The Ganbiam Now.

POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT.

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F. L. DEGLER
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TAXATION MUST BE REDUCED.

IN some way, or somehow, the amount of money required for state purposes must be reduced. The people are required to pay too much for the benefit the state returns. While it is true that the state lives upon the charity, it is a sort of stand-and-deliver charity in which the giver has no option. The people desire that their wards at the various asylums shall be properly cared for and that their unwilling guests at the penitentiary and the reform school shall be safely and in reasonable comfort kept. But they are entitled to and demand that economy shall maintain in supporting these institutions. If properly conducted the penitentiary can be made nearly self sustaining; or at least much more nearly so then is the case at the present time.

The tax money for the support of our public schools is cheerfully paid by the people, for they realize that a direct and full return is made to them for the outlay. But the two to three hundred thousands of dollars that is appropriated biennially for our charity colleges is paid grudgingly. The people believe that they receive, practically, no return for this expenditure. If the money appropriated for collegiate purposes could be diverted to the common school fund, then it would be paid without a murmur. But when the people realize that not more then one out of every twenty of our boys and girls are or can be beneficiaries of the money thus expended; that they are being taxed to give somebody else's boy or girl a collegiate education, when such an education must be denied to their own boys and girls, is it any wonder that the people kick most vigorously when tax paying time comes around?

As a matter of fact our state is attempting to have all the good things that older, richer and more populous states have, too rapidly. Oregon has but a half million people and she is attempting to have all that states with ten times our population have in the way of colleges, eleemosynary constitutions, etc. We can have all of these desirable concerns in good time and when we have more people to pay the taxes; but in all justice to the people let us not attempt them too quickly.

Oregon and especially the Willamette valley is one of the most desirable residential spots in the world. We want more people and we will get them, unless the extravagance of our legislatures shall cause a tax rate that will scare them off. Ten years ago a 3-mill tax for state purposes was ample. It is now nearly three times that amount. The cause is apparent to all. We are building and maintaining too many colleges and portage railways; supporting too many fairs, hiring too many legislative clerks; paying too much money for state printing and many other extravagancies, that in justice to the people, ought not to be done.

Retrenchment and reform must be the rule in the future, or our ever increasing rate of taxation will destroy the value of farm property. At the present time, the farm owner pays at least one-third of what his farm earns to the tax gatherer. When he has made the necessary repairs to fencing and buildings that he must make annually, the other two-thirds has about disappeared. Such conditions soon will cause men to hesitate in investing in farm properties. Farm owners will desire to dispose of their farms and a depreciation in value will be the inevitable result. How can we remedy this condition of affairs? A few years ago, when our legislative assembly was made up of nearly an equal number of members from each of the political parties, reasonable economy in the expenditure of public money prevailed. Now five-sixths of the members are of one political faith and extravagance in every direction is the rule. Probably if this condition was reversed and there was 75 democrats and 15 republicans, instead of 75 republicans and 15 democrats as now, the condition would be no better. We must then conclude, that a return to the political condition of a decade ago would be wise. Whether the people will administer the drubbing that the republican party deserves at the polls in 1906, or not, we can not say, but we do know that it richly merits it. Party fealty and party prejudice, is the cause of our one-sided political condition. Independent political action on the part of the voter and utter disregard of the party whip, is the remedy we must employ if we return to a safe, economical condition of affairs.

MONROE DOCTRINE BEING TESTED.

SOME of these days it will be in order for the United States to make a picnic excursion down to Venezuela, in order to show that country that she must live up to her agreements that Monroe doctrine, practically, place all these South American peoples under our care, so far as their dealings and obligations with European countries ex-ist. That is to say, the Monroe doctrine will cause us to regard any attempt on the part of an European power to acquire territory from any of the South American countries as an unfriendly act.

Venezuela, it appears, is justly indebted to France and this debt, owing to the impoverished condition of the former country, is about to be repudiated. Of course this is an easy way to pay the debt, but, unfortunately for Venezuela, is not quite satisfactory to the Frenchmen. France well knowing how we hold the Monroe policy, is just a little anxious to know just what the United States would do, if she should attempt to enforce the collection of the debt. So our Monroe doctrine places us morally responsible for the conduct of the South American peoples, so far as it may affect European nations. If we exercise a half way protectorate over them should they be imposed upon by an European country, we are morally in duty bound to make these 4x6 republics be good and live up to their obligations with European nations as well. The matter is now being considered diplomatically and moral suasion may be sufficient to persuade the obstreperous Venezuelans to agree to pay their debts. Otherwise the U. S. will be compelled to either wield the birch herself, or hand the whole matter over to France, when the matter will be arranged in short order.

