

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

L. HOFER, Ed. and Prop.

An Independent Newspaper Devoted to American Principles and the Progress and Development of All Oregon.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, Salem, Ore.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

(variably in Advance.) Daily, by carrier, per year \$6.00 Per month \$50



SPECIAL DELIVERY.

For convenience of subscribers branch delivery offices are established at the following places at 25 cents per month, \$1.00 for three months.

- Asylum Store, F. G. De Vos & Son, Asylum Avenue Junction. Carline, Seventeenth street, O. A. W. Lane, Garden Road store.

THE FAITHFUL ONE.

In the storm and the strife, when lightnings of life Had blasted my deepest endeavor,

And the bitter unrest of a grief-stricken breast Saw a star through the black shadows living,

And borrow now seems but a phantom of dreams, And Peace shall depart from me never;

O'er Life's Valley of Sighs, see! The light in the skies!

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The steadily increasing popularity of William H. Taft and his growing strength as a Presidential candidate, as disclosed by recent incidents in Ohio and elsewhere, are beginning to clear the public mind as to his relations with President Roosevelt.

Under ordinary conditions it would be a heavy handicap to a candidate to be known as the choice of an outgoing President.

The strength of Secretary Taft is not only evidence of Mr. Roosevelt's astonishing hold on the people, but it is decided proof of the confidence and esteem in which Secretary Taft is held.

The public discriminates in this case with nicety, accepting President Roosevelt's view of Secretary Taft without placing the President in the attitude of attempting to misuse his official power or placing Mr. Taft in the attitude of being a mere shadow of the President.

The reason why the public is turning toward Taft is NOT ONLY BECAUSE IT IS SURE HE IS IN HARMONY WITH THE ROOSEVELT POLICIES, BUT BECAUSE HE IS INDIVIDUALLY AND DISTINCTIVELY, IN HIS OWN RIGHT, ADMIRABLY FITTED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The public does not demand from Secretary Taft or any other candidate a pledge that the Roosevelt policies will be executed to the letter, exactly as Roosevelt would execute them.

In the first place, no one can foretell what is best to be done under circumstances not yet developed.

Mr. Roosevelt himself cannot tell what he will do in the remaining year of his administration, nor would it be wise to exact a pledge from him.

The plan that appears wise now might be foolish when the time arrives for its execution.

Secretary Taft believes in the Roosevelt policies, and if elected he will, no doubt, endeavor to carry them into effect.

But he will do so in his own way.

Has any one so short a memory as not to recall the declaration of Mr. Roosevelt when he took up the work laid down by McKinley?

Mr. Roosevelt labored faithfully to execute the McKinley policies, knowing they were approved by the people.

No one charges him with failure, but surely no one would have the hardihood to contend that the history of the last six years is what it would have been if Mr. McKinley had lived and remained President.

Temperamental differences between Roosevelt and McKinley have caused surprising episodes in this history, although there may be no radical departure from any of McKinley's plans.

Through the same cause similar effects could be expected if Mr. Taft were elected President.

As a man of individuality and sound common sense, he would not even try to execute the Roosevelt policies in the Roosevelt way.

HIS MANNER WOULD BE THE TAFT MANNER—THE MANNER NATIVE TO THE MAN.

He would travel along the pathway of his predecessor, but he would deal with each situation as it arose, acting according to circumstances for the best, without regard to outer appearances.

No fair-minded man would insist upon a slavish imitation of any preceding action, however renowned.

As President Mr. Taft would be in possession of all available information, and HE COULD BE RELIED UPON TO MAKE PRUDENCE HIS FIRST CONSIDERATION, whether his decision would be one that Mr. Roosevelt would have made or otherwise.

Mr. Roosevelt himself is the last man in the United States, probably, who would try to tie Mr. Taft down to a certain course of action on future events.

As a winner of friends by personal contact, Secretary Taft is world-famous.

