Scio Weekly Press.

VOL. VIII. SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896. NO. 16.

Scio Press.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
T. L. DUGGER,
IN THE CITY OF
SCIO, LINN CO., OREGON.

TERMS:

Per annum, invariably in advance.......$1 50
Six months, " " " 1 00
Per annum if not paid in advance, 2 00

Advertising rates at fair, living rates, to be paid monthly.
Transient advertisements must be paid for when the order is given for their insertion.

DEFINING OUR POSITION.

We are informed that a number of our readers, in Albany have taken offense at a political squib on our local page, that is paid for by the opposition. Certainly no one would be foolish enough to suppose that we would publish such matter free of cost; for it is not in accord with the political principles we now advocate, nor those we have advocated in the past. The quotation we presume is a true one and which anyone can find in the congressional record. Any way what a man has been or believed in the past goes for nothing now-a-days. McKinley was in fevor of free coinage of silver till a short time before the meeting of the late republican national convention; but he is now as strong a friend of the gold standard as Mark Hanna wants him to be. So if Mr. Bryan, who believed that the tariff should be based on lines of revenue only, when the Wilson bill was pending and has since seen fit to change those views somewhat, he is but exercising the option that any American citizen has of changing his mind, and which has been exercised by McKinley as well as many of the other leading statesmen, and in fact, by the whole republican party within the past four years. We could therefore see nothing wrong in placing in our local and advertising columns for pay, just the same as any other advertising matter, a quotation from one of Mr. Bryan's speeches. If our readers will notice the objectionable item, they will see that it is designated by stars; which is the ordinary method of showing matter to be advertising or paid matter, when the editor is unwilling to father the item. To ascertain any newspaper's political sentiments, most people will examine its leading editorial columns in order to do so. Had our readers done so in this instance, we would not be so ungenerously criticised as we are told is being done over in Albany. Our patrons over there should remember that THE PRESS is the only paper published in Scio, and that, while we do not believe in the republicanism or McKinleyism of the present day, we are in duty bound to afford any and all parties a reasonable use of our columns, especially when the matter offered is paid for, as is the case in this instance. The advertising columns of all newspapers are for sale; just the same as a merchant sells his goods, or the lawyer or teacher his services. And in these tight times most any paper will not allow advertising matter to pass them by, if they can avoid it. We accepted this matter from our opponents simply to show that we desired to be fair and to treat fairly our republican readers in the vicinity of Scio. We thought this would be so plain to our readers, one and all, that it would be unnecessary to make any explanation, or to state that we are steadfast in our adherence to the political cause we have espoused. But it appears that such is not the case and that some of our Albany friends, who have contributed, not one cent for the success of the PRESS wish to dictate as to how it should be conducted. Now while we feel thankful for the disinterested interest taken in our welfare by our friends, we wish that they would consider that while we are running a newspaper in the interests, editorially, of Bryan and silver, from a business standpoint we are running it for the benefit of our own pocket book We do not mean to say that our principles are for sale to the highest bidder, by no manner of means; for we would not support the republican party as now constituted and controlled for any reasonable sum of money; but we do feel in duty bound as the PRESS is the only paper published in this city and locality, to even admit matter to our columns, that we would not, if there was a republican paper here as well. We believe that we are doing more for the cause of Bryan and silver by so doing, than we would if we conducted the PRESS on extreme partisan lines. We hope we have made our position sufficiently clear to all and that no one will suppose that we are astride the the political fense, and if our friends at the county seat will do as much for the advancement of reform ideas as we believe we have done and will still do, there will be no doubt as to which side will win so far as the central Willamette valley is concerned.