SHE DESERVES DEFEAT.

HISTORY does not afford a parallel to the frightful military contest now going on in Eastern Asia. Russia with her Asiatic fleet annihilated and her splendid army of half a million of men decimated more then one-half and the remainder practically surrounded, still votes to carry on the war. Can she raise and equip another powerful army and send it to Mancauria is a question. If she sends another army away to be slaughtered, revolution at home seems assured and will probably be successful. Peace upon the best conditions she can get, appears to disinterested nations, as her only alternative. But she has her national pride, even if her navy and splendid army has been destroyed. This pride, which seems to be limited to the czar and grand dukes, seems to be the only block in the way, but even this must give away in the end. That Russia is outgeneraled and outfought, is evident to all nations except herself and the day is close at hand when she, too, must admit this fact. History does not afford a parallel, as was stated above, wherein the military and naval force of a nation in the field has been as completely annihilated, as in this contest. Japan has won every battle on both land and sea, without some of the preliminary skirmishes in which the Russian arms were successful, be dignified with the name of battle. How much more must Russia be licked, how many more men must be slaughtered, before she will accept the humiliation of defeat? Humanity would dictate that other nations should step in and say, stop! But, then, Russia is simply reaping her just reward for her cruelty to her people—for the thousands of her best citizens she has sent into Siberian exile, because they dared to ask and work for a more liberal government. Russia, a so-called Christian nation, whose cruelty to her people has been the scandal of the world. Japan a heathen nation, whose emperor voluntarily gave his people a constitutional government, whose pride is in educating his people and making their condition better. Which nation deserves to win? Which national policy will trend to advance civilization the more rapidly?

The seating of Governor Peabody as governor of Colorado, was about as small and dirty politics, as the history of our country affords. In the legislative investigation of the gubernatorial squabble, it was disclosed that there was fraudulent votes cast for both Adams and Peabody. Throwing out these fraudulent votes, or the entire precincts in which fraudulent votes were cast, would not materially change the majority that Adams was declared to have on the face of the election returns. The republican legislature had the power and it simply voted Adams out and Peabody in. Peabody in order to make the deal had to place his resignation as governor in the hands of a republican member who was opposed to seating him. This resignation was filed with the secretary of state at once, so that Peabody was only governor for one day. Lieutenant Governor McDonald was then sworn in as governor. We think we have rotten politics here in Oregon, but Colorado can give us cards and spades and then tell us we are not in the political game a little bit.

President of the Senate Kuykendall says the cause of our high rate of taxation at the present time is the Lewis and Clark fair and the portage railway. This is quite true; but the president would still keep taxes as high next year with the extravagant appropriations that he helped to pass last winter and we gave nothing to the fair or portage railroad, either. In down right extravagance the legislature of last winter excels any of its predecessors.

General Kuropatkin has been removed from the command of the Russian army in the field, and disgraced. He was disgraced by being a commander for such a government and is honored rather than disgraced by being removed.

The Lewis and Clark fair is rapidly growing in the estimation of the people, of the nation. It is now thought that as many as 2,000,000 tickets of admission will be sold to pass through the gates.

THE WESTERN WORLD AT THE FAIR.

IT is a far cry from Palestine to Portland, and a long cry from the time of Solomon and Sheba's queen to 1905.

What would the queen of Sheba, who marveled at the tawdry glories of Solomon's temple, have said had she seen a modern exposition?

It does not take so many years now to build a palace as it did in Solomon's days, and it does not cost so much. If it did there would be no world's fairs. The Exposition Palaces which are erected now are not so costly, and perhaps not so magnificent and gorgeous as the palaces of the ancient kings, but are architecturally far superior, and to the modern visitor, who is perhaps more critical than was Sheba's queen, more interesting and in every way more pleasing.

On a recent Sunday 8,000 people visited the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds and were surprised at the wonders which they found awaiting them there. Where a few years ago had been a hunting ground, a few months ago a dreary wilderness, they saw stately Exposition structures gleaming in their coats of ivory white staff. In place of the tangled underbrush of the virgin forest they found well cropped lawns, and where bramble bushes had grown in the past, the roses, Oregon's particular pet flower, blossomed in riotous profusion of color. The 8,000 returned to their homes delighted with what they had seen and convinced that the Exposition will be in every way a success.

