

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

K. HOFER, Ed. and Prop.

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THE DIRECT PRIMARY CAMPAIGN.

The Capital Journal does not yet know the result of the Direct Primary campaign, but will say on the eve of the battle that whatever the people have decided in the way of nominations will probably receive our support.

We cannot see why a newspaper should not have positive opinions in a matter of public concern, even though expressing those opinions runs counter to the grain of some of its readers.

All readers can see that the Direct Primary gives the people a chance to weed out some of the aspirants for office, and then if any mistake has been made gives them another chance at the June election. The professional politician on the old lines objects to this, as he made it his business to put up the candidates AND THEN TO RALLY THE PARTY TO PUT HIS MEN IN OFFICE.

Under the old system the machine grew stronger and more experienced with each succeeding contest. Under the new system the people will learn with each succeeding election to weed out and kill off unfit officials.

THERE IS AN IDEAL IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE FOR EACH OFFICE from President down to the county road supervisor.

They know what are the requirements for the office of sheriff and for county judge and for legislator. The people seek to approximate that ideal in the selection of officers.

Under the Direct Primary they will have two selections—ONE AT THE PRIMARY AND ONE AT THE ELECTION.

Under that system public administration will grow better and better and constantly more responsive to the people.

A government by the people, and for the people and of the people WILL NOT PERISH OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH IN OREGON.

The Oregon ideas will go over the whole country. As out of the corrupted conditions of Australian penal colonies came the Australian ballot, so out of the degraded machine methods of Oregon will come a purer and better political system.

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Might just as well be earning interest.

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REASONS WHY ROOSEVELT SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED

(Sacramento Bee.)

Justice Frank Norcross, of the supreme court of Nevada, was the winner of the prize of \$1,000 offered by United States Senator Bourne of Oregon for the best article on the theme of "Why Roosevelt Should Be Re-Elected." The winning paper has been published in the National Magazine, Boston, and makes a strong and convincing showing.

The jurist bases his argument on the principle that while the views of the President are entitled to respectful consideration they are not conclusive on the question, because it is one for the sovereign people to decide. He contends that the only custom in this country relative to terms of the presidential office relates to elective terms, and so does not apply to Roosevelt, and that even were it otherwise the people have the right to modify it as they may see fit.

As to the President's statement that for him to again become a candidate would be to violate "the substance" of the custom referred to, the Justice argues that for Roosevelt to insist upon such a conclusion would be to make his own desires or opinions paramount to "the combined wishes and intelligence of the Republican party and the electorate of the nation." And the article goes on to show that the country has not in reality had "the substance" of two administrations under Roosevelt, the fact being, as declared by himself, that when he succeeded to his high office, through the death of President McKinley, it was the policy of his predecessor that he followed unbrokenly, and not his own, to the end of the period for which McKinley was elected. Everybody knows what radical difference exists, and has always existed, between the views of Roosevelt and McKinley with regard to national policies.

So Justice Norcross concludes his argument under this branch of the question thus convincingly:

"What Mr. Roosevelt is pleased to call his first term, was, in reality, the second term of President McKinley, by Theodore Roosevelt, acting a capacity similar to that of an administrator with the will annexed. It may be conceded that during these three and a half years, the people obtained some intimation of the character of administration that Mr. Roosevelt would inaugurate should he be elected President and thus become free to carry out his own policies. As a matter of fact, however, he never lost sight of his declaration made in all solemnity at Buffalo to carry out absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley. How then, can his reelection violate the substance any more than it does the form of the custom? It violates neither."

The Justice further argues that when Roosevelt gives a reason for not becoming a candidate which does not appeal to the good judgment of the people they are not bound by it, and that if they are not neither is he, for it is the people's judgment that should control. And the learned writer believes it unquestionable that the great mass

COFFEE

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Your grocer returns your money if you don't like the Schilling's Best, we pay him.

of American citizens, regardless of party, desire the President to succeed himself; that no other man has such a hold upon their confidence and esteem; that they believe in his policies, and that to place another man at the head of the government would mean delay, uncertainty, and possible disappointment with relation to those policies.

The able article concludes in these words:

"There is but one logical and reasonable thing to do under the circumstances, and that is for the Republican national convention at Chicago to nominate Mr. Roosevelt as the choice of the Republican party for President. It might not be so logical, but it would be the sensible thing for the Democratic convention to take a similar course. If Mr. Roosevelt feels that he cannot consistently accept another nomination, the people will not insist that he do so. They will, however, insist that he be on hand when the time comes for his inauguration.

