

## J. L. STOCKTON

THE OLD WHITE CORNER

These warm days suggest a trip to the coast. A trip to the coast suggests a supply of suitable wearables. For instance, a sweater, and as the season is short, you perhaps don't care to invest very much, so we mark a line of

### Ladies' Sweaters Half Price

\$4.00 values .....\$2.00 \$3.00 values .....\$1.50  
\$2.50 values .....\$1.25 \$2.25 values .....\$1.13  
\$5.00 and \$6.00 values reduced to \$2.50.

### Bathing Suits and Swimming Trunks

We have a splendid new line for men and boys.

### Tennis Shoes

Regular athletic shoes with canvas tops and rubber soles.

NEW LINE.

### Wash Goods

Prices are reduced far below your expectations. Some offered at

HALF PRICE.

### Windsor Ties

We are showing the swellest lines of new Windsors in all Salem

25c EACH.

### White Parasols

A glance will convince you that we have the assortment.

25c to \$5.00.

## CONTROL BY THE GOVERNMENT

A Knox Graduate Defines Necessity of Federal Supervision in Able Oration—Takes a Slap at Officials at Washington Whose Hands Are Tied by the Corporations

The oration of Charles Oliver Glisson, '07 graduate of Knox college, widely differs from the address of Robert Mather, who throughout his address supported the trusts and the capitalistic interests. Mr. Glisson handled his subject, "Hamiltonian Principles in Federal Supremacy" in an able manner, a portion of which is published below:

"To students of history, the evolution of popular government is familiar. The centralization of the Roman, the popular assemblies of the German, the Patriarchal rule of the Saxon, blending onto one compact whole, gave the world the English monarchy. It is not surprising, that springing from a nation builded on the blended principles of countless centuries, America should separate herself from the mother country and establish a democratic form of government.

"At the close of the revolution two mighty forces struggled for supremacy. Individualism combatted nationalism. The climax of individualism is reached in the articles of confederation. They embodied a government that could not govern, a congress that could legislate but not enforce, a nation without nationality. Here was a great people, bound together by a single cord—that of common blood! Time has demonstrated beyond dispute that true nationality can never exist without the co-operation of a sovereign people, laboring toward a common end, under the guiding power of a wise and stable constitution. In 1778 America looked out on a future darkness, illuminated only by lightning flashes of anarchy.

#### Power Usurped.

"Foolish passions ruled assemblies; reckless power was usurped by the states, anarchistic tendencies gathered power, nothing was secure. Despised at home and ridiculed abroad, the confederacy was tottering to its fall. Out of the hearts of a stricken people, above the clamor of the crowd, came the cry, 'Give us order, despotism is better than anarchy.' It was the crisis of our history! A critical moment in a nation's affairs, brings out the genius of the hour. Jefferson, Madison, and John Adams may have been more popular, but Alexander Hamilton, the unflinching, and unanswerable champion of nationalism, was the centripetal force of the hour. In the convention called at Philadelphia in 1787, he laid deep the foundations of democracy. Marshalling to the view of his contemporaries, the example of ancient democracies, he proved that a government directly by the people, and directly of the people, could not endure. By his matchless power of convincing he turned a federal minority into a constitutional majority, and a government cognizant of conditions, repudiating theories and the idle fancies of Utopian dreams.

"The constitution was adopted, but there remained the problem of interpretation. Out of the stormy days of the confederacy had sprung two great political schemes or parties. The one led by Alexander Hamilton, the other by Thomas Jefferson. The first stood for broad and liberal construction of the constitution, the second for a strict and narrow one. Hamilton advocated the national unit, and Jefferson state sovereignty. The succeeding years have witnessed the triumph of Hamilton's policy. Not until the minds of American citizens had been purged with a baptism of blood, did they realize that the doctrine of states rights was no more. Not until the emblem of federal union had been carried from Atlanta to the sea, did they acknowledge the ultimate triumph of federal supremacy. Yet today united as we are in a matchless union, the conflict between Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian principles goes on. Down through the years their partisans have struggled; this struggle is on today, as it will be in some form or other to the end of time.

