The Santiam News.

POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
T. L. [illegible]
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NORMALS NOT THE ONLY CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

THE idea seems to prevail with many of our cotemporaries, that the people are dissatisfied only with the appropriations, made for the normals. This, we believe, is a mistaken idea. So far as we have been able to learn the sentiment of the people in this locality, they wish to register an emphatic protest against extravagance of the legislature in general. They are just as much opposed to the $125,000 or more appropriated for new buildings for the Corvallis and Eugene schools, as they are for the appropriations for the normals. They believe that all money given to any or all of these schools, is contrary to the mandate of the constitution. As a matter of fact if the question should be submitted, "Shall public funds be appropriated for school purposes other then for the public schools," to the people, they, by a large majority, would vote NO. Often have we heard men say, "I don't care how much money they vote for the general public schools, but I am emphatically opposed to voting one dollar for university or college." And the question will probably be called up through the Initiative before the state is much older. But the main cause of dissatisfaction at the present time, is with the outrageous extravagance and pure cussedness of the legislature, rather then with the Normal schools. If the people could in some way express their condemnation of the extravagance in the employment of clerks by the legislature, they would do so with a great deal of satisfaction. They look upon this feature of legislative extravagance, as a willful waste of public funds, and, excepting some 25 or 30 clerks, as wholly unnecessary.

What the people expect and demand of their legislators, is simply honesty and frugality in the expenditure of public funds. Parsimony is not desired; for they are willing to be taxed to support our eleemosynary institutions properly, and to support our state government in a comfortable, economical manner. But they will not submit any longer, if they can help it, to the grafting extravagance that has grown up in the recent sessions of the legislature. The people are opposed to the giving of free collegiate educations to the boys and girls of special localities. They will not object to a tax for the public schools, no matter to what extent they are assessed for that purpose; for the public schools are within reach of all; but at higher collegiate education at state expense, they draw the line.

So he people believe, that while the Referendum does not reach all the evils that they would cure, it is a step in the right direction, and affords them a means through which they can express their protest.

A QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

THE immigration question is one that will soon be of grave concern to our government. Emigrants arriving at our Atlantic ports of entry by the ship load. Should they continue to arrive throughout the year as they have during the first two months, one million will have been added to our population from that source alone. Nor is this immigration of the best type of European peoples. They come largely from Russia and Southern Europe and will not readily assimilate with American customs and ways, consequently are not a desirable class of immigrants. Before many years pass, our government will be compelled to take steps to protect American labor from this practically unrestricted source of competition. The idea that our tariff laws protect American labor is fast being exploded. It is known all over the world that the wage paid labor in America is double that paid in any other country. As a consequence the underpaid labor of European countries flock to our shores, whenever they can manage to save enough money to buy the ticket that brings them over. With their numbers added to our overflowing labor world, the price of unskilled labor will gradually be forced down to the European level. This is noticeably true in our coal producing states. The coal operators, like selfish humanity in general, will obtain labor to operate the mines as cheaply as possible. The natural result, strikes by the miners when their wage is reduced. Then the attempt to fill strikers' places is made, with the newly arrived foreigner or other laborers who may have been out of employment for some time, and consequently, willing to accept the reduced wage, trouble [illegible]

General [illegible] the command of the Russian army in Manchuria, [illegible] to be a most skillful commander when on the retreat. It is not [illegible] of skill, however, that [illegible] public [illegible] believes the [illegible] that [illegible] fight another day."

IMMIGRATION SHOULD BE PROHIBITED.

The strike in the Pennsylvania mines of two years ago, shows, of how grave a nature these strikes and lockouts may assume. It was developed also, in the strike that nearly all of these miners were foreigners, many of whom could not speak the English language and hundreds of them were not yet naturalized American citizens. If statistics can be relied upon, this field of American labor is almost entirely supplied by the foreigner, and largely so by emigrants from Southern European countries.

In the past when the American laborer has been driven out from a particular field of labor, by the newly arrived European who was willing to work for a smaller wage, the cheap government lands of the West offered an inviting solution for the situation. The securing of free homes in the West has about reached a finish and this alternative for the Eastern underbid laborer has about ceased to exist. Our American born laborer will, therefore, be compelled to accept the reduced wage that the influx of Europeans will surely cause, or do worse.

Our government, then, should take steps at once to protect our American laborers against this unjust competition. Whenever the time arrives when American children, who should be attending school, are driven into the mines, manufactories, or any other field of labor to earn a sustenance, then the standard of our American citizenship will commence to sink to the European level. This is not a desirable condition to contemplate; yet one that is inevitable unless this wholesale arrival of emigrants is prohibited.

