

POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT.

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A LEGISLATIVE OUTRAGE.

There is evidently a design on the part of the republican members of the legislature to defeat the expressed will of the people. When the Referendum law was adopted by a heavy unanimous vote of the people, they did so because they thought it unsafe to leave the exclusive legislative power in the hands of the legislature any longer.

During the past, experience, we think has demonstrated that our legislators have made many grave mistakes and for which the people have paid and are paying dearly for. These mistakes are the main cause for the annual increased per capita tax that it costs to maintain our state government.

Gov. Chamberlain has notified both houses, that he will veto every measure carrying an emergency clause, providing the emergency does not actually exist; at the same time defining what can be construed as an emergency. The governor will not lose to prestige, by thus championing the cause of the people as against those who are attempting to defeat the voice of the people.

If a proposed law is notorious and for the improvement and betterment of the people no fear need be felt, even if the referendum is invoked. The people are not fools. They will never veto a measure, that has for its purpose, the welfare of the public. But such measures as are only in the interests of classes, unnecessary and extravagant appropriations and jobs of all kinds, may well be feared to be submitted to the calm scrutiny of the people.

It is this class of legislation that caused the adoption of the referendum amendment and it is simply an outrage, for the republican majority of the legislature, to attempt to take this prerogative from the people, by a dirty trick. It has been well known from the start that the republican leaders were, at heart, opposed to the referendum, because they MUST. Nor is it a matter of surprise that they embrace the first opportunity to annul its provisions. It does not suit the bosses. The legislature can be controlled and directed. The people is another proposition entirely.

Come to think of it, the large republican majority may feel sorry for the small democratic minority. There is not enough of democrats to even leave the legislative loaf. So the republicans have adopted this suicidal course, that this condition will not exist in the future.

ONE MAN POWER.

It is generally thought our government is a representative one—that our congress is composed of men selected to represent the desire or wishes of the people. Occasionally, however, something turns up, in governmental affairs that is worthy of place only in the most dictatorial and despotic of governments. The latest manifestation of this autocratic, dictatorial spirit, crops up in the person of Congressman Burton, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee.

When the federal government indicated that it would not undertake the construction of the canal, unless Oregon furnished a free right-of-way, it practically entered into contract. If Oregon would comply with the government's requirement. Well, Oregon voted \$100,000 to purchase the right-of-way and has tendered the same to the federal authorities. No doubt the secretary of war, is

READY TO COMMENCE THE UNDERTAKING

and willing as well, if the necessary funds are provided. Now comes Chairman Burton's opportunity. He knows that the federal government, morally in contract with Oregon, to do this work—that the taxpayer of Oregon willingly supplied the money to perform its part of the contract, yet this dictator says NO. You can't have the money. You shall not have the project mentioned in the rivers and harbors appropriation bill. Of course he has the assent of the automaton, that compose the majority of his committee.

Whenever it is conceded that one man, because he happens to be chairman of a congressional committee, may assume dictatorial powers—may decide whether a measure shall or shall not come before congress, our boasted free government of representatives elected by the people becomes as autocratic as Russia. Because if this one man power controls in one instance, it can in others. Our government at once becomes an autocracy and differs only in a degree from other autocracies.

LEGISLATIVE MISTAKES.

During the past, experience, we think has demonstrated that our legislators have made many grave mistakes and for which the people have paid and are paying dearly for. These mistakes are the main cause for the annual increased per capita tax that it costs to maintain our state government. True, Oregon is still in her formative or developing period and as a matter of course public expenditures of money will have necessarily increased. This increase, in justice to the taxpayer ought not to have outstripped the increase in population. In other words the per capita cost of our state government ought not to be any larger now, than it was twenty years ago. Nor would it be had not those legislative mistakes been made.

We think a very grave mistake was made, when the state undertook the giving of free collegiate education to the boys and girls of particular localities. It was and is manifestly unjust to favor one locality at the expense of others. If it was right and just to build and maintain free collegiate institutions in Polk, Benton, Lane, Douglas, Jackson and Umatilla counties, every other county in the state should be equally favored.