Two things only lie in the way of the renomination of Roosevelt by the Republican national convention. One is the unwillingness of the President to be treated as inconsistent or untrue to his declarations regarding another term, and the other is the hostility, whether open or secret, of powerful interests to his continuance in office. It is the organs of these interests which insist that the President is bound by his promise not to accept another nomination, a promise which the Republican party and the people have the right to disregard.

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When public endorsement is made by a representative citizen of Salem the proof is positive. You must believe it. Read this testimony. Every backache sufferer, every man, woman or child with any kidney trouble will find profit in the reading.

Jacob E. McCoy, retired, living on Capital St., beyond Mill creek, Salem, Ore., says: "There has been no reason for me to change my good opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills which I expressed through our papers three years ago. I procured the remedy at Dr. Stone's drug store at that time and received the most gratifying results from their use. I was deliveted of kidney complaint of several years' standing. The principal symptoms were in connection with the kidney secretions and any strain or over-exertion often caused hemorrhages of the kidneys. Nothing I had found in the way of medicine gave me any satisfactory relief until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. They gave prompt and lasting benefit. I have recommended them ever since then when occasion has arisen.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

A Bone Mine in Arkansas.

Through portions of the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas the rocks are farrowed by fissures and honey-combed with caves. In one of these fissures was found by Mr. Waldo Conrad, while prospecting for lead, a real bone mine of very great interest. This was in April, 1903. Some of the bones, sent on to Prof. F. W. Putnam of the American Museum of Natural History, reached Prof. H. F. Osborn and by him were turned over to Mr. Barnum Brown, who investigated the locality, collected a vast number of jaws, skulls and other bones of animals large and small. The results of his investigations and of his study of the bones found there have just been published in Part IV, of Vol. IX, of the Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History.

The paper is one of extraordinary interest. It contains descriptions of two new genera and twenty new species of mammals, lists of the animals whose bones were found, a dozen large and beautiful plates, some of them containing twenty-five figures, together with remarks bearing on the conditions which existed when these bones found their resting place in the Ozark fissure.

The locality is about 15 miles to the south of Wilcox, Arkansas, and about a mile north of the Buffalo river. It is near the top of the hill, at an elevation of more than 1,000 feet. When first discovered the fissure was quite filled up with large stones, rocks and clay, but further down in the fissure the drip from the limestone has formed a nearly solid bed of stalagmite which has cemented together much of the material in the holes. The bones were more or less soft and friable and very likely to go to pieces when cleaned from the surrounding earth. All traces of organic matter had disappeared, and to preserve the bones it was necessary to soak them in a solution of gum-arabic in order to

harden them. Very few of the bones were found associated. It would seem as if many of them had been dragged into the hole by the animals which very likely inhabited it when it was a cave.

Of the animals found there and in extraordinary numbers are mice, shrews, moles, bats, weasels, skunks, minks, fisher, gray wolf, two species of foxes, black bear, half a dozen species of cats, several extinct, one of them a sabertooth tiger, beaver, hares, an extinct horse, an extinct peccary, three species of our deer, an animal allied to the musk-ox, and a few amphibians, reptiles and birds. No evidence of the existence of man was found, neither his bones nor his implements. These fossils were accumulated toward the end of the Pleistocene, which corresponds roughly with what is commonly known as the glacial period. Of the thirty-seven general and fifty-one species found in the Conrad fissure, four genera and twenty-four species are extinct.

A Healing Salve for Burns, Chapped Hands and Sore Nipples.

As a healing salve for burns, sores, sore nipples and chapped hands Chamberlain's Salve is most excellent. It allays the pain of a burn almost instantly, and when the injury is very severe, heals the parts without leaving a scar. Price 25 cents. For sale by Dr. Stone's

The Cuban Sugar Crop.

Consul-General James L. Rogers of Havana states that the estimates on the sugar crop of Cuba have fallen below 1,000,000 tons, and only the most optimistic cling to the hope of that amount. Under date of March 13th he reviews the market and its effect on business as follows:

The great majority of planters and others vitally interested assert that 950,000 tons will represent the possible maximum and 850,000 tons the minimum. There is good reason for believing that 900,000 tons is not too low an estimate, for it is known that cane cutting has practically ceased in many districts, that field hands refuse to work on account of the impossibility of making satisfactory wages, and that some of the mills will stop grinding on April 1st or thereabouts.

Under the most favorable conditions only about six or seven weeks of the grinding season remain, and it is generally stated that by March 16th it will be possible to estimate accurately the total volume of the crop. The latest statement, which contains absolute verification of the great deficiency, shows a falling off of nearly 40 per cent in the 1908 shipments and stock as compared with those of 1907 on the similar date (March 1st). If the same ratio of loss is maintained the volume of the 1908 crop would be somewhat below 900,000 tons.