Now, it is said, that if the Referendum petitions are successful in securing the necessary signatures and the appropriations bill held up, the normals will be run and certificates of indebtedness issued to pay the bills. If this is done we believe those who accept these certificates, will do so at their peril. The only expenditure of public money that is exempt from the provisions of the Referendum law, is money necessary to provide for the necessary state institutions. We do not believe the courts would hold that the normals are necessary state institutions, and therefore certificates of indebtedness issued for the purpose, will not, in all probability, be paid. It should be remembered that the Initiative and Referendum law is, in effect, a part of the state constitution, and is superior to any law enacted by the legislature. It is true that the constitution is held in contempt by the legislature and perhaps by some of the people. The courts, however, do not hold it in contempt, and its decisions, heretofore, have sustained our fundamental law. Certificates of indebtedness could be issued, with the same propriety for new buildings at Eugene or Corvallis or the state asylum for the insane, as for the normals. Contractors will probably not be willing to accept certificates for pay for improvements, and teachers at the normals will do well to require their pay in good hard cash, or refuse to work.

The membership of the last two sessions of the legislature is something of which the people of Oregon can refer to with pride(?). The session of two years ago, after concentrating their most brainy efforts, produced a new tax law. Before the law became operative, the people raised such a protest, that the governor called a special session in order that the defect might be remedied. Well, the remedy proved to be simply a repeal of the law, leaving what was then the old law and which is the present assessment law, in force. The last session passed an omnibus appropriation bill, including many features that are subject to the provisions of the referendum, with those that are necessary for the support of the state government. The legislature did this, in spite of the advice of the governor, thinking the people would hesitate to hold up the entire appropriation, in order to reach the features they wish to vetoe. Now a majority of the members of the legislature have expressed a willingness to go back to Salem and serve without pay at an extra session in order to undo the work that they was urged to do right, in the first place. Truly the brilliancy of our law m(breakers is something to which Oregonians can point with pride.

It is said that appropriations for the University at Eugene and Corvallis Agricultural college are upon the same basis as those for the penitentiary or the insane asylum. Can it be that the legislature can fasten a graft upon the people that cannot be unloaded? We have heard it said that if Oregon is to be on a par with other states she must keep her colleges and university uptodate, and that unless we do so, we in a measure will shut the door upon the home seeker. Such an idea is simply absurd and untrue. To maintain these colleges and university in the way that the boards of regents demand, will cost a great deal of money, and that means a high tax rate. A high tax rate will keep out more home seekers, than a dozen of free collegiate institutions will induce to come. Let us make our system of public schools a complete as possible. This will [illegible] For it secures this to her boys and girls; but it does not give a collegiate education to anyone.

Why not add a teachers' course to the course at the University at Eugene and to that of the agricultural college at Corvallis and do away with the normal schools entirely. This could be done at comparatively small expense and the whole bunch of legislative logrolling would be at once removed. Two collegiate schools is all that a state of a [illegible] million inhabitants should keep up [illegible] Then the competition of the [illegible] with private colleges will be a great [illegible] to progress.

SACAJAWEA DAY.

JULY 6th, has been selected as Sacajawea and order of Red Men day at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. On this date the bronze statue of Sacajawea will be unveiled with formal ceremonies. The Sacajawea Statue Association will share the honors of the day with the order of Red Men in giving due recognition to the neglected heroine. The exercises will be attended by many noted women who will attend the National Woman's Suffrage convention and the National Association of Charities and Corrections, which will be held at that time. In order to participate in the ceremonies, the order of Red Men changed their day at the Fair from July 26.

A feature of the exercises will be the presence of several thousand school children each wearing a button upon which is the likeness of Sacajawea.

For the purpose of honoring a neglected heroine the Sacajawea Statue Association, composed of prominent Oregon women, was formed some time ago with Mrs. Eva Emery Dye as President. The association has raised the money for the erection of the statue and chosen the design. The statue was executed by Miss Alice Cooper of Denver, Colorado, and presents a young Indian woman with a papoose strapped to her back, the girl pointing toward the distant sea, her face radiant and head thrown back and eyes full of daring. A short hunting skirt, made of deer skins, and leggings, show a figure full of the buoyancy and animation of youth. The statue is composed of Oregon copper and cost $7,000.

