

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROS.



OFFICIAL CENSUS SALEM, MAY, 1904, 13,297.

A LIVE ISSUE IN OREGON.

A real live political issue has sprung up in Oregon—the innovation of the senate judiciary committee to have THIRTY MEMBERS of the constitutional convention APPOINTED AND SIXTY ELECTED.

Two days spent by the editor of this paper hunting for a precedent for such a procedure has not yielded one. NOT IN MODERN TIMES HAVE CONSTITUTION MAKERS EVER BEEN APPOINTED. ALL HAVE BEEN ELECTED.

The objection is not to the supreme court having the power of appointment. If any one had to be appointed that court might do it. That court has to pass on the constitution when it is under consideration before them, and manifestly should have no hand in framing, directly or indirectly, an instrument that so largely would come before it for interpretation.

The argument is made that by such selection of thirty members the convention will become more nearly a non-partisan body. But the provision itself involves partisanship—as it requires that not over two-thirds shall be of one political party.

It is not presumed that the supreme court has asked to have this power of appointment. It is not a matter that could properly be considered by the justices of the supreme court.

It is not a reflection upon that body to deny them, in common with any other co-ordinate or constituted functionary of the body politics, this appointive power.

THE TREND OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT IS IN THE DIRECTION OF ENTRUSTING MORE POWER IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE INSTEAD OF LESS.

A bill for a constitutional convention with such a provision would probably be and should be, without doubt, vetoed by the governor. It is assumed in this bill that the people are incapable of selecting men of the highest order of ability to draft a new constitution.

Where is the evidence of it? Where are the precedents? What are the arguments?

The joint convention of the general assembly at the state house Wednesday at 2 p. m. this week SHOULD BE ATTENDED BY AS MANY INDEPENDENT CITIZENS AS POSSIBLE TO HEAR THE DEBATE.

The advocates of appointing 30 members of a constitutional convention will make their arguments, and the people will be glad to hear them. Let us not be hasty in condemning this proposal, because it is new. But let the people and their representatives be slow to accept a proposition that is CONTRARY TO ALL PAST POLITICAL CUSTOM, AND OF DOUBTFUL POLITICAL WISDOM.

The making of a new constitution for Oregon SHOULD BE AS ABSOLUTELY A NON-PARTISAN AFFAIR AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO CONTRIVE. The word party should never be used in any step of its formation.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION SHOULD CUT OFF THE GRAFTS OF THE PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT. None of the abuses that have grown up in the past should be continued or sanctioned in the future.

Every good feature of the old constitution should be preserved. Every bad one should be cut out. The people have learned in the dear school of experience the defects of the old organic law.

EVERY VESTIGE OF POWER NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE SHOULD REMAIN IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION. None should be taken away. What is the real meaning of having any officials appoint constitution makers?

The cohesive power of officialism was illustrated in the formation of the present constitution. The then territorial printer secured concessions to the state printing office in that instrument that cost the taxpayers dearly.

At a low estimate it has cost the people \$10,000 a year extra because the state printer was bolwarcked in the constitution where his fees and profits were put out of reach of the people.

If one official could build up such a monopolistic and lucrative defense for himself, and his successors, what would the people get in a constitution with thirty members officially appointed, instead of elected?

ONLY BY RETAINING THE COMPLETE POWER OF ELECTING EVERY MEMBER of the proposed constitutional convention can the people get rid of the grafting pressure of the past and protect themselves against them in the future.

A SOUND PROPOSITION.

The proposition of having a home for

the governor of the state to live in at the state capital is a sound proposition from any standpoint.

No fair and honest man can look over the property offered the state at the price—\$14,500—and not admit that it is cheap.

If it is not purchased this year two years hence there will be a movement to buy the block east of the state house, at about \$50,000.

If the state ever erects a building suitable for the governor and his family to live in it will cost the state \$50,000.

The Patton residence is the best in the city, and will last for at least 50 years, and would make an ideal home for the governor.

If there is a state home for the governor, then the next governor elected by the people will come to the capital, expecting to occupy it.

If the state has no home for its governor few men elected are able to buy or even rent a suitable home at the capital for one term.

