

...CAPITAL JOURNAL'S EDITORIAL PAGE...

HOFFER BROS., Publishers and Proprietors

THE JOURNAL STANDS FOR PROGRESS, DEVELOPMENT, GOOD GOVERNMENT, AND NO DEGRADED LABOR.

ABOLISH THE NOODLE JOINTS.

From reports that come to this office some of the Chinese noodle joints in this city are only annexes to houses of ill-fame.

Young men congregate there and meet associates and then proceed TO VISIT PLACES THAT ARE A GREAT DEAL LOWER.

It almost seems as if there would be very little business for the one kind of joint without the other.

Groups of young boys are said to be in the habit of visiting the noodle joints as A KIND OF PREPARATION FOR WORSE VICE.

All this is said without any desire to injure any citizen who may be renting property to the noodle joints.

But there are indications that the abolition of THE NOODLE JOINT THAT IS OPEN ALL NIGHT WOULD HELP MATTERS.

The irresponsible Chinese noodle joint harbors a rough element that ought not be allowed to debauch others.

What this city needs is an early closing ordinance for the noodle joints.

ADVICE ABOUT CITY POLITICS.

Some of Salem's best business men are about to enter city politics. Here is a little free advice to those about to enter city politics:

1. Be calm.
2. DON'T BELIEVE ALL YOU HEAR OR READ.
3. If you meet a man that "knocks," ask yourself "why?"
4. Be reasonable; don't expect to accomplish everything at the very first go.

5. Remember that the right is sure to win in the long run, and with PLENTY OF HARD WORK IT WILL WIN NOW.

Business men cannot afford to do public business in any but the most open and above-board public manner.

You will find in the long run it pays to have no business dealings with yourself or your own firm for the public.

The people are unreasonably suspicious that everything an official does is from the standpoint of graft.

Hence, do not have any business transactions with yourself. TRANSACT BUSINESS WITH OTHERS ONLY FOR THE PUBLIC.

Business men cannot afford to join hands with the professional politician, who stands on the streets all day and puts up jobs.

Do not believe that Salem is quite as bad a town as some are in the habit of believing.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR THE CHILDREN.

There are in the public schools of Salem about 1500 boys and girls who should learn an object lesson from the proceedings of the school board.

In those proceedings it appears that some time last fall it was decided to ask BIDS FOR LAYING A NEW CONCRETE CEMENT FLOOR in the basement of the North school building.

The board of education received such bids but as they were not plain and clear in details did not at once take action, but was trying to get the bids more specific.

The records of the board show that NO ACTION WAS TAKEN IN AWARDED THE CONTRACT TO ANYONE. The special committee to whom the matter had been referred took no action.

The committee made no report on which the board of education could take any action. In spite of this one member of the board did act. He told a contractor to go ahead and put in the concrete floor.

When the contractor presented his bill the board of education examined the work and found it unsatisfactory, not according to plans, and furthermore that there was no contract let to anyone.

THEY FOUND THEY COULD NOT LEGALLY ISSUE A WARRANT to pay for this contract that had never been let, of which there was no record, and which the committee had never reported favorably upon.

The directors who are standing up for the regular and orderly transaction of public business should be encouraged by the children at least for defending a great principle.

Children in the public schools should remember that our government was founded by the adoption of a constitution. That constitution was drafted by a committee, was reported to the whole body, and then WAS PUBLICLY ACTED UPON AND A RECORD WAS KEPT.

That is the only orderly way in which public business can be transacted and it is matter of great surprise that any member of the school board should undertake to transact business in any other manner.

If the members of the school board who believe in the orderly American way of doing public business ever appeal to the people of this community they will be upheld by an almost unanimous vote of confidence.

MR. FULTON AND MR. BRISTOL.

The Portland papers and other Oregon papers are trying to make it appear that Mr. Fulton, in opposing the confirmation of Mr. Bristol as U. S. district attorney, is favoring the land frauds.