#### Prosperity Has Its Evils.

"In the policy mapped out by the great Jefferson, are seeds of evil. Seeds, which under the warm sun of prosperity spring up in rank weeds of anarchy and discontent. We stand before the world proclaiming equality to all men. Equal rights and equal privileges are birth-right, and justice the goal of our ambition. Yet today we bow unmannered amid the awful fruits of individualism.

Trust, monopoly, extortion, outgrowths of man's rapacious greed, threaten us on every hand. Corporations, with powers unlimited, and of immense capacity confront us where so ever we turn. Daily we face the question, 'Can our government long survive, amid the resistance, all consuming powers of monopoly, the powers that corrupt the government and crush out individuality among the masses. Protesting, yet unable to resist, the individual is borne away to oblivion, the innocent victim of greed! Hardly can we realize the far-reaching effects of the power of monopoly. What despot ever held the sceptre, what dynasty ever ruled the world with a more tyrannical hand than is today exercised by the railroad king? Again unrestricted combination in capital is not only oppressive, but alone among industries themselves, but a corruption which has led to the coinage of a phrase, new to the American ear. 'The Treason of the Senate.'

#### Golden Idol on Pedestal.

The pursuit of the golden idol has become a passion, conscience is dethroned, and in its place leers the evil genius of greed. The events of the past few months have culminated in a series of exposures which have appalled our moral sensibilities with revelations of civic and business debauchery. Yet over it all shines a light kindled by Hamilton, a century and a half ago. Toward it we turn for a remedy; toward it we look for the solving principle. Today it is seen in the call for governmental control. We are coming to realize that when corruption sits enthroned in state and city, when faction opposes faction and public rights are lost, above the fogs of gall and greed, stand government and law. The right of the government to control public utilities is undeniable. It is the right and duty of the central government, under the constitution of the United States, to establish justice, to insure tranquility, and to bring about equality in the administration of the law.

#### Evils Flagrant and Notorious.

"Under our present system of dealing with corporate power, evils are flagrant and notorious. Legislators, with the ill-gotten gains of corporate influence upon them, frequent the legislative halls. There is maddening laxity in the enforcement of the law when great interests are hit. 'Don't tell the people we are selling rotten beef, it will hurt our business.' But Roosevelt was not afraid to tell, and the stench has ceased in our nostrils, and the food comes pure to our tables, because of governmental supervision. There is a man, who with Wm. J. Bryan, is the strongest advocate of governmental control. Pessimists speak as if the exercise of government control of public utilities would curtail individual effort and drown individual enterprise. This is not so. It would indeed be a lamentable calamity to adopt any system which would in any way lay restraint upon the energy, capacity, and resourcefulness of the individual so essential in the democratic institutions. But, the truth is, these unwholesome effects of socialism, the merging of the individual into one shapeless mass, are in no considerable degree realized through unrestricted combination of capital. Yet do not think all combinations are to be condemned. Some combinations are, as every man knows, necessary factors in present day industries. What we need is not to attempt foolishly to prevent all such gathering together of wealth, but to secure such an adequate control of all combines as will insure the public weal. Conceive that the federal government controls its public utilities; put competition upon the basis of excellence of service; put the possibilities for corporate influence forever away from the doors of the legislative departments, and a mighty step shall have been taken to upbuild the democracy to come.

"By the example of those nations which have adopted it; in the name of the rights of all the people; by the inherent desire in the hearts of all men for justice and fair play; for the enforcement of the law, civic and national administration of those interests most nearly concerning the general public is the urgent need of the hour.

"I am not here as the advocate of radicalism, but as the champion of principles as fundamental as human

## Don't Spoil Your Fishing and Hunting Trip By Not Having a Complete Outfit

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Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Hammocks, Marbles Specialties. In fact everything for the sportsman

**Watt Shipp**  
THE BICYCLE MAN

nature itself. Principles whose sterling worth were tried in the heat of rebellion, and through whose adoption this nation will rise to a new birth of freedom. Those basic truths expounded on the federalist, a century and a half ago, will stand for all time because they were truths. We have spoken the ship of the wider scope of politics, and find that she sails by the chart drawn by Hamilton more than a hundred years ago. The railroad rate act, the meat inspection act, the pure food act, the thousand municipalities of the world that are administering their public utilities—these are examples of the same, sane and tried extension of the province of governmental authority.

