

# THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

K. HOFER, Ed. and Prop.

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## AMERICA.

There is a people mighty in its youth,  
 A land beyond the oceans of the west,  
 Where thro' with rudest rites, freedom and truth  
 Are worshipped; from a glorious mother's breast,  
 Who, since high Athens fell, among the rest  
 Sat like the queen of nations, but in woe  
 Turns to her chainless child for succor now,  
 And draws the milk of power in wisdom's fullest flow.

This land is like an eagle whose young gaze  
 Feeds on the noontide beam, whose golden plume  
 Of sunrise gleams when earth is wrapt in gloom;  
 Great people! As the sands shall those become,  
 Thy growth is swift as morn, when right must fade,  
 The multitudinous earth shall sleep beneath thy shade;  
 Nay! start not at the name—America!

—Shelley—1817.

## A DUTY THAT IS OWED TO THE PUBLIC.

The Capital Journal had an editorial some days before any appointment was made, headed, "The Kind of a District Attorney the People Want."

Of course, we did not expect the powers that be to pay much attention to WHAT ONE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER MIGHT HAVE TO SAY ON THE MATTER.

But many of our readers and members of the bar complimented us on that editorial. It demanded ability, integrity and independence.

At present it does not appear as if either of the gentlemen named could secure AN ENDORSEMENT FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OR A CONFIRMATION FROM THE SENATE.

The delegation has so far tried apparently to give the office to some one in payment of a political debt, and has made a mess of it.

That is the ordinary course of machine partisan politics, and NO ONE IS TO BE BLAMED FOR PLAYING THAT GAME IF THEY BELIEVE IN IT.

But the masses of the people do not believe the game should be played at the expense of the public service.

The people want the Oregon delegation to consider this matter FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PRINCIPLE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, RATHER THAN OF POLITICAL REWARDS, OR PAYMENT OF SOME POLITICAL DEBT.

No man is good enough to be appointed to any office merely to fulfill some personal obligation at the expense of the public service.

It is a lamentable fact that such appointments are made right along in what is called practical politics, BUT IT CANNOT BE DEFENDED.

If the delegation from Oregon could get together on a line of principle and select a Federal Prosecutor, what would they have before them?

Conditions something like the following:

Oregon is a State where the Federal statutes have been notoriously and shamefully violated, WORSE THAN IN ANY WESTERN STATE.

Oregon has been advertised to the world as badly in need of a more rigid enforcement of the penal laws of the United States.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS TO THIS OFFICE IN THE PAST HAVE NOT BEEN UP TO THE STANDARD. THEY ARE A CAUSE OF REPROACH TO THE STATE.

District Attorney Hall is under indictment. District Attorney Bristol has not developed any ability as a public prosecutor, and former District Attorney F. P. Mays is convicted of violating the laws in connection with the land frauds.

Under these circumstances the delegation, in the event of Schuebel or Bingham failing of confirmation, must come through on different lines, on a line meeting the demands of the people for a man in this office SUCH AS IS MADE NECESSARY BY THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND FACTS OF THE CASE.

The delegation should select the man for public prosecutor who would meet the approval of public sentiment.

The people, regardless of party, the good name of the State, the legal department of the United States, and the Republican Administration, whose reputation is involved in this appointment, demand that a man be selected as Public Prosecutor for Oregon WHO SHALL COMMAND RESPECT FROM ALL THESE STANDPOINTS AND WHOSE NAME AND ABILITY WILL INSPIRE RESPECT.

A good public prosecutor is a well known and a well defined individuality in the legal profession and before the public.

A man may be a good probate lawyer, or corporation lawyer, AND YET NOT BE WORTH A WHOP FOR PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

There are but few men endowed by nature and equipped by practice and professional attainments to make good public prosecutors, and under the present circumstances, AND THE IL-REPUTE OF OREGON IN THIS RESPECT, THE VERY BEST PUBLIC PROSECUTOR IN THE STATE SHOULD BE NAMED BY THE DELEGATION FOR THIS PLACE.

Non Henry McGinn of Portland would be such a man. He has the ability and THE PECULIAR QUALITIES AND TALENTS TO MAKE A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

George Brown of Roseburg, a district attorney who has hung more murderers and convicted more criminals than any public prosecutor in Oregon, WOULD COMMAND RESPECT AS AN APPOINTEE.