In constructing this Western World's Fair man and nature have from the first worked hand in hand. Nature has provided an Exposition site more beautiful and better adapted to the purpose than any ever before so utilized. The site embraces a natural park and a little lake, which together cover 405 acres, a peninsula in the center of the lake completing a picture of rare attractiveness. Hill and dale make up the mainland. The main Exposition Palaces cluster at the top of a slight elevation overlooking the lake, while across it, in the distance, tower the snow-clad mountain peaks of the Cascade range. Four of these; Mount Hood, Mount Rainier, Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens, may be seen from the grounds.

The general scheme embodied in the laying out of the Exposition provides for completness without crowding. There are no long vistas of monotonous, white Exposition structures to weary the eye, no long aisles to weary the limbs. Entering by way of the Colonnade Entrance, the ornate gateway of the Western World's Fair, one reaches Pacific Court, and passing through it comes upon Columbia Court, the central plaza of the Exposition. Here sunken gardens filled with a profusion of tropical flowering plants are flanked on either side by wide avenues, while in the center stands the heroic statue in bronze of Sacajawea, the Indian slave woman who guided Lewis and Clark on their expedition a century ago.

To the right of Columbia Court is the Agricultural Palace, the largest building on the grounds, and beyond it in course of construction, the Palace of Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries, which will almost equal it in size. Beyond this building is a group which includes the Mines and Metallurgy Building, the Machinery, Electricity and Transportation Building, and Festival Hall, the Auditorium of the Exposition, which has a seating capacity of 3,000.

In the western part of the grounds the Eurotean Exhibits Building flanks Columbia Court, and beyond it are located the original Oriental Exhibits Building, the Forestry Building and a number of state structures. West of the Forestry Building, in a little ravine, are situated the Experimental Gardens.

Astor Drive separates the Experimental Gardens from Centennial Park and leads to the Trail and the Bridge of Nations, which, aggregating 2,000 feet long, connect the mainland with the Government Peninsula.

On the Government Peninsula, which projects into Guild's Lake, the natural grand basin of the Exposition, Uncle Sam's magnificent display, characteristic of the United States Government's participation in world's fairs, is located.

The Exposition Palaces are nearly all completed, and work on those not yet finished is progressing so rapidly that their readiness long before the opening day is assured beyond a shadow of a doubt. When the Western World's Fair opens its doors to visitors on June 1 next, the Western people will see an Exposition which is characteristic of the resources of the country, and Eastern people who are perhaps a little weary of Expositions, will see many things that they could not have seen at any earlier Fair.

Within a few days Prosecuting Attorney Heney, will return to Portland, when the Federal grand jury will be reconvened; then something will be doing. The trials of Senator Mitchell and Congressmen Hermann and Williamson will probably occur in June. The government authorities think they have a very strong case against Mitchell, but the evidence against the congressmen, is not so conclusive. If possible, all three will be convicted, for in case of failure to establish a basis of action by the government authorities, would be the official downfall of Secretary Hitchcock.

The Portland police force, including the detective force seems to be game for all the city newspapers.

We make a specialty of Friendship Engagement and Wedding rings. F. M. French, the Jeweler, Albany.

COMPARED AS FIGHTERS.

WHAT the Japanese have outfought the Russians in the war in the East is a fact that can not be denied. The Japanese rank and file, inspired by patriotism and a conviction that only war could end the threat of foreign encroachment, have been terribly in earnest. Racially, they have little fear of death and prefer it to surrender. While they are physically much smaller than the Russians, they are healthy, hardy and temperate. In point of endurance and simple requirements they are unsurpassed. But it is necessary to remember that the Russians are cumbrous in movement and trained merely to be fighting machines. The war in the East had no element of patriotism for them. With stolid courage, they obeyed their generals and have made many brave assaults, as well as stubborn retreats, but their heart was not in the work beyond the natural pride, in striving for victory.

The Russian policy has been too defensive to prevail in such a war. At Port Arthur their powerful fleet finally went to the bottom with out having fought a general battle. That record is a blot amounting almost to disgrace. Immensely strong field fortifications were built south of Mukden, but the Japanese general marched around them on both flanks and forced a series of battles in the open country, the result of which was that the massive works and their heavy guns had to be abandoned. The Japanese commander has been the master of his antagonist in strategy and tactics, as well as the possessor of much the better army of the two. Russia's line of supplies, over a single-track railway 6,000 miles long, would have been beaten it eventually in any case, unless Japan had become financially exhausted. The Russian defeat, in view of the Japanese earnestness and efficiency, may be called a fore-gone conclusion. — St. Louis Globe Dispatch.

KEEP HAMMERING AWAY.

When a farmer plants his wheat in the fall he doesn't expect a harvest in a week or a month. When you give an order for a ten-story office building you don't go around to the site the following day and expect to find a complete building.

The farmer knows he must wait until the seasons and the chemicals of the earth work their changes, and you know that your building must proceed by gradual stages, brick upon brick, until finished.

So it is with advertising. The first insertion does not convince the public mind, nor the last, but one added to the other, every one gathers strength from those that precede it, gradually influence the public mind and bring to you the business you desire.

A single week or a month of advertising is merely a blow or two of a cork against a bar of steel, but the continuous, persistent hammering, week after week, month after month, is just as sure to start the pendulum swinging your way as day is to follow night.—Newspaperdom.

CUT OUT THE GRAFT.

There will be no improvement in governmental affairs unless every dollar of graft is cut out.

The late legislature raised salaries, created new offices and passed bills restoring the fees of many officials—all for graft.

The fight on the Republican city ticket at the late city election was from the standpoint of graft.

The champions of the graft are working in one scheme after another, and cannot conceive of good government devoid of grafts.

The next state campaign must be fought on the plan of cutting every dollar of graft out of the state government.

It is not Republicans and Democrats the people have to fight, but the grafters in those parties.

Cut out the graft and government would not cost over two-thirds what it does. The men who have got rich out of political grafts are the real enemies of good government.

Put an absolute limit on county tax levies, and cut down the state tax about one-half, and elect no man to office who has ever grafted the public a dollar. That kind of a political platform would mean something.—Capital Journal.

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

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have filed my final account in the matter of the estate of George W. Bilyeu, deceased, in the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, and that said court has fixed the 1st day of May, 1905, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., of said day as the time for the hearing and settling of all objections to said account, therefore, all persons having objections to said account are hereby notified to appear and file the same in said court on or before one o'clock P. M., of said 1st day of May, 1905.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1905.

JACKSON A. BILYEU,
Executor of said Estate.

THE PLIGHT OF RUSSIA.

RUSSIA is a victim of her ignorance of Japan. She underrated the fighting power of the country with which she provoked war. It seemed to Russia really absurd, in Japan, to raise her protest against the continued military occupation of Manchuria by Russia—for what was Japan going to do about it? Russia therefore treated Japan's protests with contempt. Some of them she didn't deign to answer. To others she returned evasive answers, after long periods. Russia was bored. She thought Japan impudent. She deemed it presumptuous for such a nation as Japan to press insistently as she was doing on mighty Russia for satisfaction as to the matters in controversy. Russia was in Manchuria and meant to stay there. She had Port Arthur and was fortifying it, contrary to agreement; was converting it into a powerful naval station. To the remonstrances of Japan she turned a deaf ear—since it pleased her majesty to suppose Japan couldn't help herself. Japan wouldn't dare to go to war with mighty Russia, and if she should, Russia would crush her in three months and there would be an end.

Of course, had Russia known what Japan's resources were, had she known the spirit of the Japanese and how they could fight, she would have met the protests and remonstrances of Japan in a diplomatic way, and war would have been averted. But Russia had no doubt she could afford to treat Japan in a haughty and supercilious way; and if war should come, why then with one sweep of her mailed hand she would wipe the little brown men, the race and nation of pygmies, off the map of the world. And, not only were the Japs brown or "yellow," but "pagan," too.

Japan did not insist on withdrawal of Russia from Manchuria, but merely on her adherence to the terms and conditions under which she went there. The concession, through lease, of Port Arthur to Russia, for commercial purposes, was not contested; but Japan constantly insisted on military evacuation of Manchuria; and Russia had agreed upon the date (October 8, 1903) when it would be commenced. But the day came and passed, with no sign of the evacuation; weeks and months ran by, and Japan could get no satisfactory answer. The policy of Russia was equivocation, evasion and delay. It was the contention of Japan that Russian military occupation of Manchuria would continually threaten the independence of Corea, and in the end would Russianize both that country and Manchuria, by which they would be close to the trade and economic enterprise of Japan. Such certainly would have been the result; and Japan felt that she must stake all on the effort to defeat the aims of Russia, or virtually perish by the process of strangulation thus clearly foreseen. Russia occupation of Manchuria threatened Japan with far greater dangers than our country was threatened with by French occupation of Mexico. In what we call the Monroe Doctrine there is a principle wider than any application of that particular doctrine itself.