The entire sum necessary for the installation of this memorial has not been raised, but contributions are being solicited from women all over the country, and it is expected that the total amount will be subscribed to pay off all indebtedness by the time the statue is unveiled. Western women have been enthusiastic in lending their support to this commendable movement.

The statue, which is the first ever erected in honor of an Indian woman, will occupy a conspicuous position in the center of Columbia Court, the central plaza of the Exposition, facing Lakeview Terrace, where are statues of Lewis and Clark.

Sacajawea was an Indian girl, a member of the Shoshone tribe, who joined the Lewis and Clark expedition, which crossed the mountains to the Pacific a century ago, while the party was in midwinter quarters among the Mandan Indians, in what is now North Dakota. Sacajawea was at that time the mother of a young babe. She was the only woman on the expedition and shared with the men the hardships of the toilsome journey across the continent. She was the friend of Captains Clark and Lewis and generally rode with them in advance of the party, where her presence served to allay the suspicions of the tribes through whose country they passed. On two occasions she saved the lives of the party, pointing the road when every one else was lost and starvation was staring the little band in the face.

Sacajawea accompanied the party through its entire journeyings. Her husband, Charbonneau, was taken along to act as guide and interpreter. When the expedition, on the return trip, reached the country of the Mandans, Charbonneau decided to stay there, and his ever faithful wife remained with him. It is presumed that she died shortly afterwards.

It may be safely said that if it had not been for this Indian girl, Lewis and Clark would probably never have reached the Pacific. The women of the country deserve great credit for making it possible for this heroine to share the honors of the explorers at the Exposition commemorating the expedition of a century ago.

Why People Go to Church

Some go to church, just for a walk,
Some go to stare, to laugh, and talk,
Some go there to meet a friend,
Some their idle time to spend,
Some for general observation,
Some for private speculation,
Some to seek or find a lover,
Some a courtship to discover,
Some go there to use their eyes,
And newest fashions criticise,
Some to show their own smart dress,
Some their neighbors to assess,
Some to scan a robe or bonnet,
Some to price the trimming on it,
Some to learn the latest news,
That friends at home they may amuse,
Some the gossip, false and true,
Safe hid within the sheltering pew,
Some go there to please the squire,
Some his daughters to admire,
Some the parson go to fawn,
Some to lounge and some to yawn,
Some to claim the parish doles,
Some for bread and some for coals,
Some because it's thought genteel,
Some to vaunt their pious zeal,
Some to show how sweet they sing,
Some how loud their voices ring,
Some the preacher go to hear,
His style and voice to praise or jeer,
Some forgiveness to implore,
Some their sins to variegate more,
Some to sit and doze and nod,
But few to kneel and worship God.
—Selected.

The [illegible] Oregon [illegible] The legislatures of both states are [illegible] the people's money [illegible] that they go [illegible]

The order of the [illegible] for the [illegible] the [illegible] the streets and alleys, as [illegible] as well.

A PECULIAR MILITARY SITUATION.

IT is general knowledge or belief, derived from reports from the seat of war in Manchuria, that the strength of the Russian and of the Japanese armies, at the beginning of the series of recent battles, was nearly equal. The strength of each or either army was supposed to be from 300,000 to 400,000 men. Forces in the aggregate numerically greater operated against each other during the Franco-German War; but the preponderance of numbers on the side of the Germans was very great. Hence Sedan.

But it is understood that the Russian and Japanese forces, facing each other on the Hun river, were nearly equal. Yet the Japanese have pushed forward their wings on either side of the Russian positions, and have attacked and driven in the Russian center. The fighting in the center has been terrible; on the wings or flanks hitherto of no great consequence. But the Japanese have forced the Russian center, and their flanking columns are said to be in position to cut off the Russian retreat. That is, the Russian army has been enveloped, considerable part of it has been cut off, and it is questionable whether any considerable portion of it will be able to effect its escape.