His wholesome personality, his good cheer, his evident ability and readiness to tackle and carry heavy burdens without perceptible strain, and his hearty Americanism of manner and ideals make him a marked man in any company.

HE HAS NOT SUFFERED BY COMPARISON WITH ANY OTHER AMERICAN, AGAINST WHOM HE MAY BE PITTED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

It is not surprising to note that Mr. Taft's advisers have pointed out the advantage of his frequent appearance before the people.

Personal acquaintance with him means admiration and warm regard. The idea that he is an unreal shadow of Roosevelt speedily fades whenever his substantial personality appears, and in its place is left a decided liking for and reliance upon a man who is seen to be equipped by nature and training for the performance of public services of the very highest importance.

Peer of the Law.

"Rastus," said the neighbor, "I'd like to borrow that mule of yours."

New Incorporations.

Leader Publishing Co. Principal office, Cottage Grove, Oregon. Capital stock, \$4,800. Incorporators—James I. Jones, Wm. C. Conner, Cyrus C. Brock and Damas K. DeBartle.

TAFT EXPLAINS TO GOTHAM WORKMEN

Defends the Good in Labor and Capital, but Gets After the Naughty.

New York, Jan. 11.—For the first time since he became a recognized candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, Secretary Taft faced a New York audience, set forth in detail his stand on the question of the relative interests and rights of labor and capital, and in turn submitted to a rapid-fire attack from the audience, which quizzed him keenly and in somewhat controversial spirit.

Two thousand persons, its capacity, had crowded into Cooper Union when police reserves were summoned to clear the walks in front of the building, where a thousand or more had congregated. As the form of the secretary of war made its way through the throng a shout of "Three cheers for the next President!" was the signal for a noisy ovation that continued until Mr. Taft made his accustomed platform bow.

In his prepared address the secretary pointed out the dependence, one upon the other, of capital and labor. He declared that great aggregations of wealth properly employed widened the field of labor and were to be welcomed, while wealth improperly used was to be condemned. He advocated unionism in so far as sympathy and the resultant co-operation made for the public good.

At the conclusion of his address the audience had its turn. Chairman Charles Sprague Smith announced that Mr. Taft would read questions as they were handed up.

"Do you think a laborer gets enough money?" was a question, to which Mr. Taft laughingly replied:

"I don't know what the laborer gets. I don't know what labor he performs, but I do know that some get more than they ought to have, and I think some should get more."

There was a loud shout when the secretary commenced to laugh while reading over a question which inquired why he had changed his attitude toward labor since he left the Ohio bench. The secretary declared that his attitude had not changed, and that the things he had said tonight he had always stood for.

"Is not an industrial situation based on a tariff a false one?" The secretary replied that, if the tariff was abolished now, there would be no business at all. Further, he said he would not discuss the tariff issue at this time.

A question concerning the right of an employer to bring injunction proceedings induced the secretary to cite a case in which he appeared as counsel. Moore & Co. had obtained a judgment for \$1500 against a labor union, he said, and it took ten years to obtain the money. The secretary added that, if an injunction had been obtained by Moore & Co. they would not have suffered any damage. Shortly afterward a humorously inclined auditor sent up the following question, which caused a general laugh: "If it took Moore & Company ten years to collect \$1500, how long

would it take the United States to collect \$29,000,000 from the Standard Oil?"

The secretary said that the solution would require an advanced form of mathematics with which he was not familiar.

There was one query over which the secretary hesitated, while his face assumed a thoughtful, serious expression, then he read:

"What is a man to do who is out of work in a financial crisis and is starving?"

There was a pronounced pause. The secretary looked to the far corners of the big room and the long lines of workmen gathered there.

"God knows," he replied. "They have my deepest sympathy if they cannot get work. It is an awful case when a man is willing to work and is put in this position."

"I am asked," said the secretary, "if the government ownership of mines and railroads would make disputes between labor and capital easier to settle. I don't think so. Do you realize what a power you would put in Washington? You would put a power in the hands of one man or set of men that would well make you tremble for the safety of the republic."