There are others who could be mentioned who are noted for possessing the unwavering determination to bring men to justice and the ability to convict in the regular way who might be named.

But these two names illustrate the contention we are making, and the principle we seek to illustrate.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE DEMANDS, AND THE PEOPLE DEMAND, THAT THE DELEGATION LOOK AT THIS MATTER SERIOUSLY.

The people don't want any further payment of political and personal debts at the expense of the public service.

THERE IS SUFFICIENT INTELLIGENCE AND POLITICAL SAGACITY AMONG THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO DEMAND WHAT IS RIGHT AND PUNISH WHAT IS WRONG.

There have been hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money spent and hundreds of thousands of dollars lost to the public because of the debasement of the office of public prosecutor to political ends.

The greatest duty that is owed to the people of Oregon today by the two Senators and the two Congressmen from this State is THAT THEY

## NO LONGER DEAL WITH THIS MATTER FROM A PERSONAL STANDPOINT.

The people demand they select a public prosecutor FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PRINCIPLE AND THE WELFARE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE, and that Oregon command respect at home and abroad in the administration of justice and the enforcement of the penal code of the nation.

## THANKS TO MANAGER MEREDITH.

(Reprint of an editorial written near the close of the last legislature.)  
 The manager of the Grand opera house probably saved the taxpayers half a million in one night.

The political play, "The County Chairman," was shrewdly advertised in The Capital Journal.

Free copies were put on the desks of all the members of the legislature, WHO ARE NOT ALREADY SUBSCRIBERS.

Both houses held very short sessions after supper, and adjourned to attend in a body. THE BILLS SLATED FOR PASSAGE IN THE EVENING WERE LOST SIGHT OF.

Many of the members were accompanied by their wives and daughters, and many of the committee clerks and members of the third house.

The boxes were filled in a very effective manner. President of the Senate Haines had a box with a party of senators.

Hon. B. F. Jones and some of the free locks leaders had another box. Speaker Vawter and house and senate leaders and their wives and seats in the bald-headed row.

As new groups of the legislators sauntered in there were cries of "Speech," "Speech," "Call of the house," "regular order," etc.

Reading of The Capital Journal was called for, and an indignant member of the normal school combins MOVED TO DISPESE WITH READING IT.

The sergeant-at-arms and forty doorkeepers could not have held the jolly crowd down. All care and anxiety about their little measures were forgotten, AND PURE ENJOYMENT REIGNED SUPREME.

The sharp hits of the leading actor—The County Chairman—were enjoyed, and went home as each member recalled his own experience in his own individual campaign.

It would have been a good thing for the whole state IF THERE COULD HAVE BEEN ABOUT THREE GOOD PLAYS A WEEK all winter, but the public has enjoyed the farces enacted at the big theater up at the capitol building quite as much as the members enjoyed the satire last night at the Grand.

## How Is Your Blood?

If you lack strength, are nervous, have no appetite, don't sleep well, get tired easily, your blood is in bad condition. You cannot be strong without pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good, rich blood and keeps it good.

**Dyspepsia**—For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. Jos. S. Zakra, Genoa, Neb.

**Had No Appetite**—"I was troubled with dyspepsia and had no appetite. I had a faint feeling after eating. My constitution was all run down, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has fully relieved me." FLORENCE STOWE, Soudersville, Wisconsin.

**Weakness**—"I bless the day I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it cured me of extreme weakness after grip, built my husband up after pneumonia, and cured eczema and blood-poisoning in our children." Mrs. M. A. DEXWORTH, Box 1, Emburyville, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. In the usual liquid, or in tablet form called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

## DISCUSSION OF THE PAPER AND WOOD PULP QUESTION

(New York Commercial)

Addressing the members of the Portland Club at a dinner one night this week Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine took issue squarely and sharply with President Roosevelt in the matter of lifting tariff duties from all the products of our American forests. It will be recalled that some months ago the President gave assurances to a committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association—which had taken to the White House a memorial and resolutions by that organization demanding a repeal of the tariff on printing paper and wood-pulp and that the government "get after" the paper "trust" on this side of the Canadian border—that he would urge this particular duty-repeal on congress but not, however, in the special interest of the newspaper publishers. And in his December message to congress he did make the following recommendation at the close of a rather lengthy dissertation on forest preservation:

There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood-pulp; due notice of the change being, of course, given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal

of the duty on wood-pulp should, if possible, be accomplished by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

The Maine congressman in this Portland address declared bluntly that in his belief the forestry bureau in the department of agriculture had worked the president up to the point of alarm in the matter of the donation of our American woodlands and that his message recommendation was due directly to influence from that quarter; and he intimated quite plainly, too, that the president had been unnecessarily alarmed because, in the congressman's opinion, the stripping of spruce and other pulp-wood lands constitutes only a minimum drain on our American forests and water-powers—and he presented some figures that proved it, apparently. So he dismissed the proposed lifting of the wood-pulp duty on the ground of forest preservation as hardly worth considering.

When it came to this proposal in the interest of the consumers of "press paper" here in the United States, however, Congressman Littlefield was an immovable stand-patter. "I believe," he declared, "that a removal of the tariff would induce an increased demand on this side of the line for Canada spruce and its products, but that so decrease in the price of them would follow." And from that point on his argument against the Roosevelt proposition was strictly along the course commonly pursued by the most orthodox high-protectionists—his last outlying being that there is little probability that the paper "combine" is violating the laws for, if it were, the government would have brought it up with a round turn by this time!

Of course it is the tariff-protected paper manufacturers of Maine—largely, if not wholly, in the "trust"—whose interests Mr. Littlefield is defending. But if continuing to permit them to import from Canada many of their spruce logs duty-free, as now, and in addition enabling them to import wood-pulp free of duty would not tend to reduce the price of the product to the American consumer—or actually reduce it—why should the "trust" oppose the proposition? Why should Congressman Littlefield, its spokesman, oppose it? It is almost inevitable, however, that letting down this particular tariff wall would broaden the American market for Canada wood-pulp, would thus materially reduce the price of printing paper—or, at any rate, keep it from advancing—and thus permit a reasonable profit to the newspaper publishers in the use of a home-manufactured product.

Unless something of this sort is done, the present price of newspapers to the reading public must be advanced. And whose interests ought Congressman Littlefield to have the more closely at heart—those of a handful of Maine manufacturers or those of the vast bulk of our eighty-odd million of people? The publishers cannot much longer continue to supply "penny papers" at a loss on every pound of paper that they print, and the "trust" is not likely to reduce the price voluntarily.

## Be Sure

Hard colds, hard coughs, severe bronchitis, weak throats, weak lungs. We wish you would ask your doctor if he knows of anything better for these troubles than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We believe it is the best medicine you could possibly take. But ask your doctor, and thus be sure to make no mistake. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## ESTABLISHING AN ORCHARD.

An Excellent Article By C. I. Lewis, Professor of Horticulture, O. A. C.

The large profits realized from our orchards the past few years have given a great impetus to fruit growing, and as a result many people are setting out orchards. To a large number of these persons fruit growing is a new occupation and they are seeking information to aid them in establishing their orchards.

As regards the time to set the trees from October to February or March is generally preferable where climate conditions are such as to allow one to carry on the work. Trees set at this time become well established in early spring and are ready to begin growth in April. In irrigated sections, or high elevations, where there is danger of fall freezing, planting can be delayed until spring.

The kind of soil is a question of importance; and in speaking of soil we consider both the physical and chemical. The physical is, perhaps, the more important in that its conditions are hard to change, while often in the chemical we can supply lacking plant foods. Often the growers expect the chemist to analyze a small sample of his soil and tell him what it needs. The chemist can tell if certain elements are deficient, but he cannot tell whether those present are in an available form, and the grower is therefore forced to try experiments.

As far as the physical character of soil are concerned, apples in our climate prefer a clay loam—not necessarily a heavy clay, but a clay loam is apt to retain moisture and food such as apples need. Pears will grow on similar soils to apples or even heavier soil. Cherries and prunes prefer the lighter loam, such as many of the red hill lands, especially where the soil is deep. Peaches do well on granitic, sandy soils; while grapes prefer the sunny south-east slopes, especially those that are deep and contain more or less stony sub-soil. The main requirement with the walnut seems to be a deep soil.