#### New Era Ushered In.

We observe with satisfaction the passing of the professional politician. The era of governmental control and law enforcement is ushered in by the rise of manly men like La Follette, Folk, Hughes, Roosevelt; men born with humanitarian hearts and dauntless courage—men whose ambition it is to redress wrongs and punish wrong-doers—men who shall put forever beyond the reach of all the opportunities to gratify inordinate desire. That government is not best 'which governs least.'

"Out from the hearts of an outraged people comes a response; it is the welcome for the victor; he who hath become himself—he who thinketh of his fellow.

"Shall we maintain our position among the nations of the earth? Let us be worthy. Shall democracy, impotent, bow to individualism? Let us strive to uphold it. When commercial slaughter shall cease, when government shall function without fear or favor, the fetter of unrestricted individualism shall have vanished in the night."

#### A COUNTRY VISITOR.

The New York Man Felt Above Him, But Changed His Opinion.

One of the most successful wholesale dry goods merchants New York city ever saw had the peculiar habit of regarding as his inferior any man who was engaged in a business less genteel, as he held, than his own. In his employ was a young Vermont, who felt highly elated when one day a man from his native town who was visiting the city called on him. The man was somewhat crude in his manners, but he had piled up a fortune in the tinware business and in buying up at a discount in times of panic commercial paper which he believed was good. The youth introduced the Vermont to his employer.

"What business are you in?" asked the dry goods prince as the two shook hands.

"The tinware business," drawled the Vermont.

Without a word the dry goods merchant turned on his heel and bolted into his private office. He didn't recognize tinware merchants as desirable acquaintances.

"Hold on a minute, Mr.—!" shouted the Vermont after the retreating figure. "Are these here things goin' to be paid when they fall due?"

From his wallet the Vermont drew several slips of paper, which he held up to the dry goods merchant's face. The merchant glanced

at them and effusively bade the Vermont welcome to his private office. The papers were notes to the extent of \$50,000 uttered by the dry goods merchant and which, unknown to him, the Vermont had bought up at a big discount.—Brooklyn Eagle.

#### Boys Invent Own Wireless.

Two Galveston, Texas, boys, Roy Clough and George McKenzie Douglas, have invented a wireless system of telegraph, using only crude materials, that enable them to receive and transmit messages 150 miles. When they began their experiments about a year ago they were about 15 years old, but they were enthusiastic students of electricity. They had never seen a wireless apparatus before, and knew of no other receiver than the coherer, and they made one for themselves out of carbon grains. They nailed a tin can on the roof for their antennae and made a 'phone receiver out of an old hairpin box of one of their mother's, and secured a bit of platinum wire for it out of an old incandescent lamp. The solution for the receiver was made out of the neck of a bottle, which they filled with a mixture of nitric acid, glycerine and water. A fifteen-foot pole was then erected on the roof, and two wires were led to its top. With this crude apparatus they heard the Galveston wireless station calling Southwest Pass., La., but though they could hear this and other messages, they could not send, but by getting an induction coil that threw a half-inch spark they were able to send messages.

The young inventors say they propose to so improve their apparatus that the static electricity will make no difference at all, and they will be able to work over land as easily as over water, without a large amount of energy and high poles. The boys are evidently on the right track to success in the electrical field.

#### Clever With the Cards.

Some years ago a certain county jail was undergoing extensive alterations, during which time a gang of pickpockets, four in number, were arrested one market day. Owing to the alterations the lot were confined for a time in one cell, but were placed under strict surveillance, the care of them being specially intrusted to the sergeant. The day after during his rounds he spied them playing cards, when he promptly opened the door and summoned a fellow constable, on whose arrival the cell and the prisoners were most carefully searched, but no cards were found. However, the card playing still continued until the day on which the pickpockets were to be sent to the assizes for trial. Then the superintendent, a very kind man and a great favorite with every one, asked them as a favor to tell him where they had hidden the cards. They told him that as soon as the sergeant and his comrade entered their cell they stuck the pack in his pocket and picked it again before he left, as a proof of which they presented him with the much used pack.—Pearson's Weekly.