The NEWS thinks a vast majority of the people are of the opinion that legislation authorizing the building and maintaining of these colleges, is wrong; that people of other than the above mentioned counties in consequence are caused to pay taxes far which they do not receive any just equivalent. Had the money which has been expended for these colleges been added to the common school fund and apportioned as are other public school funds, then justice would have been served. We made this mistake. Shall we continue making it? Now, these schools come up to the legislators every two years making their demands for appropriations, as if they possessed a vested right. Their demands increase from year to year. Free tuition is causing these schools to make rapid growth and larger or more buildings are required. School districts are required to erect their own buildings, and are taxed to erect these fine stone state colleges in addition. Another grave mistake was made when \$185,000 was appropriated to build the portage railway. We are reaping the result in the refusal of the general government to appropriate money for the building of the canal and locks. Chairman Burton intimated that because of the portage road we did not need, or could get along without the canal, and locks. This same excuse will exist probably as long as the portage road is maintained.

A mistake was made when the seal bounty law was enacted. The legislature, however, soon found that it had acted unwisely and soon rectified the mistake. Why may not other mistakes be corrected as well? The fact of the business is Oregon has attempted to keep pace, with, and even outstrip older, more populous and vastly more wealthy states in the matter of collegiate schools in particular. In vulgar parlance "We have bitten off more than we can chew." If we would get right again in the estimation of the people, these four normal schools should be condensed into one, and this one should be devoted exclusively to the education of teachers for the public schools of the state. Senator Miller has introduced a bill in the senate, that has this purpose for its object. It ought to become a law. Also, a law requiring students at the Corvallis Agricultural College and the State University at Eugene to pay a reasonable tuition. This would not be a hardship upon the students, and would only be justice to the taxpayers.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

Russia has had her hands more than full with the contest of the war with Japan. In addition she now has, what promises to become, a good sized revolution at home. A large delegation, several thousand strong, composed of working men, headed by an orthodox priest, desired to rebuild their grievances in person to the czar. This marching column was fired upon, by the police and Cossack soldiers, resulting in the killing and wounding of more than 2,000 of the work people. This has aroused the workmen throughout the empire in an active, though unorganized, and for the most part, unarmed revolution is now on. Sailors and soldiers are joining the revolution. No one can safely prophesy at this time what the end may be. It will most probably result in ending the war with Japan. Let us hope, that if the revolution does not cause the downfall of the present dynasty, it will result in the formation of a more liberal and just government on the part of the present rulers.

The Russian people, that is to say the work people and peasantry, are intensely ignorant and it would seem that a revolution, composed of this class are so handicapped by their ignorance and want of concerted action in consequence, would not have the remotest chance of success. It is said, however, that the revolution is widely spread. These nihilists, especially the leaders, are usually men of intelligence and there may be enough of them to lead the people to victory.

ALASKA AT THE COAST FAIR.

Alaska, the land of snow and ice and gold mines, will make a display at the Lewis and Clark Centennial that will show, besides its mining resources, the agricultural wealth of Uncle Sam's most northern territory. Alaskans are alive to the importance of being suitably represented at the Exposition, and the exhibit which they will prepare will far exceed displays collected for earlier fairs.

Every part of Alaska will be represented from the islands along the southeastern coast to the remote regions along the international boundary and extreme western Alaska, back to Nome. The ore exhibit, which will naturally attract the greatest interest, will fit a single case 75 feet long and five feet high. Gold and copper ores will be exhibited for the most part. The Treadwell mine will have an individual display, showing that this mine in 22 years has produced over \$22,000,000 worth of gold—more than three times the original cost of Alaska.

The fisheries exhibit is being prepared to show methods of catching and packing salmon in Alaska. There will be a fine line of Alaska furs, including skins from all the fur-bearing animals native to the territory. Some of these skins, made into rugs, are worth \$1,000 each. The agricultural exhibit will serve to dispel the popular impression that the northern territory is a great ice-ber. The exhibit will include samples of various grains grown in Alaska, which will compare favorably with those grown in the states, together with garden vegetables now raised extensively in favored portions of the territory. Native fruits and berries, many of them unknown elsewhere, will be on display, as well as fruits which have been introduced into the territory.

Photographs of scenery will form an interesting feature of the Alaskan exhibit. The work of the natives, such as baskets, beadwork, totem poles and canoes, will be shown in an attractive manner, and the exhibit will give evidence of the results of educational methods introduced since the United States took possession of the territory. The population of Alaska is now estimated at 26,085, of which 29,536 are Indians and 56,550 whites. Shiploads of Alaskans are expected to attend the Exposition.

When the ice pack breaks we'll be leading of the siege of Vladivostok.