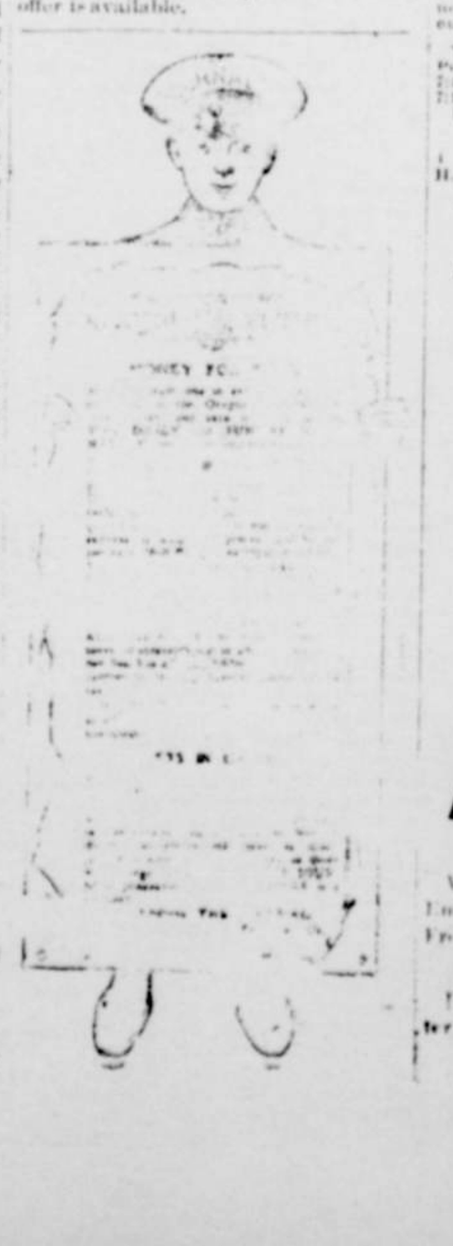
This is all very singular and startling. It indicates that the Russian army has little mobility, or power or action, beyond that of dogged resistance. In strategy Russian generalship has always been weak and deficient—conforming in this respect to the nature of the Russian soldiery, which has enormous power of resistance, but no quickness or initiative. A Russian army has always represented the simple obstinacy of force and fortitude; never the quick inspiration of strategic action.

Hence it is that the Russian army in Manchuria allows its center to be driven in and rolled back, while it makes no effort to find a vulnerable point for counter attack on the long and necessarily attenuated line of its assailant. The commander knows nothing of the art of concentration of a superior force on a vital point, to overwhelm his adversary, and of the quick and sustained movement necessary for it. He takes no advantage of the opportunity offered for sudden movement in force on interior lines, against the positions of his enemy. Hence, with forces on either side, amounting to 300,000 to 400,000 men, the Japanese are able to "surround" the Russians. That is, one Japanese soldier has surrounded one Russian soldier on three sides of him, and now is hopefully striving to surround him on the fourth! And this, though the Russian army occupies interior lines, and might be launched as a thunderbolt upon any part of the long and thin line of its adversary. The generalship of the Russian army is suited to the immobility of the Russian soldier, who can fight bravely and die devotedly; yet who has not the quickness to meet an enthusiastic, enterprising and resourceful enemy. So the General of the Russian army of 400,000 men allows his army to be "surrounded" by a force no more numerous than his own. The French were surrounded at Sedan, but by enemies outnumbering them three to one.—Oregonian.

Why is it that so many newspapers in Oregon oppose invoking the Referendum? None of them attempts to defend the extravagance of the legislature. None of them deny this fact that the state constitution has been grossly violated in voting public money for the normals and Corvallis and Eugene schools. Then why oppose the people when they undertake to prevent a wrong being perpetrated upon them? The Initiative is all right to prevent a future recurrence of the outrage that was put upon the people last winter, but it will not rectify the present evil. The people are attempting to reach this result through the Referendum. They will look after Initiative law later on. They desire to tie the state's purse-strings as quickly as possible. If some of our state institutions are made to suffer in consequence, it is not the fault of the people. They must either let the entire appropriations bill go, or hold the whole business up. They prefer the latter and if this community is a fair sample of the state, the Referendum will be sustained at the polls almost unanimously.

With the terrific disaster to Russian arms in the battles about Mukden, the fact now necessarily be forced upon the czar, that Russia is no match for Japan, either on land or sea. No doubt this is a most unpalatable fact to the czar and his grand dukes, and difficult to digest; but with a fine army of 400,000 men, of the best that Russia can furnish, utterly destroyed, these proud autocrats cannot help but see and accept the humiliating defeat. It is said she will send another army to Manchuria; but this would be simply sending men to their death, as would have been the case with the fleet of war vessels, had they reached Asiatic waters. The army may be raised and probably will; but it will never get to Manchuria. Russia would [illegible] the Asiatic Pacific coast. No doubt it is a very humiliating fact for haughty Russia to see [illegible] but she must come to [illegible] is no match for Japan either on land or sea. The sooner she admits this fact and makes peace with Japan, on the best terms she may, the more it will be [illegible] etc., she will have left, and she can no longer hold her [illegible] in a leading power in the world [illegible] [illegible]

The Washington legislature [illegible] Oregon [illegible] and [illegible] money. Its total [illegible]



The Referendum petitions that are being circulated throughout the county are being signed by everybody irrespective, of party or creed.