#### Nipped in the Bud.

Mudge—Which is proper to say, 'Lend me \$10,' or 'Loan me \$10?' Wickwire—It won't do you any good to say either.

### X-RAYS

Eugene is boycotting the Harri-railroads; must expect to handle freight by wireless.

The completion of the North Bank and down the Columbia, instead of being Portland the benefit of Eastern Oregon and Washington trade, liable to divert some of the trade Portland already has to the Sound.

W. Murray Crane, who is said to be a United States senator from Massachusetts, says Jonathan Bourne is "office clerk." If Mr. Crane ever looks with the "office clerk" will find out there has been something doing when he comes out of hospital for the weak minded.

This family Journal has for some months received every day or two an envelope bearing the legend "Being something of interest relating to the latest exposition." The contents of the envelope prove the legend to be worthy of Annals. Nothing of interest was ever found about the exposition, but one of the Smiths, "Poky" saved.

Carrie Nation has given notice that he will never go to h—l. This will serve to mitigate conditions somewhat down in that arid neighborhood. Carrie will never be found far from the saloons.

President Roosevelt has sent a set of his works, in nine volumes, as a gift to the University of Berlin. The faculty of that institution, knowing the President's position on "Native Fakers," refused to "look the horse in the mouth."

Teddy sent those books to Germany while the Hague conference is in session, so there is no probability of international complications.

Prof. Lyman Stowe, predicts war next year, in which the United States will be involved. As the professor is no means of verifying the port. What the professor needs is to have his brainlet Oslertized.

A man named Darcy has been arrested in Portland for robbing the telephone company. Which shows that a corporation can do things to others that the law will permit others to do to it.

### Smoke Glasses

Protect your eyes from the glaring sun. We have them in all sizes and prices.

### REMEMBER

We do all our own lens grinding. You get the benefit in promptness, careful workmanship, and the price no small matter to overlook. We can save you money. In case you get with an accident we can replace the lenses the same day they are left with us.

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### THE ADULTERATION OF FLOUR IN FRANCE

Extraordinary discoveries were recently made at Toulouse, Saintes, Agen, Bordeaux and other towns in the south and southwest of France, of the wholesale adulteration of flour.

A considerable number of the inhabitants of the town of Condom have for many weeks been suffering from gastric disorders and serious stomach complaints. The doctors sought for the cause of this curious epidemic, and attributed it to bread. The bakers, by way of showing their good faith, supplied samples of the bread the patients had eaten. It was found to be heavily adulterated with talc, a mineral which is generally found in rough, brittle crystals, which can be sliced with a knife, the samples contained large quantities of marble dust and sulphate of baryta.

In inquiries at Condom and other places where the disease had appeared showed that the flour had in a great many cases come from Toulouse, where it was found that several dealers were able to buy what was apparently the finest white flour very much under the average market price. The Toulouse police raided the premises of a wholesale flour dealer who had failed in business, and discovered a large quantity of talc, and over 6000 letters from millers and flour dealers containing orders for talc. The dealer was only an agent for some talc works at Tarascon.

In consequence of these revelations, twenty-three wholesale flour dealers at St. Jean d'Angely, twenty more at Saintes, and many others in the towns of the south and southwest of France have been arrested. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent its being known that talc was used. The stuff was sent in comparatively small quantities by roundabout railway routes, and never addressed direct to the purchaser.

The police investigations show that 150 tons of talc, addressed to people who cannot be traced, passed through the Saintes railway station alone during the last ten months. Large quantities have been shipped from Bordeaux to England and America, without the names of the people it is consigned to being mentioned on the bills of lading. At the present time an average of 600 tons is shipped every month from Bordeaux to Liverpool and New York. It would be interesting to know what use it is put to.

On Tuesday last the steamer La Rochelle left Bordeaux with a consignment of 15,000 bags, or 150 tons, of talc for Liverpool. It is openly asserted in certain quarters that the talc exported to England is not used exclusively for chemical purposes, but is for the English flour market. — Correspondent London Mail.

#### Law Term Explained.

"Well, proceed," said the lawyer. "The plaintiff resorted to an ingenious use of circumstantial evidence," said the witness.

"For the benefit of the jury state in plainer language exactly what you mean by that," interrupted the judge. "Well, my meaning is that he lied."