If the state has a home, then the governor and his wife and children become a part of the administration, and the influence will be good.

Only a narrow and mean-spirited person can take the position that the governor of a great state should shift for himself, leave his family in some remote part of the state, board around and sacrifice his right to the comforts of a home, unless he happen to be very wealthy.

(From the Daily Capital Journal of Saturday.)

AMEND THE REPORT, GENTLEMEN.

The judiciary committee in the senate tacked on an amendment to the bill for a constitutional convention that should be defeated.

The committee of lawyers in the senate have added a provision that ONE-THIRD OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION TO MAKE A NEW CONSTITUTION SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The people shall elect sixty members and the supreme court shall appoint half that number. There is supposed to be wisdom in this, and the thirty persons appointed would be a kind of upper house.

The people cannot be trusted to elect men to make a constitution, according to this theory. The thirty persons named by the supreme court would be of a higher order of public virtue.

The report of the judiciary committee may well be intended, but it is un-Democratic and un-Republican. IF THE PEOPLE CANNOT BE TRUSTED TO ELECT REPRESENTATIVES TO MAKE A CONSTITUTION, WHAT CAN THEY BE TRUSTED FOR?

There may be precedents of this sort in some other states. But the people of Oregon have already taken into their own hands the power to make and unmake the constitution.

Why should they be asked to surrender that power in whole or in part by delegating one-third of their sovereign power to a mere co-ordinate branch of the state government?

THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MAKE ALL THE CONSTITUTIONS IN THE PAST, and will be able to do so in the future without some body of superior wisdom sitting over them to protect them against themselves. This proposed usurpation of the power to make constitutions. WHAT IS IT THE LAWYERS OF THE OREGON SENATE ARE AFRAID THE PEOPLE WILL DO?

Are they afraid the people will not rivet upon themselves forever all the abuses that have been built up in our state government and against which the supreme court seems unable to protect them?

SHALL THE FLAT SALARY ABUSE AND THE CONDITION OF THINGS BY WHICH A FEW STATE OFFICIALS AND THE CORPORATIONS REALLY OVERSHADOW AND DICTATE TERMS TO THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PEOPLE CONTINUE?

Are we to have a court-made, official-made, parasitical, barnacled abuse-enrusted constitution, or shall the new ship of state sail off on an even keel, with a clean hull, and fair passage for all classes of citizens on equal terms?

The report of the senate judiciary committee should never be engrafted on the bill. It should be rejected in the joint convention on next Wednesday, and the people should go there to see that it is done.

If Senator Brownell had to consent to get his bill reported back to the senate, he should never consent to have his bill pass in that form. LET THE PEOPLE CHOOSE THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION TO MAKE THE NEW OREGON CONSTITUTION—ALL OF THEM

(From the Daily Capital Journal of Saturday.)

NO GIRLS' REFORM SCHOOL WANTED.

The fight to establish a girls' reform school at Salem is a mistake. Such a school can be started, and, with a workable commitment law, 200 girls can be unloaded on the state in a year.

Then what has been accomplished for the girls? Is a state reform school a proper place for a wayward girl? Above all, it should not be located out alongside of the boys' reform school.

A few other states have tried that, and had to give it up. Wayward girls need religious and educational advantages, but not to have the state brand put upon their foreheads forever.

THE PRESENT DEAF MUTE SCHOOL BUILDING, on the recommendation of Senators Smith and Kuykendall, SHOULD BE USED FOR THE IDIOTIC AND FEMALE-MINDED WARD OF THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

That would relieve the state insane

asylum, and would bring the deaf mute children into the city, where they should be kept.

For \$25,000 the state can build a deaf mute school on the school land already the property of the state on South Commercial street. That would be an act of justice to those children and to the asylum.

That would involve the purchasing of no new tracts of land. It is hardly to be expected that anything so sane and businesslike will be done, as there is no graft possible on this plan.

Plans are all laid to buy another large farm for the state at about three prices. Another wing is to be erected for the asylum, when the commitment law should be reformed so that improper commitments would cease.

BUT ABOVE ALL NO GIRLS' SCHOOL SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE VICINITY OF THE BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL. That is the last thing that should ever enter the head of a legislator to undertake.