The spirit of investigation should be impartial and have the same fair scope in all parties alike.

Electing United States senators by popular vote will soon be a necessity instead of a theory.

It will be a long time before the postoffice department will have another Joe Brewster in it, mere's the pity.

Russia can get some prestige if never had by giving the question of constitutional government more consideration.

If the President succeeds in dissolving the beef trust, the people as well as the trust, will conclude that he is applying the "big stick" sure enough. If the president disciplines all of his bad boys (trusts, combines, railroads and the tariff) what a busy administration he will have.

WASTE IN NORMALS.

SALEM, Or.—Normal Schools points to be an issue in a hard fight in the Legislature and already two bills have been introduced for the purpose of reducing the number of schools and improving their standard of work. Senator Miller of Linn, who has always been a champion of the common school, has introduced a bill which proposes that all but one Normal School shall be abandoned.

Representative Caldwell of Yamhill has introduced a bill for the consolidation of those at Astoria and Seio, leaving one at Monmouth, in Western Oregon, and one at Weston, in Eastern Oregon.

The objection to the present Normal School policy is not only that it is a scattering of effort, but that it furnishes material for logrolling in the Legislature. There being a general public demand for the continuance of all of the Normal Schools, the Representatives from the counties directly affected secure their appropriations for Normal Schools by supporting in return appropriations for other institutions or enterprises.

Opponents of the present Normal School system believe that if all the Normal Schools but one or two were abandoned and then the state announced a definite policy of maintaining the remainder in a creditable manner, trading on Normal School appropriations would be at an end. "The maintenance of four State Normal Schools in Oregon is an injustice to the people, because it is a waste of money," says Senator Miller. "There is economy in concentration, and we would not only save money by maintaining only one such school, but could furnish Normal students a much better opportunity to secure good education. If we had only one normal to support, we could equip it in first-class style and make it compare favorably with any in the United States. As long as we divide our appropriations among the schools will be equipped as they should be."

"In the last ten years we have spent \$375,000 for Normal Schools, and at the last session we appropriated \$85,000 for these educational institutions. At Drain, Astoria and Weston we spent \$90,000, furnishing instruction to those three schools for perhaps 500 students. I have collected figures which show that if the state were to abandon these three schools we could pay the railroad transportation of the students to the Normal School at Monmouth, increase the faculty of that school as much as necessary, and still save \$10,000. This is worth considering."

"As a matter of fact, these Normal Schools are doing a large amount of eight-grade and high school work, for which the state is paying. In the four Normal Schools of this state there are 630 students and only 250 of them are doing Normal School work. I see no reason why the state should provide common schools or high schools for a few communities at the expense of all the people. If the state must maintain a Normal school, let us have only one and do it on doing only Normal School work."

"Here is a list of states that have only one Normal School, and I think when our population of 418,000 is compared with theirs it should be apparent that one Normal is enough for Oregon:

Table with 2 columns: State and Normal Schools. New Hampshire 1, 112,588 140; Rhode Island 1, 428,566 209; Colorado 1, 539,790 239; Montana 1, 213,329 124; Utah 1, 276,749 200; Maryland 1, 1,188,944 355; South Carolina 1, 1,340,316 308; Tennessee 1, 2,029,616 475; Arkansas 1, 1,311,564 610; Nebraska 1, 1,066,350 630; Kansas 1, 1,470,493 1863; Wyoming 1, 92,581 45.

"Some of our Normal School buildings were given to the state by local education institutions, and when the state ceases to use them for Normal School purposes it will be all right to give the buildings back to the several communities, to be used by them as local high schools. Where the buildings have been erected at state expense I believe the property should be turned over to the common school fund."

Indications now point strongly towards congressional regulation of railroad freight rates. The president's measure is rapidly growing in favor with congressmen. It is thought a law carrying out the president's recommendations, will be enacted this session.

When Senator Fulton stated that the people of the Pacific Coast were opposed to tariff revision, he simply did not know what he was talking about. If submitted to a vote today, the Pacific Coast would give a two-thirds majority for revision. The senator should get better acquainted with his constituency. The Oregonian recently interviewed a number of Portland's business men on tariff revision, and nearly every man was in favor of revision in some form.

Now the republicans are accusing Joseph Bryan of trying to injure President Roosevelt just because the Nebraska state-man has been complimenting the president on some of his borrowed democratic policies.

