of the state. The principal of the fund is \$4,604,262.27, and its proper investment in interest-bearing securities requires and receives the earnest attention of the state land board.

The principal of the Agricultural college fund amounts to \$193,778.51, and that of the university to \$103,415.36. Only \$15,382.45 of the former and \$15,976.28 of the latter is on hand and unloaned. On the 3d day of May, 1904, Mrs. A. R. Burbank, executrix of the last will and testament of her husband, Hon. A. R. Burbank, forwarded to the governor, secretary of state and state treasury the sum of \$2,190.37 and a deed to certain lands in Yamhill, Lincoln and Multnomah counties, estimated to be worth about \$10,030. This generous legacy was directed to be invested in interest-bearing securities, the revenue derived therefrom to be used for the Orphans' Home at Salem and Portland. It would be a gracious act upon the part of your body to recognize by concurrent resolution your appreciation, as representatives of the people, of this splendid legacy to the unfortunate orphans of the state, thanking Mrs. Burbank for the fidelity shown by her in carrying out the wishes of her late husband.

The treasurer's report is complete in all its details, and shows with great particularity the financial condition and standing of the state.

The experience of the last legislature should be a warning to this not to attempt too much in the way of amending statutes on the subject of taxation. A general amendatory statute hastily passed then necessitated the convening of the legislature in special session to cure defects that invalidated the same.

That the laws of the state bearing upon this subject are badly out of joint and sadly in need of revision goes without saying. There is a gen-

eral lack of system in them taken as a whole, but it is questionable if harmony could be restored if the whole time of this session were devoted to an attempt to bring order out of chaos.

It is possible that if a tax commission were appointed to gather data and frame a law to be reported two years hence, beneficial results might be attained. This course has been pursued in other states with partial success, and it might be well to give it a trial here. Much property escapes its just proportion of taxation, and this is particularly true in the case of personal property and money and improvements on real property. This is susceptible of demonstration beyond any doubt. The summaries of the assessment rolls of the various counties for 1903 as filed in the office of the secretary of state, show that the value of improvements on deeded and undeeded lands was \$9,405,462, and on town and city lots was \$31,192,221, or a total assessed valuation of all improvements, \$40,597,683. The risks written by fire insurance companies on property situated within the state for the year ending December, 1903, amounted to \$95,531,484.84. It is safe to say that more than 80 per cent of this insurance is upon improvements upon real property. When it is remembered that a very large part of these improvements carry no insurance, and that property is usually insured for only about half its value, it will be seen at a glance what an enormous valuation on this class of property alone escapes taxation. The assessed value of money for the same year was \$1,375,970. If any one is interested enough in the subject to give it passing consideration, he will ascertain from an examination of the last reports to the comptroller of the currency made by the national banks of the state, that there are many single banking institutions that have on deposit amounts largely in excess of the total assessment on money. Again, a reference to the abstract of the assessment rolls from 1893 to 1903 discloses that money was assessed in 1893 at \$3,136,987, and in 1903 at \$1,375,970, a decrease of \$1,761,017, while the total assessed valuation of all property for 1893 was \$168,088,905, and in 1903 only \$173,559,888, an increase in 10 years of only \$5,470,983. Every one knows that this is not a faithful index of the growth in wealth in our state in 10 years. What is the result of this failure upon the part of county officials to assess the property of the state and to properly equalize the assessments when made? The state has rapidly grown in wealth and population since 1893, and in the next few years will grow with greater rapidity. With an increase of population the number of inmates in the eleemosynary and penal institutions of the state increases in the same or a greater proportion, while the expense of maintaining them constantly increases in volume. The assessment of the state remaining substantially the same, as has been the case during the last 10 years, the rate to be levied for state purposes continues to increase, and the burden on those classes of property which are visible and continue to be assessed from year to year becomes heavier and harder to bear.

It is the condition here outlined which makes the levy for state purposes appear larger than it ought to be, and the attention of the legislature is respectfully called to it in the hope that some plan may be devised now that in the next two years may result in a measure of general relief.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have given the editorial supervision of their series of limited Riverside Press Edition to Mr. Ferris Greenleaf, associated editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and author of the various works of belles-lettres and scholarship. Mr. Greenleaf will give his special attention to extending the series along harmonious lines, establishing an authoritative text for printing, and furnishing such sparing editorial apparatus as may be necessary. The typographical and artistic features of this series will continue in the case of Mr. Bruce Rogers.

More people are going to California every year and finding it a very pleasant way of spending the winter months. The five or six days on the train offer a good opportunity for reading, and travelers entering Southern California will find themselves in the midst of "The Land of Little Bain," so delightfully described by Mary Austin. Her latest book, "The Basket Woman," gives the Indian legends of this locality. John Muir's "Our National Parks," is as necessary as it is entertaining. For those who journey farther south, no better book can be recommended than F.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL PROVIDES BIG INCREASE

Washington, Jan. 12.—The ship subsidy bill proposed by the merchant marine commission was today reported favorably from the senate committee on commerce. An amendment was adopted providing for an increase of the mail subsidy to ships from the Pacific coast to Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippines from \$300,000 to \$400,000, if a way service is established, and from \$600,000 to \$800,000 for a fortnightly service.

FASTING SIXTY-SIX DAYS

James Williams of Newcastle Has Not Eaten for Two Months

Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 12.—After abstaining absolutely from food for 66 days, since October 28th, James Williams, of East Long Avenue and Grimes streets, bids fair to recover from his protracted and self-imposed fast, says the New Castle News. He was taken to the hospital New Year's day, and is now under treatment there.