Mr. W. S. Dunniway, who delivered an address here Saturday, is the private secretary of Governor Lord. Mr. Dunniway states that he has just returned from a campaigning tour in Southern Oregon. Will he state whether or not during the time he is campaining that his salary as private secretary is being continued? If he was in the pay of the state when he was here last Saturday we would like to know what service he was then rendering the whole people? Being in the pay of the state, he was a servant of the state and all taxpayers whether they were for Bryan or for McKinley were his paymasters and his remarks were scarcely under the circumstances, less than an insult to all who are of a different political opinion to himself? If he was not in the pay of the state, then he had the rights of any politician. But decency would require Mr. Dunniway to either stay at home and attend to the duties of his office, else resign and place himself on an equal footing with other campaigners. We undertake to say, that Mr. Dunniway would make but very few campaign speeches if his salary as secretary would cease while he was making them and he had to bear his own expenses. His sense of duty would not cause him to be traveling up and down the state making very poor speeches, if he did not have one hand in Mark Hanna's pockets and the other in the state treasury at Salem. Both he and Mr. Idleman, if they had the fine sense of honor that men in their positions ought to have, would both stay at their respective places of business and attend to their duties as required by law. The law does not recognize making campaign speeches as one of the duties of a public officer, and such an officer is violating the spirit of his oath of office when he does so. Let Mr. Dunniway resign or stay at the state capital where his duties require him to be.

Mr. Bryan, candidate for president on the national democratic ticket, candidate of the populists, and candidate of the silver republicans, has performed a remarkable feat says an exchange. He has made 150 campaign speeches in all kinds of weather and in as many different parts of the country, and to as many kinds of people, and he has not made an utterance that could be twisted by his opponents into a weapon against him. In all these speeches he has earnestly and frankly presented what his heart and his brain really thought and for this reason he has said nothing that was not in the interest of the great mass of the people and with which they have not sympatized. Mr. Bryan is a young man, but he has proven himself to be both wise and capable and exceedingly democratic.

The Albany Herald states that a large audience attended the Dunniway speaking last Saturday. By actual count there were less than 150 present including the ladies and children. If the enthusiastic McKinley ralleys at other points are on a par with this one in point of numbers and enthusiasm, it will require a great deal of Mark Hanna's money to place Oregon in the McKinley column. If Bryan voters had stayed away there would not have been twenty voters present. There were several Republican voters in town who could have attended as well as not, but were not sufficiently interested to do so. There was one democrat present who will probably vote for McKinley, and several other democrats present who have heretofore thought they would vote for McKinley but now say they are for Bryan. If Mr. Dunniway will make another speech in Scio, we believe some of the republicans, even would give William J. Bryan their votes.

What this country needs is for the prices of the farmer's crops to be kept at a parity with his taxes and debts; and this is the way to keep his honor untarnished and the roof over his head.

THE REAL CREDITOR CLASS.

Recently the gold organs have been doing some very remarkable work in the way of classification as respects interest in the character of our money standard. In a communication published a few days ago under the auspices of the New York Reform Club the following are asserted to belong to the creditor class:

1. Depositors in national, state and private banks.
2. Depositors in savings banks.
3. Members of building and loan associations.
4. Pensioners.
5. Holders of life insurance policies.
6. Members of co-operative and mutual societies.
7. Those having credits in industrial companies.
8. Workers for wages and salaries.

The number in each of these classes, except the last, is given, aggregating over twenty-three millions, that is one-third (and with the wage workers added, nearly one-half) of the entire population of the United States. All these it is asserted belong to the creditor class and as such are interested in maintaining a gold standard and dear money.

This is certainly very wonderful, if true. The first impression of every intelligent man who reads this list is that of all places to look for one of the creditor class the last would be among those enumerated in the catalogue. Whatever reason may be given for this classification one feels confident that somewhere in it there lurks a fallacy. A very little thought will discover wherein this fallacy lies. It consists in a bald assumption that every one who has money owing to him belongs to the creditor class. This assumption is the sole basis for putting in this category any single individual of any one of the classes enumerated, It seems almost a waste of words to expose so superficial a sophistry, but misrepresentation and casuistry, especially when indorsed by men of high repute, may, if unanswered, do much mischief. I therefore think it best to treat this claim seriously and with some thoroughness. And first it is necessary to understand what is ment by the "creditor class," and here it is not any dictionary definition which is of value but the sense in which the term is employed by the gold advocates who use it. The only relevancy of the term in discussing the financial issue is as a designation of the class or classes of our population who would be benefited by dear money—that is by a standard of gold alone as distinguished from a double standard of gold and silver. In this sense and in this alone in reference to the controversy, in which it is employed does it have any pertinence or meaning. Understanding, then, the real question involved we can proceed intelligently to its examination.