(From the Daily Capital Journal of Saturday.)

INVESTIGATE THEM ALL.

The resolution of the legislature to investigate into the charge whether the warden at the state prison is not living in a house furnished at state expense should be broadened.

It is charged that Governor Chamberlain has audited bills for furniture and supplies for the living of some of the officials at the state prison, and that this is contrary to law.

THE FACT IS THE GOVERNOR HAS ONLY DONE FOR SOME OF THE PRISON OFFICIALS WHAT IS DONE FOR ALL THE OFFICIALS AT THE OTHER INSTITUTIONS—they all live more or less at state expense, and so do their families.

The superintendent of the asylum and the resident physicians, and the heads of all the institutions in Salem and their families live at the institutions at state expense.

They use furniture bought by the state, sleep in beds bought by the state, eat meals bought by the state, and served by state servants.

If this is wrong, investigate them all and stop the abuse and try to run these institutions on some other plan.

The plain truth is that it is the only way the institutions can be run, and have people with families in charge of them.

The governor has done no more and no less than has been done by the state officials in charge of other institutions.

THE PHYSICIANS AT THE ASYLUM HAVE WHAT THE GOVERNOR HAS NOT—THEY ARE FURNISHED WITH HOUSES TO LIVE IN AT STATE EXPENSE.

Because they are Republicans does not make it right or wrong—any more than the fact that the governor is a Democrat makes it wrong for him to do so.

Why single out an institution on a charge that is just as true of every institution, and in some of them more than at the pen?

(From the Daily Capital Journal of Saturday.)

EQUAL RIGHTS.

The grange champions a bill for equal rights that should pass.

When a man dies half his real estate goes to his wife and the rest to his children.

When a woman dies all her land goes to her husband.

This bill would put the woman on the same footing with the man and abolishes the courtesy of the husband in the lands of his deceased wife.

THE NEGRO VOTER, it is said, holds the balance of power in Indiana.

San Francisco intends to spend \$1,000,000 upon a public library site and building.

Hundreds of Russian deserters have found refuge in London lately. Most of them have taken to the hawk's trade.

The bones of all flying fish are hollow and filled with air, thus combining the greatest strength with the least weight.

In Corea two years of every three have 12 months each of 29 or 30 days. The third year has 13 months, with 355 days.

The Sultan May Die.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The Klein's Journal reports the Sultan of Turkey as dangerously ill from inflammation of the muscles of the heart. In the event of his death the court clique intends that the Sultan's younger brother, Rashid Bey, shall succeed him. Rashid is a hopeless drunkard.

(From the Daily Capital Journal of Saturday.)

The Road to Success

Is easiest for those who practice economy, and show wisdom by putting their savings in a bank.

Start to save, and open a savings account, a great factor in achieving success.

Money earns money, and it is a constant. One dollar is enough to start with.

Savings Bank Department.

Capital National Bank

X-RAYS

Forest Grove may "regulate" but not "license" saloons.

A federal grand jury of 30 men hearing two witnesses in one day is quite a graft.

The Eugene Register speaks of "legislation at the capital." Where would have it?

Let us have a commission to revise the tax laws. But who will "revise" the commission?

Geer, Dunbar, Brownell for governor. We had a nation to try for it, but that settles it.

The newspapers thought they elected the senator up in Washington, but, as usual, patronage did it.

Portland papers are very nice when they want something. The rest of the time they slam Salem.

What do the newspapers, the levers of public opinion, think of an appointive constitutional convention?

C. E. S. Wood and the Portland Journal don't want a constitutional convention. That ends it.

Winter does not stop work in the Willamette valley. Real estate and houses go up from fall till spring.

The Scranton, Pa., W. C. T. U. have declared "My Lord" and "Good Heavens" feminine cuss words.

When they can't think of ought else at Salem to slam the Portland papers take a slam at the executive mansion.

The entrenched plutocracy is generous. Let us appoint half the members, and you can hold a constitutional convention.

Having abolished the useless health officers, the legislature should abolish the still more useless domestic animal commission.

What is the use of amending the local option law? There's nothing left of it, but its capacity to make trouble and cause expense.

