

POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT.

Entered at the post-office at Scio, Oregon, as second class mail matter.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY E. L. DUGGER EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

One year in advance \$1.50 Six months in advance \$1.00 Three months in advance \$0.50

Local advertisements not less than 100 words. All advertisements will be run until ordered discontinued.

RESTRICTIVE LAWS NEEDED.

There is no doubt but what the United States will soon be compelled to adopt a more stringent immigration law than is now in force. Emigrants are now landed at Ellis Island, New York, in prodigious numbers. Last week, within two days, 10,000 prospective citizens passed through the immigration gates. When it is known that nearly the whole of these people come from the south of Europe and are the most objectionable class of people that land on our shores, the question at once assumes grave importance.

Our government has stringent protective tariff laws that are making the manufacturing classes very rich. The bodies of laborers that land on our shores and compete with our own laborers, forcing the price of labor to a lower scale, simply adds to the profits of employers.

With labor in a state of unrest to a more or less extent all over our country, it would seem almost imperative that congress must take some action that will make the labor world more stable and satisfactory than it is at the present time.

The theory that the protective tariff on manufactured goods enables the manufacturer to pay a better wage to his employes has about exploded. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced thinking men that employers, in any and all fields, pay no higher wages to their employes than the condition of the labor market compels them to pay. If labor is scarce and the demand for manufactured articles good, then the laborer may command his own price for work. If the contrary is true, then the laborer must dance to the employer's music.

The admission of unlimited numbers of laborers into the country keeps the labor market full, and at most times overflowing. From this cause alone has arisen all of the trouble that has existed between capital and labor.

There is no class of the American people that more truly requires protection in the field of endeavor than the laboring man. All wealth, when simulated by its foundation, is produced by his exertions. The more intelligent and skillful the laborer, the more value he is to the state or nation. It therefore follows that if we have that degree of intelligence and skill that is desirable in labor, we must make conditions such that the laborer can properly educate and train his children. This can not be done by allowing the law the floods of low-priced labor to come to our shores at will and in such numbers that the day is not far distant when the American laborer will be compelled to accept a daily wage that will afford him but a bare existence.

We cannot enact exclusion laws against European peoples as we have against the Chinese, but we can make the conditions of citizenship so stringent and difficult that but few foreigners could comply with them. If we require education and practical intelligence on the part of those who would become citizens, then in a great measure the evil would be remedied. But so long as we admit emigrants from those countries where the percentage of literacy is large, we admit to people who may become citizens but will never become Americans. The best government is that which makes such conditions that all classes of her people have equal privilege. If possible, conditions should be such that one class of people should not be able to take advantage of or overreach another class. If government permits through excessive immigration of alien labor the price of labor to be reduced to the European level, will not similar conditions that prevail in the old world prevail in this? That is to say, will we not have several distinct classes of people as European countries now have, with the lower or laboring class so numerous that it will be exceedingly difficult for him to ever emerge from a condition of wage slavery? Our government should protect the weak and practically helpless laborer with friendly labor and immigration laws, rather than the infant industries (?) that need protection no longer.

Considerable anxiety is manifested by some newspapers as to the fate that awaits the Japanese fleet when the expected big naval battle occurs. Hitherto Admiral Togo has shown plenty of ability to take care of himself, and we anticipate that he will not be found wanting when he meets up with the Russians this time. He partially skinned the Russian bear at Port Arthur and will complete the job and take the hide home with him this time. Whichever way the battle goes, it would seem that the war must close. Japan defeated and her fleet annihilated, she could not maintain her armies in Manchuria. Russian defeat and the loss of her warships means her loss of any port on the Pacific coast and at least a part of the Siberian railroad.

A MATTER OF HEALTH ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure HAS NO SUBSTITUTE



The story of the discovery, exploration and settlement of the Oregon Country, to which the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition is drawing the attention of the world, presents some of the most astounding aspects. Perhaps the fact that arouses the greatest degree of astonishment in the up-to-date, bustling citizen of today is that such a long period of time was required for taking possession of this vast territory after its discovery and exploration.