Technically every one to whom any money is due is a creditor, but this in no way determines or has any influence in determining that he belongs to the "creditor class." Probably there is not one in a thousand of those engaged in any kind of business who does not owe money and to whom money is not due from others. This double attitude is almost a necessity for transacting any character of business. If the mere fact that one has money due him constitutes him one of the "creditor class," then the class embraces substantially the entire population of the United States. If there is a "creditor class" there must also be a debtor class, the obligations of the latter being equal in amount to the credits of the former. As nearly every business man is somewhere and to some one a debtor it follows that upon this method of classification nearly everybody in the country belongs both to the creditor class and the debtor class. It is evident that such classification is mere word jugglery. Taking an individual of any one of the classes enumerated, and all that is known or suggested or can in any way be predicated of him is that there is due or to become due to him some amonnt more or less of money. Upon this alone, without considering his occupation, his pecuniary condition, his business relations, or even the amount of his own indebtedness, he is assigned to association with the Vanderbilts and Belmonts in that creditor class whose interest lies in making money as dear and every thing else as cheap as possible. Undoubtedly Mr Rockefeller owes some money, quite likely as much as $5,000. If some astute dialectitian, having obtained proof of this fact, should publish it and thereupon, without inquiry as to his other business relations, assert that this hundred-fold millionaire should be rated as one of the debtor class of the country he would accurately duplicate the reasoning by which the depositors or members of these various institutions are assigned to the creditor class. I have not time to consider separately each of the classes in this catalogue, but I will take the one which is made most prominent, and in respect to which the claim has as much or more plausibility than as to any of the others, namely the savings bank depositor. I pass by ordinary depositors in other banks because any man who takes interest enough in this subject to read what I am writing, knows as well and sees as clearly as I do that such deposits indicate nothing whatever in regard to the pecuniary conditions of those who make them. There are, for illustration, about nine thousand real estate mortgages in this District and most of these mortgages are now distressed for means to save their propery from forced sale and yet I presume there is not a half dozen of them who have not a deposit account at some bank and who, as they are never allowed to overdraw, are therefore always a creditor of the institution in which they deposit. The fact that they are in this way creditors has no more to do with their classification in reference to this question than would the fact that they had or had not a certain amount of money in their pockets The savings bank differ from these others in that they profess to pay interest or dividends to their depositors and some notice is required for withdrawal. The interest, however, is always small, two or three per cent, not more or little more than half the ruling rate for long time loans on property security. This fact makes it certain that these depositors are in no proper sense money loaners. The prime motive is convenience in placing small sums where they will yield some returns until the "rainy day" comes in which the principal will be needed. In the article referred to the number of deposits in these institutions is stated to be 4,875,519 and the amount of deposits $1,810,597,000. The average amount of individual deposits is therefore about $365. The annual interest of $365 at 3 per cent (for few if any of them, pay a higher rate) is $10.95. This is the yearly income from the deposit. Now there is no head of a family capable of keeping $365 in a bank whose annual living expenses are less than $300. Whatever his occupation he must earn this amount If a wage-laborer, in money; if a farmer, by its equivalent in labor. Of this sum the depositor of the average amount obtains $11 from his bank credit. The balance must be obtained in some other way.