Attention should be paid to the sub-soil. Those soils having a hard pan near the surface, a cement gravel, or a loose gravel that does not reach a water supply should be avoided. In many parts of western Oregon the alluvial soils that have been washed in by the rivers, though often appearing light in character are often among our best fruit soils, being rich and deep and generally furnished with plenty of moisture. East of the mountains the rich volcanic soils when furnished with humus and given plenty of water will grow most any of our fruits.

Other things being equal, the higher elevations and slopes are to be preferred. They are apt to be better drained, more free from frosts, and often seem to produce fruit of a better color.

Having chosen your land, the next step is to prepare it. If this is old wheat land it should be thoroughly plowed and harrowed and where possible stable compost should be added. On many of the newly irrigated lands it is often better to irrigate a season or two, growing some plant to supply humus, before planting the orchard. On many of the stump lands holes can be dug for the trees and the land prepared as rapidly as possible. By the time the trees need the intense cultivation over a large surface the stumps will have been removed.

The question of varieties is a difficult one to settle. Certain localities of our state have already determined this but to those localities where commercial orchards have not as yet been developed the rule would be to grow those commercial varieties which show the most promise in your immediate locality. Lacking this information, try a few of the leading commercial varieties. Three to five varieties will be enough for a commercial orchard and it's much better to plant three to insure thorough pollination, as some of our leading varieties seem to be sterile.

Often we are asked what age and size trees are best. The one-year-old tree is to be preferred. It will establish itself more easily and can be headed low, thus saving much money in future years in spraying, thinning, pruning and harvesting the crop. The medium sized trees are better than the very small or very large. We are fortunate in Oregon in having nurseries that can furnish the finest of trees.

When the trees come from the nursery they should be immediately unpacked, and if in good condition, a trench should be dug deep enough

to cover the roots, and the trees are generally dropped in at an angle of about 45 degrees. This will keep the trees in good condition until planted. Never bury them in bundles for a long period, as they will often heat and decay. If they arrive somewhat dry and shriveled, bury them in moist earth or submerge them in water. The bark will often puff out and nearly all the trees will live.

The distance to plant trees apart is a matter of interest all over the state, as there is a tendency to plant them too close. On our rich virgin soils, with plenty of moisture, our orchards can be planted closely, and probably make the best use of the land for the first ten or twelve years when they begin to crowd.

It takes a good deal of nerve to cut out half an orchard that has been yielding a large profit, but this is not done the whole orchard will be ruined; so, for a great many people, it would be better to plant their trees their permanent distance and grow a garden crop in between. If necessary, for the first few years there is, however, one system that will allow you to cut out some trees.

Apples should be planted from 20 to 40 feet part; the smaller varieties of pears in the neighborhood of 20 while some of the larger varieties of pears will stand 30. Where the cherry attains a good size, it will need from 30 to 35. Small varieties of peaches, 12 to 15, and the larger 15 to 20, and probably some varieties will do better with even 25. Our older prune orchards are showing that 30 feet is none too far, while grapes are often planted in rows six feet apart and eight to ten feet apart in the row.

## Among the Pugs.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—If Stanley Ketchel comes to the bat this afternoon and agrees to a match with Mike (Twin) Sullivan, Coffroth match-making troubles for February will be over, as he will stage the event at the Mission street arena on Washington's birthday. Mike has conceded considerable weight in agreeing to 154 pounds several hours before the contest. This would mean that Ketchel would weigh in the neighborhood of 160.

The failure of Kid Scaler and his manager to put up the \$250 forfeit that was demanded by Coffroth and the subsequent calling off of the fight late Saturday night, is a disappointment to Johnny Frayne and quite a number of the boxing enthusiasts who wanted to see how Scaler would show up in action.

## EARLY POTATOES WANTED

We are in the market for all varieties of Early Seed Potatoes and are paying good prices. Bring in what you may have for sale while there is a market.

**D. A. WHITE & SONS**  
 FEED AND SEEDMEN  
 POULTRY, BEE AND SPRAY SUPPLIES.  
 SALEM, OREGON



Prices 25c, 50c, \$1.00—Sold at first-class druggists everywhere.

**DEPOSITORS**  
 in the  
**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT**  
 of the  
**Capital National Bank**

Are requested to present their pass books for the purpose of having credited the semi-annual interest due January 1st.

Jos. H. Albert, Cashier