Oh, yes; we ought to lumber along with our old worn-out-behind-the-times, shot-to-pieces constitution 49 years longer.

Brownell, Dunbar, Geer for governor. The Journal will bet that not one of those gentlemen will ever take the stump for the other.

Thomas A. Edison has been the world's greatest inventor. But he has not been able to invent a way to get the start of the doctors.

Bryan should keep still until he had done one good thing in the way of local good government, built one good road, or drew one good law.

By all means create a lot of additional jobs for the labor commissioner. He has had to work hard to find anything to do, and the legislature should come to his relief.

Signs of progress in Oregon: President Amos, of the Prohibition Alliance, thinks the legislators are very ignorant, and the Portland exposition will open Sundays.

When members of a constitutional convention are to be appointed, why not let all take a hand. Let the legislature appoint some of them. Let the grange appoint some.

Oregon could advertise to the world an increasing propensity to get into the same category with the rottenest commonwealth in the Union, by establishing the whipping post.

All the ancient grafts, all the tax-dodgers and untaxed franchises, all the entrenched abuses cry out—we don't want any constitutional convention. For the sake of the poor, dear oppressed taxpayer's sake leave us in the enjoyment of our grafts.

The Diamond Cure.

The latest news from Paris is that they have discovered a diamond cure for consumption. If you fear consumption or pneumonia, it will, however, be best for you to take that great remedy mentioned by W. T. McGee of Vanhook, Tenn. "I had a cough for 14 years. Nothing helped me until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure." Unequalled quick cure for Throat and Lung Troubles. At J. C. Perry's drug store. Price 50c and \$1. Guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

SUPREME COURT GRINDS

The supreme court today handed down six decisions.

In the case of Martin Gardner and Michell Gardner, partners, doing business as Gardner Bros., plaintiffs, against Charles S. Wiley, respondent and Melralovitch-Fletcher Co., appellants, which was appealed from Multnomah county; Hon. Alfred Sears, Jr. judge, the action of the lower court was affirmed by Justice Bean.

In the case of Claud Thayer, respondent, against Manius Buchanan, appellant, which was appealed from Clatsop county; Hon. Thos. A. McBride, judge, the action of the lower court was affirmed by Chief Justice Wolverton.

In the case of A. Brockway, respondent, against the City of Roseburg, and Harry C. Slocum, treasurer of Roseburg, defendants, the Roseburg Water & Light Company, appellant, which was appealed from Jackson county, the action of the lower court was affirmed by Justice Bean.

In the case of Robert Hildebrand, by S. J. Culver, as guardian of his person and estate, respondent, against United Artisans, a corporation, appellant, which was appealed from Douglas county; Hon. J. W. Hamilton judge the action of the lower court was reversed and remanded percuriam.

W. I. Sweetland, appellant, against the Grants Pass New Water, Light & Power Company, respondent, which was appealed from Josephine county, the action of the lower court was affirmed by Justice Wolverton.

In the case of W. H. Young, respondent, against H. O. Stickney, appellant, which was appealed from Clackamas county, the action of the lower court was reversed and remanded by Justice Moore.

WRIT OF CERTIORARI DENIED

Washington, Jan. 30.—The application for a writ of certiorari in the case of Machehe Lorenz Diller and Samuel A. Groff, convicted of postoffice frauds, and sentenced to two years and \$10,000 fine, was denied by the supreme court this morning.

The defendants of the last chance of evading punishment, and they have been sent to the Moundsville, Va., penitentiary.

Writ of Certiorari Granted.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The supreme court granted the petition of Harriman and Pierce, of the Oregon Short Line and Equitable Trust Company for a writ of certiorari, providing for a review and determination of the records in the suit in equity, which was on January 31 decided against them, and in favor of the Northern Securities Company.

The effect of the decision is to throw into issue again the question whether the acquisition of stock by the securities company was legal, although the purpose of the co-operation was declared so illegal as to make it necessary for the dissolution of the securities company. In the case the decision at the coming certiorari proceedings supports Harriman's contention the company will be forced to return the original stock to the original holders.