These and many other questions were volleyed at the secretary, who answered them with facility and great good humor, which reflected itself in the attitude of his audience. One questioner wanted to know if workmen were ready to work so hard for private individuals, why they would not be ready to work as hard for the government under federal ownership. The secretary replied without hesitation:

"Because human nature is not built along that line. It is not possible to carry on governments the same as a business, by individuals working for private gain. You cannot change the motive of enlightened selfishness into altruism."

Mr. Taft indicated clearly that he did not think the time had come for an income tax law. He was accorded another ovation when he finished, and many in the audience flocked to the platform to shake him by the hand. Mr. Taft said in his address:

"We are suffering now from a panic. It was brought on, in my judgment, by the exhaustion of free capital the world over, by the lack of an elastic system of currency and also by a lack of confidence in our business fabric produced in Europe through the revelations in certain great corporations of business dishonesty, corruption and unlawfulness. It had been necessary for us to purify some of our business methods; but the purification cannot stop the panic. It will doubtless make another in the far future less likely. Meantime, all must suffer, both the innocent and guilty, and the innocent more than the guilty. Certainly the laborer who is thrown out of his employment by the hard times is innocent and suffers more than the capitalist, whether innocent or guilty, who has money to live on meantime until prosperity shall be restored."

Discussing the difficulties in peaceful adjustment of controversies between capital and labor, Mr. Taft commended the work of such organizations as the Civic Federation in seeking to bring together capitalists and labor leaders, and expressed the hope that by reason of this friendly contact between employers and labor leaders labor unions may be induced to assist the cause of honest industry, to improve the "sobriety, industry, skill and fidelity to the employers' interests in the employe."

On the subject of arbitration Mr. Taft argued for the adjustment of labor difficulties by submission to an impartial tribunal and agreement to abide its judgment, and in this connection commended the "Massachusetts plan." This method, he declared, had practically been adopted by President Roosevelt and had shown substantial and practical results. That is a provision of law by which an impartial tribunal shall investigate all the conditions surrounding the dispute, take sworn evidence, draft a conclusion in respect to the merits of the issue and publish it to the world.

On the question of the legal right of the labor union to strike, Mr. Taft said: "Men have the right to leave the

Sick Hair

If your doctor approves, then use Ayer's Hair Vigor. He knows the best treatment for your hair. Trust him.

If sick hair only ached as sick teeth do, there would be very few bald people in the world. Why be kind to your teeth and mean to your hair? Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps weak hair well. Cures sick hair. Feeds weak hair. A hair-food, a hair-medicine, a hair- tonic.

employ of their employer in a body in order to impose on him as great an inconvenience as possible to induce him to come to their terms. They have the right in their labor unions to delegate to their leaders the power to say when to strike. They have the right in advance to accumulate contributions from all members of the labor unions a fund which shall enable them to live during the pending strike. They have the right to use persuasion with all other laborers who are invited to take their places in order to convince them of the advantage to labor of united action. It is the business of courts and of the police to respect these rights with the same degree of care that they respect the right of owners of capital to the protection of their property and business."

He added, however, that "a resort to violence, or other form of lawlessness, on behalf of a labor union, properly merits and receives sharpest condemnation from the public, and is quite likely to lose the cause of labor its support in the particular controversy."

The "abuse of capital combinations"—industrial and railroad—were discussed at length, and the relation of wage-earners thereto pointed out.

Mr. Taft said:

"The maintenance of such unlawful monopolies is for the purpose of keeping up the price of the necessities of life, and this necessarily reduces the purchasing power of the wages that wage-earners receive. This is a serious detriment to them and a real reason why they should condemn such corporation abuses and sympathize with the effort to stamp them out. It is not that they should sympathize with an effort to destroy such great corporate enterprises, because they employ enormous numbers of wage-earners and lawfully and normally increase the capital from which the wage fund is drawn, but they should and do vigorously sustain the policy of the government in bringing these great corporations within the law and requiring them to conduct their business in accordance with the statutes of the country."

