

A MATTER OF HEALTH



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
A Cream of Tartar Powder,
free from alum or phosphoric acid

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

GENERAL REPORT ON HOPS

The new season is opening very slowly. Brewers are indifferent, many of them having carried over fair stocks of last year's hops, and exporters are awaiting an opportunity of forwarding some of the samples of new goods. A few lots of the 1905 hops remain in first hands, and occasional sales are reported in range of 13@15c, the latter for some prime Pacifics. Really choice might bring a little more, but the tone is easy. The weather in the interior of this state has not been very favorable to baling of the new hops, so that samples are coming forward slowly. So far as shown they indicate exceptionally good quality. It is estimated that the state crop will total about 75,000 bales. A little more buying interest is reported in the country, with purchases at 20@21c generally, a few of the finest going at 22c. The California crop is coming down somewhat heavier than was expected, and the estimates now run up to 100,000 bales. Samples from Sonoma and Yolo are pretty good, but the early supplies from West Washington and Oregon do not show up at all satisfactory. It looks as if the Pacific coast crop would be of very mixed quality, and there is likely to be a good deal of variation in the prices realized. From Oregon especially the samples are irregular, with quite a percentage of red hops. Late estimates place the Washington crop at 45,000 bales and Oregon 125,000 bales, making 270,000 bales for the entire coast. English mail advices indicate a short crop with the probability that there will be quite a call for our hops as soon as the market becomes established. English brewers have carried over a good deal of stock, but this yield is far short of their consumptive requirements. Samples of new German hops have arrived, and show nice quality; they are offering to dealers here at a cost of about 35c, New York.

Four of a Kind.

The supreme court has admitted four new attorneys on probation. If, after nine months' probation, no objection is raised they will be allowed to practice for life or good behavior. They are George T. Cochran, of California; F. M. DeNeffe, of Michigan; W. L. McCormick, of Wisconsin, and Willis O. Huson, of Arizona.

ADVANCING THEIR INTEREST

WE ENDEAVOR to advance the business interests of our customers in every legitimate way. In so doing, our motives may be somewhat tainted with selfishness, for, upon the prosperity of its patrons hinges the success of every bank.

Salem State Bank

L. K. PAGE, President
E. W. HAZARD, Cashier

PENNSYLVANIA DEDICATES HER NEW CAPITOL

President Roosevelt Makes Notable Address Dealing With Modern Conditions and the Problems of Concentrated Capital and Corporate Greed, and the Danger to Our Institutions from the Lack of Interest in Political Affairs by the Common People.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 4.—The President being introduced, said:

It is a very real pleasure for me to attend these ceremonies at the capital of your great state. In every great crisis of our government the attitude of Pennsylvania has been of crucial importance, as the affectionate nickname of "Keystone State" signifies. Pennsylvania has always looked warily before she leaped, and it was well that she should do so. But having finally made up her mind, in each great crisis of our national history, her weight has been cast unhesitatingly upon the right side, and has been found irresistible. This was true alike at the time of the Declaration of Independence, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and during the terrible years when the issue was the preservation of the Union.

Pennsylvania's soil is historic. It was within Pennsylvania's borders that the contest opened which was to decide whether the valiant soldiers of France would be able to bar this continent against the dominion of the people of the English-speaking colonies. **IT WAS ON PENNSYLVANIA'S SOIL THAT THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS SIGNED AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION HELD. IT WAS IN PENNSYLVANIA THAT WASHINGTON WINTERED AT VALLEY FORGE,** and by keeping his army together during that winter definitely turned the scales in our favor in the contest for independence. It was again on Pennsylvania's soil, at Gettysburg that the tide turned in the civil war. In the composition of her people, moreover, Pennsylvania has epitomized the composition of our Union; for here many old world races have mingled their blood to make the new type, the American. Finally, in all branches of the public service, in peace and in war, the native or adopted citizens of Pennsylvania have attained the highest eminence.

Conditions Have Changed.