The interest of the depositor therefore in his other sources of income compared with his interest in the deposit is as 27 to 1. Is it not apparent that for determining whether the free coinage of silver will be advantageous to anyone of these depositors his bank credit is a relatively insignificant feature? The gold men say that free coinage of silver would diminish by nearly one-half the purchasing power of the $11 annual interest from his deposit, causing him to lose annually thereby $5.50, and because of this they insist upon placing him in the creditor class interested with the great bankers and money loaners in maintaining a gold standard and thus keeping up the purchasing power of his $11 to the high-water mark of the dearest money used in the most enlightened nations. They ignore entirely the effect of free coinage upon every source of income except this infinitesimal fraction of interest upon his deposit. I should rather say they intend to ignore it because in their very statement they, in fact, give it signal prominence. They do not pretend that because of free silver coinage the savings bank depositor would receive any less number of dollars. They insist that these dollars will have less purchasing power, and in this way, and in no other, his loss will be sustained. But loss of purchasing power in money necessarily implies a corresponding rise in the price of all things which are bought and sold with money. In fact, to say that money has diminished in purchasing power is only another way of saying that prices have advanced. Now mark the significance of this fact in determining wherein lies the real interest of that class of people who deposit in savings banks in respect to the restoration of silver. They are all, with very few exceptions, engaged in some industrial occupation, either as wage laborers or producers of something to be sold. In whatever form of labor they may be engaged, the thing of vital import to them is the compensation for this industry, compared with which their income from the small bank credit is insignificant. If free coinage will have the value of money, then it will double prices for all the results of labor. It would double the price to the farmer of his crops, to the artisan of his product, to the wage laborer of his wages. Whether the increase would be fully 100 per cent or considerably less is immaterial in this connection. Nor do I care at present to insist upon the advantages which would, in my opinion, result from these enhanced prices. The point upon which I now insist, and which the presentation of facts makes clear beyond controversy, is that each of the savings banks depositors has other vastly more important interests apart from his bank credit which will be directly and most materially affected by a diminution through free coinage of the purchasing power of money. How much he will be benefited may be a matter for legitimate argument, but it is nothing else but pettifogging sophistry to contend that because of this bank credit, from which he can derive no more than one-twenty-eighth part of his necessary income, he is to be placed with the "creditor class" who gain by dear money, without any consideration of its effect upon the occupation which is his livelihood and from which the other twenty-seven twenty-eights of his yearly income must be obtained. A fair parallel to this sophistry would be found in an exhortation to the owner of a city lot to carefully avoid doing anything which would increase its value lest it should also increase his tax assessment. It is unnecessary to consider separately the other enumerated classes, for what I have said with reference to savings banks is equally applicable to all of them.

Let me say in conclusion, there is a real "creditor class," and no one need be deceived as to its composition any more than as to its methods. Its members are few in number, but powerful by reason of concentrated wealth, organized for concerted action. Their location is the money centers of Europe and the United States. They are the owners of bonded interest-bearing obligations, national, municipal, and corporate, aggregating more than fifty thousand millions of dollars, yielding an annual interest of two thousand millions—this is the class in whose interest and by whose influence silver was demonetized in Europe and the United States. Their purpose was to double the purchasing power of money, and thereby double the value of their obligations. This two thousand millions yearly interest must in the final resolution be paid by labor and its products, for in no other way can it be paid. The effect of silver demonetization has been to require double the amount of labor to discharge this immense interest obligation. These are the people who are now gorging with their ill-gotten money the McKinley corruption fund in order to defeat silver restoration and thus perpetuate this double burden upon labor. This is the combination, powerful, organized, greedy and conscienceless, which constitutes the real "creditor class." With this the industrial savings banks depositors have no community of interest: He is not their associate but their victim. His welfare is bound up with that of all the industrial classes in defeating this stupendous scheme of plunder which menaces not only their prosperity but their independence.

C. J. HILLYER in the Silver Knight.

In an issue of the Oregonian last week the editor assigns as the cause for the raise in the price of wheat and the flow of gold to this country, the growing prospect of the election of McKinley. This is probably the most extravagant exhibition of "gall" that this newspaper has as yet exhibited. The Oregonian well knows that no matter who may be elected president that the demand for wheat would exist, and as the United States has the wheat to sell and England wants it and probably can get it no where else as easily as she can here, is the only reason. Should Mr. Bryan be elected, there will be just as great a demand both at home and abroad for wheat as there would be with Mr. McKinley's election, and the price would not materially differ in either case. Such claims as this is an admission of weakness rather than strength and shows that a political party that is fighting a losing battle will grasp at straws as well as a drowning man.

Among the eminent democratic supporters of McKinley, either by open warfare or by bushwhacking tactics (such as characterize Hanna's annex through advocacy of Palmer and Buckner), are Morgan and Belmon of secret bond ill odor, Rockefeller and Whitney of Standard Oil Trust ill fame, Her Most, the revolutionary anarchist, W. C. P. Breckinridge, the sanctimonious old scoundrel who was seduced by a schoolgirl, Grover Cleveland of secret bond evil fame, John Sherman and Boss Hanna, Boss Quay and Boss Platt.