He began the fast in accordance with what he believed to be a call from God to him to deny himself food. Nothing friends could say induced him to eat, and the attending physicians says that he has been without any solid nourishment for almost eight weeks.

This has been a terrible strain upon his physical system, and his condition is now very serious. Wednesday he was able to partake of a very small quantity of milk, and the quantity will be increased as rapidly as possible, without injuring the stomach, so long without nourishment.

Mr. Williams is a carpenter, and was not in ill health before he entered upon his protracted fast, which exceeds in length many of those undertaken with far more publicity. His case is remarkable, in that he lives and has a good chance for recovery.

He Saved the Shark.

A story that has been attributed to Admiral Schley, whose book, "Forty Five Years Under the Flag," recently published by the Appletons, caused a stir in naval circles, tells of a young Irishman who fell from the mast of the Essex during one of Admiral Schley's long southern cruises. The ship was anchored in the harbor of Vera Cruz, but there was a high wind and the boat was rocking badly. When she was heeling far over to port the wind loosened the young sailor's grip and he went whirling through the air 20 feet clear of the boat. At one moment his heels were in the air, and the next he was face downward. To the huge surprise of the whole crew he found time to give a wild yell while in transit. "O! av me way!"

Ten minutes later when he was lying in his bunk and the ache from his tremendous thwack against the water was passing away, he was asked by the ship's surgeon what he had meant by his wild yell just before he had disappeared beneath the water.

"Faith, docter dear," groaned the Irishman, " 'tis band enough to have the whole ocean comin' up at a rapid rate to hit ye in the oi', but whin there muck for anny man. I protest, because if I hit him, he'd have been kilt entirely."

The doctor was edified at the sailor's solicitude for the shark.

A Pleasant Moment.

The following story would seem to refute the theory that successful writers have not, after all, their good moments.

Mrs. Elmer Maratney Lane, the author of "Nancy Stair," was recently sitting in the office of D. Appleton & Co., her publishers, discussing the success of her book when the telephone she was talking rang.

"Pardon me," said the man. "Hello! Yes—all right!" "I am very much pleased over the way my book has been selling," said Mrs. Lane, "and the Christmas season. What is the latest news from the sales?" "Madam," said her interlocutor, smiling, "the latest news reached me just 15 seconds ago. We have just sold another thousand."

ANTHRACITE COAL SUPPLY

Reading Coal & Iron Company Say Supply Is Not Failing

The prediction of Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological survey, of a coal famine in fifty years, is disputed by the officers of the Reading Coal and Iron Company who say that their company alone can supply the world with anthracite for the next fifty years. They estimate that in the virgin basin of hard coal extending from Pottsville up the Schuylkill valley toward Tamaqua there are 5,000,000,000 tons of anthracite. "It is true that the coal supply in the upper part of the region has reached its limit," they say, "and more and more the great southern basin, owned exclusively by the Reading company, must be drawn upon to a greater extent, but it is also strictly true to say that within ten miles of the Reading Coal & Iron Company's headquarters in Pottsville, there is as much hard coal as has ever been mined." It was in this unmined region that hard coal was discovered and it was also in this region that the utility of hard coal for blast furnaces was first established. The shallow veins north of this region proved cheaper to operate, and as a consequence the big basin of the Reading company has remained almost untouched. The coal in this basin lies much deeper than the veins operated at present by the company, and the expense of mining will be correspondingly greater. This will not be superlatively cheerful news to the consumer. He may console himself of course that he will be able to keep himself reasonably warm for the next fifty years, but the realization that he will have to pay more each year for the pleasure of keeping warm will more than offset the consolation.

POSTAL INSPECTORS TRANSFERRED

Washington, Jan. 12.—Despite the energetic protests by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, Postmaster General Wynne, today issued an order transferring the entire corps of 200 post office inspectors from Bristow's supervision to his own. The order was effective Monday.

Injunction Asked For.

Eugene, Or., Jan. 12.—The new Shively case from Cottage Grove, has now been brought before the county court in the shape of an application of Attorneys Medley and Johnson for an injunction restraining the school board of Cottage Grove district from paying out moneys belonging to the district for salaries of the three teachers in the Cottage Grove high school. The restraining order is asked on the ground that said high school has not been legally organized.

The defense appeared and argued that the law in regard to voting on the organization of a high school by the voters of the district, which law was passed in 1901, cannot apply in this case, as the Cottage Grove district has in reality been maintaining a high school for 10 years, and the voters have annually been voting a tax to sustain the same.

If the law applies to Cottage Grove it must necessarily apply to Eugene and nearly every other district in Oregon where a high school exists, as very few, if any of them have ever submitted the question of organizing a high school to a vote of the people. The hearing of the case is set for Saturday.

Sure Cure for Piles.

Riching piles produce moisture and cause itching, this form, as well as Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bo-san-ko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a jar at druggist, or sent by mail. Treaties free. Write me about your case. Dr. Bo-san-ko, Philadelphia, Pa. Pure sets by Dr. S. C. Stone, druggist.

"A multitude of small expenditures makes you poor. Just so, a multitude of small savings makes you rich."

The habit of saving is the direct road to prosperity. We solicit the accounts of those who wish to save a part of their income and place it where it will be earning something. Interest paid on deposits of one dollar or more, which can be made at any time.

Savings Department Capital National Bank