I do not, however, come here today to speak of the past, and still less to appeal merely to state pride. We can show that the past is with us a living force only by the way in which we handle ourselves in the present, and each of us can best show his devotion to his own state by making evident his paramount devotion to that Union which includes all the state. **THE STUDY OF THE GREAT DEEDS OF THE PAST IS OF CHIEF AVAIL IN SO FAR AS IT INCITES US TO GRAPPLE RESOLUTELY AND EFFECTIVELY WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT.** We are not menaced by foreign war. Our Union is firmly established. But each generation has its special and serious difficulties; and we of this generation have to struggle with evils springing from the very material success of which we are so proud, from the very growth and prosperity of which, with justice, we boast. The extraordinary industrial changes of the last half century have produced totally new sets of conditions, under which new evils flourish; and for these new evils new remedies must be devised.

Some of these evils can be grappled with by private effort only; for we never can afford to forget that in the last analysis the chief factor in personal success, and indeed in national greatness, must be the sturdy, self-reliant character of the individual citizen. **BUT MANY OF THESE EVILS ARE OF SUCH A NATURE THAT NO PRIVATE EFFORT CAN AVAIL AGAINST THEM.** These evils, therefore, must be grappled with by government action. In some cases this government action must be exercised by the several states individually. In yet others it has become increasingly evident that no efficient state action is possible, and that we need through executive action, through legislation, and through judicial interpretation and construction of law, to increase the power of the federal government.

Venal Corporate Lawyers.

If we fail thus to increase it, we

show our impotence **AND LEAVE OURSELVES AT THE MERCY OF THOSE INGENIOUS LEGAL ADVISERS OF THE HOLDERS OF VAST CORPORATE WEALTH,** who, in the performance of what they regard as their duty, and to serve the ends of their clients, invoke the law at one time for the confounding of their rivals, and at another time strive for the nullification of the law, in order that they themselves may be left free to work their unbridled will on these same rivals, or on those who labor for them, or on the general public. In the exercise of their profession and in the service of **THEIR CLIENTS THESE ASTUTE LAWYERS STRIVE TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF EFFICIENT LAWS AND STRIVE TO SECURE JUDICIAL DETERMINATIONS OF THOSE THAT PASS WHICH SHALL EMASCULATE THEM.** They do not invoke the Constitution in order to compel the due observance of law alike by rich and poor, by great and small; on the contrary, they are ceaselessly on the watch to cry out that the Constitution is violated whenever any effort is made to invoke the aid of the national government, whether for the efficient regulation of railroads, for the efficient supervision of great corporations, or for efficiently securing obedience to such a law as the national eight-hour law and similar so-called "labor statutes."

The doctrine they preach would make the Constitution merely the shield of incompetence and the excuse for government paralysis; they treat it as a justification for refusing to attempt the remedy of evil, instead of as the source of vital power necessary for the existence of a mighty and ever-growing nation.

Strong nationalist though I am, and firm though my belief is that there must be a wide extension of the power of the national government to deal with questions of this kind, I freely admit that as regards many matters of first rate importance we must rely purely upon the states for the betterment of present conditions. The several states must do their duty or our citizenship can never be put on a proper plane. Therefore I most heartily congratulate the people of the state of Pennsylvania on what its legislature, upon what its government, has accomplished during this present year. It is a remarkable record of achievement.

Has Purified Politics.

Through your legislature you have abolished passes; **YOU HAVE PLACED THE OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER UPON AN HONORABLE BASIS OF SALARY ONLY BY ABOLISHING THE FEE SYSTEM;** you have passed a law compelling the officers and employees of the great cities to attend to the duties for which they are paid by all the taxpayers, and to refrain from using the power conferred by their offices to influence political campaigns; you have prohibited the solicitation or receiving of political assessments by city employees; you have by law protected the state treasury from depredation and conserved the public moneys for use only in the public interest; you have by a law for the protection of the elective franchise made tampering with the ballot boxes and the casting of illegal votes so difficult as in all probability to be unprofitable; **YOU HAVE PROVIDED A PRIMARY ELECTION LAW WHICH GUARANTEES TO THE VOTERS FREE EXPRESSION IN THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE;** you have by law regulated and improved the civil service systems of your greatest cities; and, finally, you have passed a law containing a provision which I most earnestly hope will in substance be embodied likewise in a law by congress at the coming session—a provision prohibiting the officers of any corporation from making a contribution of the money of that corporation to any candidate or any political com-

mittee for the payment of any election expenses whatever.