Missouri's reform governor is swinging a pretty good sized "big stick" himself. He has pretentiously ruled the professional lobbyists off from the face of the earth. He notifies the lobbyists, who congregate at Jefferson City at legislative hours in which to transact any business they may have concerning legislative matters, that they must make themselves scarce in that particular locality. Several other states have enacted laws discouraging to members of "The Third House." Oregon would do well to follow in the footsteps of these states.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure HAS NO SUBSTITUTE. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County, executor of the last will and testament of Mary E. Hunt, deceased.

WINTER EXCURSION RATES TO YAQUINA BAY. A New Departure on the Southern Pacific and Corvallis & Eastern Railroads. Reorganizing a long felt want, and desiring to give the public cheap rates to the coast in the winter as well as in the summer, for persons who desire to see the beautiful bays in their winter clothes and imbibe the pure ocean air of the winter air at the coast, the Southern Pacific Company in connection with the Corvallis and Eastern Railroad have placed on sale, taking effect Nov. 2, 1904, and continuing until March 31, 1905, round trip tickets to Yaquina at the same rate as during the summer. These tickets will be sold on Wednesdays and Saturdays only and will be good for return thirty days from date of sale.

Oregon Journal MONEY FOR BOYS. Buy a copy of the Oregon Journal for your boy. It is a grand opportunity to give him a good education. The Oregon Journal is a grand opportunity to give him a good education. The Oregon Journal is a grand opportunity to give him a good education.

DRAGGING PAINS. 228 1/2 Kessler St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1902. I suffered with falling and congestion of the womb, with severe pains through the groin. I suffered terribly at the time of menstruation, had blinding headaches and rushing of blood to the brain. What I try I knew not, for it seemed that I had tried all and failed, but I had never tried Wine of Cardui, that I bought remedy for sick women. I found it pleasant to take and soon knew that I had the right medicine. New blood seemed to course through my veins and after using eleven bottles I was a well woman.

DRAGGING PAINS. Mrs. Bush is now in perfect health because she took Wine of Cardui for menstrual disorders, bearing down pains and blinding headaches when all other remedies failed to bring her relief. Any sufferer may secure health by taking Wine of Cardui in her home. The first bottle convinces the patient she is on the road to health.

WINE OF CARDUI. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.



THE BLAIN CLOTHING CO. Have a GREAT STOCK of FALL GOODS consisting of everything that a man or boy can wear. We have BARGAINS in every line, especially overcoats. THE BLAIN CLOTHING CO., ALBANY OREGON.

DR. H. C. EPLEY, OF SALEM. Will be in Seio on Monday Jan. 23, 1905, with a complete line of Dentistry instruments, prepared to do all kinds of Dental work in the most skillful manner.

THE CITY MEAT MARKET. FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT REASONABLE PRICES. Highest market price paid for hides. 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. TRADE MARK. COPYRIGHTS & C.

THE RICHARDSON. South Side of BRIDGE, OREGON. This hotel has been refitted and refurbished throughout. Clean wholesome beds, airy rooms and tables supplied with the best market afford. Special attention given commercial men. Free sample rooms, etc. R. K. Richardson, Proprietor.

CORVALLIS & EASTERN RAILROAD. No. 2, Fall Yaquina. Train leaves Albany 10:45 A. M. arrives Corvallis 1:15 P. M. arrives Yaquina 6:20 P. M. No. 1, returning. Leaves Yaquina 6:45 A. M. arrives Corvallis 10:30 A. M. arrives Albany 12:30 P. M. No. 3, Fall Albany-Detroit. Leaves Corvallis 6:00 A. M. leaves Albany for Detroit 7:00 A. M. arrives Detroit 12:00 P. M. No. 4, from Detroit. Leaves Detroit 12:00 P. M. arrives Albany 5:15 P. M. arrives Corvallis 7:15 P. M. Train No. 5, arriving in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. north bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before leaving for S. P. north bound train to Portland.

BATTLE AX PHILLIPS. DEALER IN Confectionery, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco and many useful articles too numerous to mention. Soft Drinks. Fountain Soda, Bottled Soda, Hot Beef Tea, Oyster Cocktails, Etc. For anything in my line give me a call. H. PHILLIPS.

PHOTOGRAPHS. Make it a point, when in Albany, to drop into J. G. Crawford's Artistry and look through his collection of Portraits, Views and Pictorial Curios. 125, Second Street, near Lyon.