SUCH A CHARGE IS UNFAIR, and The Capital Journal wishes to set the whole matter before its readers as it understands the situation, without prejudice to Senator Fulton or Mr. Bristol.

When Mr. Bristol was first suggested for the successorship to Mr. Hall, who was removed as being too friendly to the land fraud defendants, Mr. Fulton was understood to be willing to see him confirmed.

Before the time came for the confirmation in the senate charges were filed against Mr. Bristol, THAT MR. FULTON COULD NOT DECLINE TO TAKE NOTICE OF.

The charges were of a serious nature, and reflected upon Mr. Bristol as a candidate and as a member of the legal profession.

Mr. Fulton was not looking for anything against Mr. Bristol. The charges were not filed against Bristol by any political enemy.

THE CHARGES WERE MADE AGAINST HIS RECORD AS A LAWYER PRACTICING IN LAND MATTERS and by private parties who had business with Mr. Bristol.

Mr. Fulton was surprised at the character of the charges made against Mr. Bristol.

He submitted the letter containing the charges to the President, and the President expressed the greatest surprise.

He said it would never do to appoint a man guilty of any such unprofessional conduct to prosecute the land frauds.

The President is said to have immediately called up Attorney General Moody and when he read the letter he was agreed THAT THE APPOINTMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE WITHDRAWN.

But they would give Mr. Bristol an opportunity to explain, and when that was done the name was to be withdrawn unless explained away.

Mr. Fulton was doubly surprised when Mr. Bristol's name was again sent to the senate after the appointment had been suspended pending investigation.

Doubtless Mr. Bristol and his friends were able TO MAKE A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION to the President and his vigilant reform head of the legal department.

The Capital Journal believes that Mr. Bristol was able to clear himself of any imputation of unprofessional conduct.

But the fact remains that Mr. Fulton WAS NOT WITHOUT GOOD AND SUFFICIENT CAUSE for objecting to his confirmation.

His friends were all under fire. His own good name was being cast under suspicion. HE HAD A RIGHT TO OBJECT TO ANY BUT THE MOST PERFECT RECORD on the part of any appointee whom he was

expected to support, if the government wanted vigilant land fraud prosecution.

In place of being whipped into line, and dragged into support of Bristol, SENATOR FULTON DESERVES CREDIT FOR STANDING UP ON HIS RIGHTS and demanding that any man named for that office shall be above suspicion.

It is not known what newspapers from Oregon the President is in the habit of reading, and this is not written for the ears of the President. But it is written for the people of Oregon, that they may realize that Senator Fulton is not without justification for opposing the confirmation of Mr. Bristol.

Mr. Bristol may be as innocent as the dew of heaven of any intentional wrong-doing, but he must realize that almost NO ONE HAS BEEN GOOD ENOUGH AND PURE ENOUGH to be worthy of a federal office in Oregon.

He will not think hard of Senator Fulton for having refused to support his appointment under the circumstances, when no one whom Senator Fulton could name was good enough to be considered seriously for any office connected with the land fraud prosecution.

This is all said without any intention to prejudice the appointment of Mr. Bristol, about which as a matter of fact some things might be said.

GOOD TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

The removal of all tariff barriers between the mainland and Porto Rico has naturally made the trade with that dependency precisely like that between two states of the union. We buy most of the products of the island, and the islanders spend most of their money with us.

The percentage of the trade of Porto Rico with foreign countries is no greater than that of seaports on the mainland. Commercially Porto Rico is now part of the United States and within a very few years the result will be seen in prosperity such as the Porto Ricans never dreamed of. The production of the island will become adjusted to the demands of our markets, and Porto Rico will be as prosperous as California or Pennsylvania.

There is no other decent way to treat any dependency. We should either leave distant islands alone to work out their own destinies as they may be able, or we should incorporate them commercially, into our body politic, so that they will be prosperous as we are prosperous or unfortunate with our misfortunes. And with the prosperity which free access to our great markets will give, there will come the ability and the obligation to bear their share of the national burdens.