To her amazement and discomfiture, Russia has found that Japan can fight and fight terribly. Most of Russia's Pacific fleet is at the bottom of the sea, and her armies of more than half a million men have been routed from strongly intrenched positions, on their own railroad, and virtually destroyed. No wonder it astounds Russia; for it surprises all the rest of the world. Now the problem is how Russia is to meet her difficulties. It is easy to say she will send other armies. But to get other armies and their supplies forward, with an enterprising enemy ready to meet them on their arrival in detail—for they can't all be got forward at once—is a mighty problem. Moreover, it is useless to send raw levies against such soldiers as the veterans of Japan; and if the Russian regulars are sent, can the new troops, just drawn from the people, be trusted at home? This war shakes Russia far more severely than ever Napoleon was able to shake her.

Japan, advancing through Manchuria and towards Siberia, will organize and consolidate the country against Russia. Here is the basis of a political scheme that will organize and control against Russia the whole northern line of the Chinese Empire. Here is a new starting-point in the history of the world. There have been prodigies heretofore; why not prodigies now? Russia will be shut up in Europe and in Arctic Asia. Japan will be the leading Oriental nation. China, though retaining her nominal independence, will admit or accept the hegemony of Japan. History is full of surprises. Here is one of them.—Sunday's Oregonian.

We are now running our

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Every thing reduced to the lowest possible price.
Want room for our large Spring stock now bought, to which we want your attention, a little later.

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For the convenience of our patrons we have effected the following clubbing combinations. The price named includes one year's subscription to the Santiam News:

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The Oregon Weekly Journal	$1.75
The St. Louis Globe-Democrat	$1.75
The San Francisco Examiner	$2.15
The N. Y. Tribune-Farmer	$1.50

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

We also will make the following offer, for clubs, for the News.

For a club of 5, with a paper for the getter up of the club, $6.50.

For a club of 10, with paper for the getter up of club, $10.

Any of the above offers require all arrears to be squared up, before clubbing offer is available.

WINTER EXCURSION RATES TO YAQUINA BAY.

A New Departure on the Southern Pacific and Corvallis & Eastern Railroads.

Recognizing 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 bounding billows in their wildest moods and imbibe the pure ozone 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, from all points on their lines, 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 sixty days from date of sale.

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 T. H. Curtis, acting 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.

TIME CARD.

No. 2, For Yaquina:

Train leaves Albany	12.45 P. M.
" " Corvallis	1.45 "
" arrives Yaquina	6.20 "

No. 1, returning:

Leaves Yaquina	6.45 A. M.
Leaves Corvallis	11.20 "
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	7.30 A. M.
Arrives Detroit	12.02 P. M.

No. 4, from Detroit:

Leaves Detroit	12.35 P. M.
Arrives Albany	5.15 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.

Train No 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train No. 3 for Detroit, via Albany, leaves Corvallis at 6.00 a. m. and connects with the S. P. Albany-Portland local train leaving Albany at 7.00 a. m. Train No 3 leaves Albany for Detroit at 7.30 a. m., arriving there at noon, giving ample time to reach the Mineral bath spring the same day.

Train No. 4 connects at Albany with the Portland-Albany local, which arrives here at 7.00, and runs to Corvallis leaving Albany at 7.15 and arriving in Corvallis at 7.55 p. m.

For further information apply to

T. H. CURTIS Acting Manager.
CHAS. COCKRELL, Agent, Albany.
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Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E. Watson of Georgia has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He is the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE will be published Feb. 25. For sale at all news-stands—price 10 cents. By mail, $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128 page magazine in America if you fail to get this number. Ask your newsdealer for TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE—or, better still, send a dollar for a year's subscription to

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For anything in my line give me a call.

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FOR SALE—310 acres of fine farm land situated 2 miles West of Tallman, 190 acres in cultivation balance oak grub and most of which has been cut off and is excellent pasture. Water in pasture the year through. Fair house and barn. Good orchard of apples, pears, cherries etc. This is an excellent grain farm or could be first class for a dairy. Railroad station one mile to the north or 1½ miles to the south. Title good, abstract furnished price $10,000. Inquire at this office.

THE ALBANY HARDWARE CO.

Has the best stock of any firm in town and is the cheapest place to trade. Sole agents for Valvaline oil. 219 and 221 First Street Albany.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Make it a point, when in Albany, to drop into J. G. Crawford's Art Gallery and look through his collection of Portraits, Views and Prehistoric Curios. 120, Second Street, near Lyon.