Notwithstanding the favorable of the house committee, Mr. Garbill still hangs fire. Objections made to its passage by the States treasurer on the ground that it would make increased work for the postoffice. The senate committee postoffice was restrained from the favorable report it had upon by the personal request of the attorney in the interest of an express party, which is in the profitableness of selling money orders. were the insurmountable obstacle withheld this great convenience the public, incredible as it seems.

As to the objection of the treasury, the United States do not exist for convenience of his office, but the office exists for the convenience of the people of the United States. has been shown that the increase in the treasurer's office will be than offset by reduced work in a small money orders in another of the treasury. And concern concession to "senatorial egoism" which restrained the senate from making its report. The Senate convinced that as a measure of the law has become a public nuisance which even a time-honored tradition of the senate must not mitted to stand.

The inventor of this system money reference is C. W. man whose wide and practical experience in business has made him practical in his suggestions. He no profit from his invention, assigned it to the government as a public duty. He has not only done but has, it is said, expended private means in a campaign of education of not only the people, but the press as well.

It is not pleasant to acknowledge, but, however, be that if Mr. Post had used his employ a lobby about congress hold on to his invention and a contingent interest in the future its lobbyists, the plan would less have been adopted and in full operation months ago. It the business community, the bringing such influence to bear as shall insure the early adoption of the post check bill. The advertisement will secure an imperatively in the interests of public convenience.

Which is just another way of saying you cannot do justice to your stock with a small ad. Suppose you try a page ad. in this paper.

THE SENTRY

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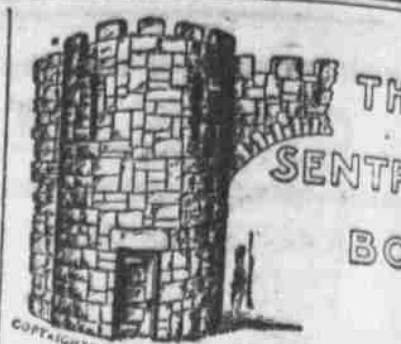
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THE SENTRY BUILDING

The approval heretofore given to post check plan by thousands of newspapers and periodicals has been supplemented by its formal endorsement by the National Association of Postmasters, a class of officials above all others, are advised as to inadequacy of present facilities, small remittances by mail.

The statement is made by those whose business is to know the details of the matter, that in the ordinary commercial transactions between the people of the United States something two billions of dollars pass through mails each year in sums of less than that and nineteen-twentieths of the remittances are made in the shape of postage stamps, silver coins or money.

Thus we have conclusive proof of unpopularity of the money order, a device to get which no busy man undertakes. Therefore, in 19 out of 20 cases where small sums are sent by mail, some other form of money a money order is used, all of them, ward enough.

There are, and naturally can be accurate figures showing what proportion of these unproductive remittances is lost each year, but that it amounts to a very large sum is denoted by the frequent instances of such losses that come to every attention.

The process by which a money order is secured is familiar to all. It is troublesome to even the town resident involving loss of time and labor, to nothing of the expense of the government fee. To the farmer or the tenant of the town or village so that its postoffice does not furnish facilities, the difficulties amount to hardship. It has long been seen that the postal money order system is equal to all the requirements of business, cumbersome and limited in utility, and needs to be improved.

A bill providing a method which is believed will furnish a remedy for the faults of the existing system introduced in congress by Representative Gardner of Michigan, was favorably reported upon by the house postoffice committee in February, 1903. It provides that the one, two and five dollar certificates used by the government and used as money by the people shall be so printed that by a change of the pen they may be converted into money orders, and that without course to the postoffice.

In other words, John Doe, of New York, wishing to remit to Richard Roe, New York, one, two or five dollars, may take from his pocket a bill of the required denomination, affix a ordinary two-cent postage stamp the cancelling the same with his name in a blank space on the face name and postoffice of Richard Roe, and mail it. The bill, which was the money the moment before, suddenly becomes a money order, payable Richard Roe only. In Roe's hat may be presented to the postoffice payment, or deposited to the credit of his bank account, as may be the order of today. In the hands of a postmaster it is so much cash, for a part of the public funds to be allotted to Washington, where a bill is issued in its place, and a lapse of three months it is destroyed by the treasury officials as defaced mutilated currency now is.

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