The Abuse of Child Labor.

It is surely not too much to say that this body of substantive legislation marks an epoch in the history of the practical betterment of political conditions, not merely for your state, but for all our states. I do not recall any other state legislature which, in a similar length of time, has to its credit such a body of admirable legislation. Let me, however, most earnestly urge that your legislature continue this record of public service by enacting one or two additional laws. **ONE SUBJECT WHICH EVERY GOOD CITIZEN SHOULD HAVE AT HEART ABOVE ALMOST ALL OTHERS IS THE MATTER OF CHILD LABOR.** Everywhere the great growth of modern industrialism has been accompanied by abuses in connection with the employment of labor which have necessitated a complete change in the attitude of the state toward labor.

This is above all true in connection with the employment of child labor. In Pennsylvania you have made a beginning, but only a beginning, in proper legislation and administration on this subject; the law must if necessary be strengthened, and it must be rigorously enforced. The national government can do but little in the matter of child labor, though I earnestly hope that that little will be permitted to be done by congress. The great bulk of the work, however, must be left to the state legislatures; and if our state legislatures would act as drastically and yet as wisely on this subject of child labor as Pennsylvania has acted within the present year as regards the subjects I have enumerated, above, the gain would be literally incalculable; and one of the most vital needs of modern American life would at last be adequately met.

Its Work for the Nation.

So much for the state. Now for the nation; and here I can not do better than base my theory of governmental action upon the words and deeds of one of Pennsylvania's greatest sons, Justice James Wilson. Wilson's career has been singularly overlooked for many years, but I believe that more and more it is now being adequately appreciated; and I congratulate your state upon the fact that Wilson's body is to be taken away from where it now rests and brought back to lie, as it should, in Pennsylvania soil. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. **HE WAS ONE OF THE MEN WHO SAW THAT THE REVOLUTION, IN WHICH HE HAD SERVED AS A SOLDIER, WOULD BE UTTERLY FRUITLESS UNLESS IT WAS FOLLOWED BY A CLOSE AND PERMANENT UNION OF THE STATES;** and in the Constitutional convention, and in securing the adoption of the Constitution and expounding what it meant, he rendered services even greater than he rendered as a member of the continental congress,

which declared our independence; for it was the success of the makers and preservers of the Union which justified our independence.

HE BELIEVED IN THE PEOPLE WITH THE FAITH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and coupled with his faith in the people he had what most of the men who in his generation believed in the people did not have; that is, the courage to recognize the faith in the people **AMOUNTED TO NOTHING UNLESS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE ASSEMBLED TOGETHER IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WERE GIVEN FULL AND COMPLETE POWER TO WORK ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE.** He developed even before Marshall the doctrine (absolutely essential not merely to the efficiency but to the existence of this nation) that an inherent power rested in the nation, outside of the enumerated powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, in all cases where the object involved was beyond the power of the several states and was a power ordinarily exercised by sovereign nations.

In a remarkable letter in which he advocated setting forth in early and clear fashion the powers of the national government, he laid down the proposition that it should be made clear that there were neither vacancies nor interferences between the limits of state and national jurisdiction, and that both jurisdictions together composed only one uniform and comprehensive system of government and laws; that is, whenever the states cannot act, because the need to be met is not one of merely a single locality, then the national government, representing all the people, should have complete power to act. It was in the spirit of Wilson that Washington, and Washington's lieutenant, Hamilton, acted; and it was in the same spirit that Marshall construed the law.

Questions of Jurisdiction.

It is only by acting in this spirit that the national judges, legislators, and executives can give a satisfactory solution of the great question of the present day—the question of providing on behalf of the sovereign people the means which will enable the people in effective form to assert their sovereignty over the immense corporations of the day. Certain judicial decisions have done just what Wilson feared; they have as a matter of fact, left vacancies, **LEFT BLANKS BETWEEN THE LIMITS OF POSSIBLE STATE JURISDICTION AND THE LIMITS OF ACTUAL NATIONAL JURISDICTION OVER THE CONTROL OF THE GREAT BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.** It is the narrow construction of the powers of the national government which in our democracy has proved the chief means of limiting the national power to cut out abuses, and which is now the chief bulwark of those great moneyed interests which oppose and dread any attempt to place them under efficient government control.