All subscribers who have promised us wood, wheat or oats, will favor us by delivering the same at once. Winter is coming on.

Market Report.

SCIO QUOTATIONS

Wheat, 52½ cts. per bu.
Oats, 24 "
Flour $2 80 " bbl.
Bran 9 00 " ton,
Middlings 13 "
Chop, $13 per ton.
Potatoes, 40cts per sack,
Eggs, 15 c. per doz.
Butter, creamery 20; ranche 10 per lb
Hams, 8c per lb
Shoulders, 6c per lb,
Bacon, 7c per lb
Lard, 8c per lb
Chickens, 2 50 per doz

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor.......W. P. LORD.
Sec. of State.......HARRISON R. KINCAID.
Treasurer.......PHIL. METSCHAN.
Supt. of Pub. Instruction.......G. M. IRWIN.
Supreme Court.......R. S. BEAN, F. A. MOORE, C. E. WOLVERTON.
Clerk Board S. L. Com'rs.......W. H. ODELL.
Supt. of Penitentiary.......A. N. GILBERT.
Supt. Insane Asylum.......DR. A. R. PAYNE.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge.......GEO. D. BARTON.
Clerk.......C. E. MONTAGUE.
Sheriff.......M. C. GAINES.
Recorder.......D. F. HARDMAN.
Treasurer.......P. T. MORRIS.
Commissioners.......D. L. CURL, [illegible] PETERS.
School Superintendent.......R. WHEELER.
Surveyor.......E. T. T. FISHER.
Coroner.......C. F. WRIGHT.

CITY DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL.

Mayor.......A. J. JOHNSON.
Recorder.......R. SHELTON.
Marshal.......J. A. MUNKERS.
Treasurer.......W. A. EWING.
Councilmen, S. I. SHORE, GEO. W. MORROW, J. A. BILYEU, T. M. MUNKERS, J. J. BARNES, S. M. DANIEL, L. L. CALAVAN.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer.......S. I. SHORE.
Assistant.......M. M. PERRY.
Foreman Hose Co. No. 1.......J. O. LINCH.
Foreman H. & L. Co. No. 1.......IRA BILYEU.

SCHOOL BOARD.

School Directors, T. J. MUNKERS, A. J. JOHNSON, G. L. SUTHERLAND.
School Clerk.......R. SHELTON.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

SCIO LODGE, A. F. & A. M. No. 25 meets at their hall on the corner of Mill and Main streets, on the first Saturday evening on or before the full moon of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
W. A. Ewing, W. M.
E. O. Hyde, Sec.

SCIO LODGE, No. 36, A. O. U. W., meets on first and third Monday nights of each month. Visiting Workmen cordially invited to meet with us.
John G. Holt, M. W.
R. Shelton, Sec.

LEONIDAS LODGE, No. 36, Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening at Masonic hall, on the corner of Mill and Main streets, over Hibler, Shore & Holtredge's store. Sojourning Knights invited to meet with us.
G. L. Shelton, C. C.
T. L. Dugger, K. of R. and [illegible]

DIERDORFF LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 54 meets every Wednesday evening at Masonic hall. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.
R. Shelton, Rec. Sec. J. J. Barnes, N. G.

CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., on the fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 A. M. The public cordially invited to attend.
Elder L. C. Haulman, Pastor.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN. Services the third Sunday in each month at the M. E. church at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.
Rev. Loughbottom, Pastor.

W. C. T. U. meets on Tuesdays after the second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 3 o'clock p. m. at the Christian church. Sec. Mrs. A. O. Smith. Pres., Mrs. N. E. Gill.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST. Services the second and fourth Sunday of each month at 11 a.m., and 7:30 p. m. at the M. E. church.
Rev. C. C. Sperry, Pastor.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST. Services at the M. E. church on first Sunday of each month at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.
Rev. Daniel Bridges, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Services on the fourth Sunday of each month. [To be supplied.]

UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL every Sunday at M. E. Church, at 3 P. M.
S. M. Daniel, Supt.