Our method of commercial dealing with the Philippines is a national scandal for which we are paying a national penalty. There is a trifling increase of our trade with those islands. It could not well be otherwise. But if Manila hemp, which we always admitted free because we have needed it and could not produce it, were eliminated from the Philippine imports, there would be very little left.

As for our sales to the islands, outside of products consumed by the people whom we hire to go there they are almost a negligible quantity. We have deprived the Philippines of the preferred markets which they formerly enjoyed and have provided them with no others. We refuse to grant them any such concessions as will move their products this way, and at enormous expense we are maintaining an orderly condition of affairs in the archipelago almost for the sole benefit of the other countries of the world which sell goods there.

And if as the result of our performances nine-tenths of the Filipinos do not hate us they are the most forgiving of mortals. One of the wretched consequences of our dealings with the Philippines is a strain terror which seems to have seized a portion of our people which makes them ready to crawl before such a nation as Japan lest if it should get "mad" at us it would take the islands away. Of course such cowardice is disgraceful, but Japan is altogether too smart. Whatever might happen the Japanese would not be fools enough to take possession of the Philippines, even if they were able to do so, so long as we are silly enough to keep the islands in order for the Japanese to trade with.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WOMEN AND OFFICE HOLDING.

Five women were chosen as county treasurers in Idaho at the recent election and seventeen women as county superintendents of schools.

The governor of Indiana has appointed Miss Mary A. Stubbs state statistician, to fill the vacancy in that office caused by the death of her father.

THE OFFICE IS AN ELECTIVE ONE.

Commenting on Miss Stubbs' appointment, a leading Indiana newspaper says: "If she is competent to fill an office in the gift of the people, why is she not competent to vote for a person to fill the place?"

We have decided that matter in Oregon for the present.

RAILROADS FIGHT.

A. & C. R. and P. R. & N. Clash Over Right of Way. (Portland Telegram.)

War has broken out in earnest on the coast between the Astoria & Columbia River railroad and the Pacific Railway & Navigation company, and the first move on the part of the former corporation to occupy right of way claimed by virtue of prior possession by the latter, has been met with an injunction suit.

Papers in the case were filed by the coast between the Astoria & Columbia River railroad and the Pacific Railway & Navigation company, restraining order will be issued



Rapid changes of temperature are hard on the toughest constitution.

The conductor passing from the heated inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature of the platform—the canvasser spending an hour or so in a heated building and then walking against a biting wind—know the difficulty of avoiding cold.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens the body so that it can better withstand the danger of cold from changes of temperature.

It will help you to avoid taking cold.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

against the A. & C. R. tomorrow. In the complaint it is cited that the A. & C. R., or Hammond interests, ordered its field party to make a survey for a distance of ten miles between Caribaldi and Tillamook over a line already located and the maps adopted by the P. R. & N., while the latter also caused the route to be "brushed" so grade stakes could be set and the land cleared in advance of the grading parties. The P. R. & N. has its men employed in driving a tunnel at Hobsonville, while it is contended the Hammond forces have done nothing but run lines.

It is alleged by the P. R. & N. officials that the A. & C. crew not only occupied the right of way, but used the same grade stakes, and it was necessary for them to send a man to accompany the surveyors to make certain none of the stakes were disturbed. The P. R. & N. owns most of the right of way between Tillamook and Caribaldi, and but four or five parcels of land remain to be secured. Because the latter company was first on the ground, it has acquired considerable property at Tillamook and Bay City, in addition to right of way, and the citizens of Tillamook county have provided more land for the road gratis.

An effort will be made to oust the A. & C. on the rulings of the United States supreme court in a Denver & Rio Grande case, one in which the Pennsylvania road figured and others, whereby it was held that a railroad making a location for a line and having its maps adopted by the board of directors, is entitled to a reasonable time in which to complete operations, and it has been held that five years is not an unreasonable period.

Through the activity of the P. R. & N., the A. & C. has been blocked to a certain extent on the coast line so it will have difficulty entering Tillamook, unless an arrangement is made through which it can cross the right of way of the former, and it is understood a partial agreement to that effect was entered into. The P. R. & N. has a large force of graders also employed on its line, and when weather permits work is being hurried.