Many legislative actions and many judicial decisions which I am confident time will show to have been erroneous and a damage to the country would have been avoided if our legislators and jurists had approached the matter of enacting and construing the laws of the land in the spirit of your great Pennsylvanian, Justice Wilson—in the spirit of Marshall and of Washington. Such decisions put us at a great disadvantage in the battle for industrial order as against the present industrial chaos. **IF WE INTERPRET THE CONSTITUTION IN NARROW INSTEAD OF BROAD FASHION,** if we forsake the principles of Washington, Marshall, Wilson, and Hamilton, **WE AS PEOPLE WILL RENDER OURSELVES IMPOTENT TO DEAL WITH ANY ABUSES WHICH MAY BE COMMITTED BY THE**

MEN WHO HAVE ACCUMULATED THE ENORMOUS FORTUNES OF TODAY, and who use these fortunes in still vaster corporate form in business.

The legislative or judicial action and decisions of which I complain be it remembered, do not leave to the state power to deal with corporate wealth in business. Experience has shown that the state is wholly powerless to deal with this subject; and any action which deprives the nation of power to deal with it, simply leaves the corporations absolutely free to work without any effective supervision whatever; and such course is fraught with untold danger to the future of our whole system of government, and, indeed, to our whole civilization.

Justice to All.

All honest men must abhor and reprobate any effort to excite hostility to men of wealth as such. **WE SHOULD DO ALL WE CAN TO ENCOURAGE THRIFT AND BUSINESS ENERGY, TO PUT A PREMIUM ON THE CONDUCT OF THE MAN WHO HONESTLY EARNS HIS LIVELIHOOD** and more than his livelihood, and who honestly uses the money he has earned. But it is our clear duty to see, in the interest of the people, that there is adequate supervision and control over the business use of the swollen fortunes of today, and also wisely to determine the conditions upon which these fortunes are to be transmitted and the percentage that they shall pay to the government whose protecting arm alone enables them to exist. Only the nation can do this work. To relegate it to the states is a farce, and is simply another way of saying that it shall not be done at all.

Under a wise and farseeing interpretation of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, I maintain that the national government should have complete power to deal with all of this wealth which in any way goes into the commerce between the states—and practically all of it that is employed in the great corporations does thus go in. The national legislators should most scrupulously avoid any demagogic legislation about the business use of this wealth, and should realize that it would be better to have no legislation at all than legislation couched either in a vindictive spirit of hatred toward men of wealth or else drawn with the recklessness of impracticable visionaries. But, on the other hand, it shall and must ultimately be understood that the United States government, on behalf of the people of the United States, has and is to **EXERCISE THE POWER OF SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OVER THE BUSINESS USE OF THE WEALTH—IN THE FIRST PLACE, OVER ALL THE WORK OF THE COMMON CARRIERS OF THE NATION,** and in the next place over the work of all the great corporations which directly or indirectly do any interstate business whatever—and this includes almost all of the great corporations.

(Continued on fifth page.)

Danger from the Plague.

There's grave danger from the plague of Coughs and Colds that are so prevalent, unless you take Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Mrs. Walls of Forest City writes: "It's a God-send to people living in climates where coughs and colds prevail. I find it quickly ends them. It prevents pneumonia, cures lagrippe, gives wonderful relief in asthma and hay fever, and makes weak lungs strong enough to ward off consumption, coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by J. C. Perry's drug store. Trial bottle free."

Shot Gun Shells

WE HAVE A VERY GOOD STOCK OF SHELLS, IN ALL THE DIFFERENT POWDERS AND SIZES OF SHOT, BOTH SOFT AND CHILLED. ASK TO SEE OUR "HAUSER BROS. SPECIAL LOAD." WE WILL CONVINCING YOU IT IS BETTER THAN THE REGULAR STOCK LOAD

SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Hauser Bros

PROPS SALEM GUN STORE

SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION