

# THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

E. HOFER, Ed. and Prop.

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## AT THE FORD.

When the rose means nothing but a rose;  
 When storms are storms—not clouds on blue,  
 And rain means naught but cold and chill,  
 Not tears of angels drifting through;  
 When grief means grief and nothing more,  
 When sorrow's kiss is like a blow,  
 And when there is no hope of spring  
 Beneath the earth's baptism of snow—  
 It will be age—not faithlessness,  
 That stills the music in my throat.  
 Forget not how, when I was young,  
 I knew my song and trilled each note.

—Smart Set

## "EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING."

There is a national movement on foot—being conducted by good people in the interests of employes who have to bear the burden and brunt that crowded stores heap upon them during the week before Christmas—and in fact up to midnight of that very day before.

The organization has its origin in New York and is being directed by the New York Charity Organization society.

The work is carried on in the form of a publication called "A National Journal of Philanthropy, Social, Civil and Industrial Advance"—and the editor is Mr. Edward T. Devine of that city.

This year the society named above is sending out strong appeals to Christmas shoppers asking them to commence to buy early that they may thus relieve to some extent the severe duties placed upon clerks, messengers and wagon drivers during the last week before Christmas.

We deem the matter of sufficient importance to call attention to a few points which the society makes in behalf of early Christmas shopping. As the holidays come around year after year there is a growing realization that the Christmas happiness in one man's home is the Christmas hardship in many another home.

Christmas shopping is quite generally left until the last week, often until the last day, before Christmas.

What this means to the clerks behind the counters, to the cash girls running back and forth with heavy parcels, to the drivers and tail boys on the delivery carts, to the packers and shippers, express messengers, and behind these to the great army of women and girls who manufacture Christmas toys and candies and kickknacks in factory and shop and sweatshop, is little realized by those who gather round the glittering Christmas trees.

For several years the Merchants' association of Cleveland has conducted a successful campaign for pushing back holiday shopping into November and early December.

Posters in the street cars and on billboards, and the widest newspaper publicity have accomplished much.

The benefit is really on both sides, for the Christmas shopper has better opportunity and wider selection in early shopping, while the difference to the clerk is most marked.

Observation might show many of us that Christmas is a time of hardship for those who have to do with supplying the needs of Christmas shoppers.

Authentic records from the lives of clerks, delivery boys and drivers of wagons show that, while we are keeping the Christmas festival, while we are feeding the lame and halt, the blind and friendless, we are lightly reducing to illness and exhaustion the young and strong and faithful who serve us, seep and unseen.

Every year the celebration of Christmas grows more elaborate. More presents are bought; the crowds are greater; the decorations are more splendid.

The problems of the merchants are correspondingly more complex; the supply has to be increased; the pressure at every point intensifies.

On the one hand, public opinion disapproves long hours and late work, particularly for young women, girls and children.

On the other hand, merely through thoughtlessness, many shoppers defer their purchases until the last possible moment at the cost of unnecessary strain upon salespeople and delivery forces.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' league, which has a membership of women in every city in the country pledged to work for the safeguarding of women and children in industry, says of early Christmas shopping:

"Never before in any month of November has so large a number of merchants notified their customers that the Christmas goods are at hand ready for inspection and purchase."

"Never have so many consumers' leagues mailed to their members appeals to shop early in the season, early in the week and early in the day."

"It is an astonishing number of people who profit by this vast concerted effort to abolish the Christmas cruelties."

"The shoppers themselves find now in the stores good air and good will awaiting them which will grow less every day as Christmas approaches."

"The clerks are still unwearied by the jostling crowds, and can extend courtesy which will grow day by day more difficult if not more scant."

"Since the last holiday season the need for voluntary effort to discourage eleventh hour shopping has greatly increased."

"For the highest court in the state of New York has pronounced unconstitutional the statute which for twenty years had forbidden the employment in that state of boys under 18 and of women after 10 o'clock at night in any factory."

"It is, therefore, the most cheering to have items like the following in numbers far too large to quote."

"From Missouri a leading merchant writes, 'We gave publicity to this idea in our regular advertisements, and we feel that this year (1906) especially, we have been successful in getting the people of Kansas City to begin buying earlier in the season, as our holiday trade opened up earlier in December.'"

We cheerfully publish the foregoing and give it semi-editorial endorsement on the ground that where it is possible because of financial conditions the people certainly ought to do what they can to make the work of the shop girls, the clerks, the messengers—and all who have to do with Christmas gifts as light as possible.

There is a class, of course, who pay cash for their purchases and who

carefully arrange to spend earnings received in December for their Christmas gifts—and that class must of necessity purchase late.

To the wealthy, however, and those who carry accounts at the stores they patronize, there is no reason why Christmas purchases should not be made by them not later than the 15th of December, thereby making the next ten days comparatively easy for those who must do the work.

## PRESIDENT DELIVERS MESSAGE

A VERY VOLUMINOUS DOCUMENT, TOUCHING ON EVERYTHING CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT, CONDITIONS AND POLICIES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this supplies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all legitimate commercial enterprises.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of the successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, when ever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper, to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate cause of the suffering, and as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

### Interstate Commerce.

No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water,

and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CAN IN THOROUGHGOING FASHION EXERCISE THE NEEDED CONTROL.

### Extend Federal Activity.

This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity. This is not advocating centralization.

### National Incorporation Act.

The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad.

### Sherman Antitrust Law.

Moreover, in my judgment there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to the congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwisdom but the futility of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil.

### Currency.

I again urge on the congress the need of immediate attention to money matters. We need a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most rigid examination by the national authorities. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should, of course, be made with an effective guaranty, and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks; legislation to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

### Revenue.

The income account of the nation

We Sell  
**Vinol**

on the positive guarantee that if it does not give satisfaction we will return the entire amount of money paid us for it. We mean this—and ask all those who are sick and need strength to try it with this understanding.  
 G. W. PUTNAM CO.

## Capital National Bank

J. H. ALBERT, President.  
 E. M. CROISAN, Vice. Pres.  
 JOS. H. ALBERT, Cashier.  
 TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL BANKING BUSINESS IN SALEM.

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Pays 3 per cent interest on savings accounts.



**MEN'S SMART SUITS**  
 YOU WILL WANT TO DRESS UP A LITTLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS; AT LEAST YOU OUGHT TO—MOST EVERYONE DOES. PERHAPS YOU DO WANT TO, BUT THINK OF IT WITH ALL THE CHRISTMAS BUYING, YOU CAN'T AFFORD A NE WSUIT JUST NOW. YOU'RE WRONG! COME IN AND SEE WHAT WE CAN OFFER FOR, SAY, FIFTEEN DOLLARS. SURELY YOU WOULDN'T GO SHABBY AT THAT PRICE.

Among low-priced suits you will find a splendid showing of the latest styles in the new browns and mixtures—just the swell things that are now being sold in New York. These garments are cut over the same patterns as our more expensive garments—all the difference is in the cloth and finish. Come and see these bully good bargains at \$15 and up.

**G. W. JOHNSON & COMPANY**  
 The Clothiers

is in a most satisfactory condition. For the six fiscal years ending with the 1st of July last, the total expenditures and revenues of the national government, exclusive of the postal revenues and expenditures, were, in round numbers, revenues, \$3,465,000,000, and expenditures, \$3,275,000,000. The net excess of income over expenditures, including in the latter the fifty millions expended for the Panama canal, was one hundred and ninety million dollars for the six years, an average of about thirty-one millions a year.

### The Tariff.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue but which will at least make good the difference in cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wage-worker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy.

### Income Tax and Inheritance Tax.

When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court; while in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical working, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very men whom it was most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would, of course, be worse than no tax at all; as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional.

### Enforcement of the Law.

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the department of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that

no man stands above the law, no corporation is so wealthy that it can not be held to account, the department of justice has been prompt to proceed against the wealthiest malefactor who was one of greed and not of pride, and proceeded against the aspirant elites to brutal violence.

### Capital and Labor.

It is certain that because of the increase there will be a corresponding increase absolutely, and relatively, of those among us who dwell in cities or in large cities and who work in large plants. This means that there will be an increasing need to consider the problems inseparable from a modern industrial civilization. Wealth and complex machinery, especially in those branches of manufacture and commerce transacted by a large number of capitalists who employ a large number of wage-workers, former tend more and more to combine into corporations and into unions. The relations of the capitalist and wage-worker to one another, and of each to the public, are not always just; and to put them on a satisfactory basis is one of the most important and one of the delicate tasks before our civilization.

There is one fundamental situation which can be laid to rest by all these measures. While honesty by itself will solve the problem, yet the upon honesty—not merely honesty, but honesty in the spirit—is an essential condition arriving at a right conclusion.

### Farmers and Wage-workers.

When the department of justice was founded there was sneering as to its usefulness.

(Continued on page 2)



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