Congress Favors Water.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Congress will gather again on January 3 for two months of fast work. The ways have been greased with the launching of the big appropriation bills. The first of these to be reported after the recess will be the fortification measure, which practically is ready for the consideration of the house. After that will come the district bill, the sundry civil, and the pension bills. The appropriation bills for the army and the navy likely will be offered about the middle of the month, and the latter is expected to evoke the usual debate between the advocates and opponents of a greater navy. The entire plan is to have the legislative slate clean as early as possible, to permit of a full consideration of the rivers and harbors bill. It is expected to carry between fifty and sixty million dollars. This bill is regarded as the most important of all the appropriation bills, as it is the first intimation in years that the government has awakened to the necessity for a vigorous campaign in the development of the waterways of the country. The convention of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, held here early in December, opened the eyes of congress to the necessity for making adequate appropriations for the needs of commerce. The conviction that these appropriations should be made was strengthened by the congestion of traffic in all sections of the country. In the south the cotton crop is tied up; in the northwest

towns and cities are suffering for the lack of coal, and the financial condition of the west is shaken because the farmers are unable to move their great crops to market through the inability of the railroads to furnish cars. Had the government in the past made provision for the development of the country's natural resources, the rivers of the interior could have transported practically all this heavy freight and the railroad congestion never would have resulted. It is the tempter of the present congress that the United States should make amends for its inactivity of the past by providing for a wide-awake crusade in the future.

British Columbia Fisheries.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 28.—The report of the minister of marine and fisheries, just at hand, shows that the catch of fish in Canadian waters by Canadians, including fish products, seal, etc., during 1905 aggregates the large sum of \$29,000,000, nearly as much as the total production of gold and coal in the dominion for the same period, and of this vast sum British Columbia is accountable for \$9,850,216. The value of seal-skins secured by British Columbia hunters in 1905 was \$331,152. The first most important fish, from a commercial standpoint, are: Salmon, \$8,989,942; lobsters, \$3,206,993; cod, \$3,421,400; herring, \$2,303,405, and whitefish, \$1,051,161. Mackerel, sardines, haddock and pickerel follow in the order named. During the year the value of fish, etc., exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to over \$16,000,000, being an increase of over five million dollars over the previous year. In all departments the takes up to the present time this year have been large, and all records are expected to be broken when statistics are compiled.

Scarcity of Laborers in Maine.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 28.—There is a great scarcity of laborers in the woods in this state and lumbermen are at their wits' ends how to fill out their crews. Though the wages are good and the conditions of life very fair, all kinds of strategy has to be resorted to for the purpose of keeping the men when they are gotten. There will be work for a very large number of extra men during the coming season, as the paper mills will run on full time.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PASO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

"Economy is one of the most essential elements of success, yet most wretchedly disregarded. The old adage, 'Wifful waste makes woeful want,' never was more fully exemplified than in these days, when much of the want that now prevails would not exist had care been taken in time of prosperity to lay up something for a rainy day."—Marshal Field.

These are days of prosperity. Open a savings account now.

Savings Department
Capital National Bank



Does What Other Stoves Fail to Do

In almost every house there is a room that the heat from the other stoves or furnace fails to reach. It may be a room on the "weather" side, or one having no heat connection. It may be a cold hallway. No matter in what part of the house—whether room or hallway—it can soon be made snug and cozy with a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Unlike ordinary oil heaters the Perfection gives satisfaction always. First and foremost it is absolutely safe—you cannot turn the wick too high or too low. Gives intense heat without smoke or smell because equipped with smokeless device. Can be easily carried from room to room. As easy to operate as a lamp. Ornamental as well as useful. Made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds 4 quarts of oil and burns 9 hours. There's real satisfaction in a Perfection Oil Heater. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

The Rayo Lamp makes the home bright. Is the safest and best lamp for all-round household use. Gives a clear, steady light. Fitted with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. If not at your dealer's write to nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