All of the normal schools declare their intention to continue, nevertheless the appropriations bill is held up by the Referendum. They expect that the next legislature will appropriate money to pay the bills they incur. The action of the next legislature will be subject to the provisions of the Referendum law as well as that of last winter. These schools may as well make up their minds that the people are in earnest in knocking out these grafts and the people are not quitters.

Tuesday's Oregonian contained a most welcome item of news. It stated that the Harriman railroad interests had decided to take hold of the flax industry. A linen mill is to be erected at Salem, with five or six schutching mills at other points in the valley. As we have a schutching mill here, Scio is sure to be one of the points selected. This locality is regarded as the very best flax producing point in Oregon and any calculation as to flax production, always includes this section. The Harriman people have a habit of making everything go that they take hold of and it is, indeed, good news that they have decided to take up the linen business.

Elsewhere will be noted an item concerning the flax industry. Scio can secure one of these schuching mills—in fact we have one already—and can have it operated if our citizens will but move in the matter. Flax raising, is not an experiment in this locality. We know we can raise it of the best quality and quantities sufficient to make the crop remunerative provided a fair price is paid for the fiber. It would be a good plan for our citizens to select a committee whose business it would be to look after Scio's interests in the matter.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, as the administrator of the estate of George Christie Johnston, deceased. Any and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at Scio, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof, duly verified as by law required. Dated this 7th day of March, A. D. 1905.

R. SHELTON,
Administrator.

WEATHERFORD & WYATT,
Attorneys for Administrator
37-41

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The San Francisco Examiner	$2.15
The N. Y. Tribune-Farmer	$1.50

All other publications will be obtained of you at reduced rates, if taken in connection with the News.

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For a club of 5, with a paper for the getter up of the club, $4.50.

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Dr. Minthorn's sanitary baths will be in operation and anyone who desires a genuine health resort during the winter cannot do better than spend a month or so at Yaquina.

Similar tickets will be sold from Albany, Corvallis, Philomath and all points west on the Corvallis and Eastern R. R.

Full information as to rates, baggage, etc., can be obtained by applying to the nearest S. P. agent or direct from W. E. Coman, G. P. A., S. P. Co., Portland, or Edwin Stone, manager C. & E. R. R. Co., Albany.

P. S.—Through tickets to Portland are sold by the C. & E. at Corvallis, and by the S. P., Portland to Corvallis via Albany and the C. & E. at the same rate as via the west side, viz: $2.60. C. & E. trains connect at Albany with the Albany-Portland local both ways.

Corvallis & Eastern R. R.

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No. 2. For Yaquina—
Train leaves Albany .... 12 45 P. M.
" " Corvallis .... 1 55 "
" arrives Yaquina .... 6 20 "

No. 1, returning—
Leaves Yaquina .... 6 45 A. M.
Leaves Corvallis .... 11 30 "
Arrives Albany .... 12 15 P. M.

No. 3. For Albany-Detroit—
Leaves Corvallis .... 6 00 A. M.
Arrives Albany .... 6 40 A. M.
Leaves Albany for Detroit .... 7 00 A. M.
Arrives Detroit .... 12 02 P. M.

No. 4. From Detroit—
Leaves Detroit .... 1 35 P. M.
Arrives Albany .... 5 45 P. M.
Leaves Albany for Corvallis .... 7 15 P. M.
Arrives Corvallis .... 7 55 P. M.

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S. P. north bound train for Portland.

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Train No. 3 for Detroit, Breitenbush and other mountain resorts leaves Albany at 7:00 a. m., arriving there in time to reach the [illegible] springs the same day.

Train No. 4 connects at Albany with the Portland local, which arrives here at [illegible] and runs to Corvallis leaving Albany at 7:15 arriving in Corvallis [illegible] p. m. For further information apply to

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For Sale—310 acres of fine farm land situated 2 miles West of Tallman. [illegible] [illegible] oak grub [illegible] of which has been cut off and [illegible] pasture [illegible] house and barn [illegible] orchard of apples, pears, cherries [illegible] This is an excellent grain farm or would be first class for a dairy. Rail road station one mile to the north or 1½ miles to the south [illegible] abstract [illegible] inquire at this office.

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