"In rare instances corporate managers have entered into a course of violence to maintain their side of a labor controversy. They have justified in on the ground that they were simply fighting fire with fire, and that if the labor union proceeded to use dynamite, they would use dynamite in return. I cannot too strongly condemn this course of argument. No amount of lawlessness on the part of labor strikers will justify lawlessness on the part of the employers. Such a course means a recurrence of civil war and anarchy."

"A second abuse which employers are sometimes guilty of is what technically is known as 'blacklisting.' This is unlawful and should be condemned."

Mr. Taft condemned the "abuses of labor, such as violence, intimidation and the boycott, and pointed out the legal remedies by which a person may be protected against the illegal acts of combinations of capital and combinations of labor. "In cases of unlawful combinations of capital, as well as of such combinations of labor," he said, "the method in equity by securing an injunction seems to be preferred by those who are about to be injured."

He defended the injunction against the criticism that it places in the hands of judges legislative, judicial and executive powers, and declared that "prevention is better than cure." He granted the contention that the injunction had been abused in labor disputes, and favored amendment of the law to provide that no temporary restraining order should issue until after notice and hearing; also require

ing a different judge in continuing proceedings from the judge issuing the injunction. He said, in closing: "There is a class of capitalists who look upon labor unions as a se vicious, and a class of radical labor unions who look upon as labor's natural enemy. I believe, however, that the great majority of each class are gradually becoming more conciliatory in their attitude toward the other. Between them is a larger class, neither capitalist nor labor unionist, who are without prejudices, and I hope are one of these. The effects of the past are not over. We must expect industrial depression. This may be fruitful of labor controversies. I earnestly hope that a more conservative and conciliatory attitude on both sides may avoid the destructive struggles of the past."

Pendleton's Market Day.

With everybody pleased and everybody, even the promoters themselves happily surprised, Pendleton's market days were inaugurated Saturday in an unqualified successful manner. Hundreds of people were brought to the city from the surrounding country and more than \$4000 worth of stuff was listed and sold.

It was truly a great day in many ways than one. The merchants were more than pleased with the patronage it brought, but the best of all is the fact that it demonstrated the practicability of the plan and the most skeptical was made to believe that even in sparsely settled Umatilla county, can the affair be made successful monthly event.

Without exception, the merchant interviewed last evening were more than pleased with the business of the day, saying that considering the shortness of the time the event had been advertised the results were remarkable. All were unanimous in the belief that those that are to come will be even better than this.

A pleasing feature of Saturday sales was the large number of things brought in. Another particular feature of the day was the fact that though \$4000 worth of stuff was sold to the amount of only \$125 was refused.

Nearly everything was put up from vegetables and haps to blooded stallions.—Pendleton Tribune.

Depends on Locality.

Happened in Mineapolis. "What would the history of the country have been," exclaimed an eloquent lecturer, "without the mortal John Smith?"

He paused.

"Applaud that name!" he sternly.

Although most of the persons in the audience were named John, they applauded, merely to show they bore the late John Smith grudge.

CURES A COUGH OR COLIC.

The following formula is a new falling remedy for coughs or colic.

Two ounces of glycerine, one ounce of Concentrated oil of one-half pint of good whisky, and shake thoroughly each time use in doses of a teaspoonful to tablespoonful every four hours.

This, if followed up, will cure a cough that is cureable or break an acute cold in twenty-four hours. The ingredients all can be gotten at any drug store.

Concentrated oil of pine comes up for medicinal uses only in ounce vials sealed in tin screw caps designed to protect it from heat and light. Other oils of this nature are insoluble and are likely to produce nausea and cannot give the desired results.

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

LAZY LIVER

"I had Cascarots so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with



PLEASEN, PALATABLE, PLEASANT TASTE, GOOD, DO GOOD. Never Sicken, Weakens or Irritates. It is the Best Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, SORE THROAT, and all Diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS.



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