The effect of this realization of the size of the sugar crop and the knowledge that there has been little gain in price to the various producers on account of their financial necessities has already had a serious effect upon business, and the revenues of the government are decreasing in sympathy, while many business men consider the general outlook uncertain and unpromising. The wholesale merchants say they are not importing in the usual volume because they have not the money, and because the country storekeepers are, through caution, refusing to purchase goods. The general opinion is certainly that this will be a bad business year and that 1909 may be worse.

A Knocker

is a man who can't see good in any person or thing. It's a habit caused by a disordered liver. If you see things through blue spectacles, treat your liver to a good cleaning out process with Ballard's Herbine. A sure cure for constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, biliousness, all liver, stomach and bowel troubles. Sold by all druggists.

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THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

(Lines in Oregon) DAILY DURING MARCH AND APRIL, 1908. From the Principal Cities of the Middle West the Rates will be as follows:

Table with columns: FROM, TO SALEM, FROM, TO SALEM. Rows: CHICAGO \$38, COUNCIL BLUFFS \$40, ST. LOUIS \$35, OMAHA \$30, KANSAS CITY \$30, ST. PAUL \$30.

Corresponding Rates from all other Eastern points. Stopovers at pleasure at all points in Oregon.

The Colonist Rate is the greatest of all homebuilders. Oregon has unlimited resources and needs more people who desire homes and larger opportunities.

Oregon people can accomplish splendid results by heralding this opportunity to all the world. Send Oregon literature giving good reliable information about the state, far and wide. Call on the above railroads for it if necessary.

FARES CAN BE PREPAID

Here at home if desired. Any agent is authorized to accept the required deposit and telegraph ticket to any point. Call on local agent or address.

WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

TIME TABLE

CORVALLIS & EASTERN R. R. Trains from and to Yaquina.

No. 1— Arrives at Corvallis 11:00 a.m. Arrives at Albany 5:55 p.m. Leaves Yaquina 6:45 a.m. Arrives at Albany 11:58 a.m.

No. 2— Leaves Albany 12:35 p.m. Arrives at Yaquina 6:15 p.m.

Trains to and from Detroit.

Leaves Corvallis 1:40 p.m. No. 3— Leaves Albany 7:30 a.m.

A. M.—6:00, 7:05, 8:05, 10:05. No. 4— Leaves Detroit 1:00 p.m.

follows, commencing Jan. 16, 1908. Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8— Leaves Albany 7:55 a.m. Arrives at Corvallis 8:35 a.m.

No. 10— Leaves Albany 3:55 p.m. Arrives at Corvallis 4:35 p.m.

No. 6— Leaves Albany 7:45 p.m. Arrives at Corvallis 8:25 p.m.

Trains for Albany.

No. 5— Leaves Corvallis 6:30 a.m. Arrives at Albany 7:10 a.m.

No. 9— Leaves Corvallis 2:15 p.m. Arrives at Albany 2:55 p.m.

No. 7— Leaves Corvallis 6:00 p.m. Arrives at Albany 6:40 p.m.

No. 11 (Sunday only)— Leaves Corvallis 11:15 a.m. Arrives at Albany 11:58 a.m.

No. 12 (Sunday only)— Leaves Albany 12:35 p.m. Arrives at Corvallis 1:18 p.m.

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Southern Pacific R. R. Time Card

Time Card No. 52 Effective December 29th, 1907 A. M.

Toward Portland Passenger.

No. 16.—5:53 A. M. Oregon Express.

No. 18.—8:40 A. M. Cottage Grove Passenger.

No. 12.—2:45 P. M. Roseburg Passenger.

No. 14.—9:13 P. M. Portland Press.

Toward Portland Freight.

No. 22.—5:00 P. M. Portland Freight.

No. 26.—10:40 a. m., way to arrive.

No. 26.—11:28 a. m., way to depart.

Toward San Francisco Passenger.

No. 11.—11:03 A. M. Roseburg Passenger.

No. 17.—6:45 P. M. Cottage Grove Passenger.

No. 15.—9:56 P. M. California Press.

No. 13.—2:01 A. M. San Francisco Express.

Toward San Francisco Passenger.

No. 21.—2:43 A. M. Portland Freight.

No. 25.—11:28 A. M. Way to

Oregon Electric Railway Company

TIME CARD Leaving Salem.

Portland and intermediate local 6:15 a.m.

Portland and intermediate local 8:15 a.m.

West Woodburn, Wilsonville, Astoria, Portland, limited 8:25 a.m.

Portland and intermediate local 11:00 a.m.

Portland and intermediate local 1:15 p.m.

West Woodburn, Wilsonville, Astoria, Portland, limited 1:25 p.m.

Portland and intermediate local 3:15 p.m.

Portland and intermediate local 5:15 p.m.

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