The coast line of Oregon and Washington was known to mariners generations before the interior was explored and maps more or less accurate were made from time to time. Spanish, Dutch, British and Russian navigators roved with each other in exploring the coast, but practically no attempt was made to explore the interior of the country until President Jefferson, a hundred years ago, sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark from St. Louis up the Missouri river to its headwaters, across the mountains and plains and down the Columbia river to its mouth.

At even odds Uncle Sam, with that rare Yankee shrewdness which he is supposed to possess, had penetrated this great unknown territory, basing it from side to side, it was more than forty years before anything like a definite intention of settlement and occupation took form. Though from the journals of Lewis and Clark and the diaries of some of their men it was distinctly evident that "the Oregon country" was a land magnificently opulent in promise, a land crying for settlers and developers even as babies cry for pitchers of milk, full two-score years passed before a nation finally took possession of the region, "colonized" it and began to make it a part of the civilized world.

True, there was a dispute as to its ownership. Great Britain and the United States both claimed the Oregon country, and each appeared to have some color of title. Yet it required forty years to settle this matter, and during all that time Oregon, Washington and Idaho—its snow-capped and known-remained wilderness, with but a straggling settlement here and there, and those settlements harassed by hostile Indians and exposed to the natural perils of remote outposts.

The history of the actual development of Oregon and her sister states in the territory acquired by treaty with Great Britain in 1846 is the history of less than sixty years of heroic effort and high achievement. America was discovered 413 years ago. Jamestown was colonized by the English 208 years ago. Plymouth Rock was touched by the tread of the Mayflower pilgrim 285 years ago. American independence was declared 127 years ago. Lewis and Clark crossed the continent to the Pacific Northwest 100 years ago. The United States finally acquired the Oregon country, by right of discovery and exploration and after forty years of haggling and juggling, 50 years ago.

Westward the course of empire takes its way, but until three-score years ago it took its way most deliberately and with diffident slowness. But after getting our clutches firmly fixed upon this Oregon country, we have pushed forward the work of development with gratifying rapidity. With the extension of the railroad and the invention of the telegraph, distance has been annihilated—and it was distance which was the main factor in keeping this great region undeveloped for so many generations after the eastern part of America was settled. The Pacific coast was so remote from civilization that one felt, as Joaquin Miller has expressed it, that it was a land that even God had forgotten. Now it is but a few days' trip by rail from New York and a few seconds' time by wire from any point east and west.

Oregon has been the development of the past sixty years, Oregon and her sister states of the Pacific west are as yet comparatively infants. There is room for many millions of people in addition to those now living in these states, and the Lewis and Clark expedition no doubt will be the means of drawing a large increase of desirable population.

May wheat continued in its downward course yesterday, making the most sensational drop of the season, the close being an even 10 cents per bushel lower than the close on the previous day. There is still an opportunity for some "fireworks" in the July option, but the time is short for pulling the wreck of the May deal together, and there is strong probability that the cereal will be permitted to stand on its merits, which are based on the law of supply and demand, until some other manipulator takes hold of the market. The work of the bullish operators in Chicago was highly beneficial to the farmers of Oregon and Washington, for this season at least. Had the big crop harvested been forced to seek the usual channels to market in Europe, the price received would have been from 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel less than was realized on the stock that was shipped east by rail. Taking one year with another, however, nothing is gained by the unnatural forcing of the market up or down, and a return to legitimate conditions will not be unwelcome—Saturday's Oregonian.

The movement to clean up the cemetery should not be allowed to lag. When the appointed day arrives let everybody, armed with some necessary tool or tools, turn out. Many hands make light work. Take well-filled grub baskets along and make a sort of picnic affair of it.

THE CRISIS IN THE ORIENT.

If the Japanese have the daring, the energy, the superior "trick of the weapon," they will succeed. The world believes they have. If they can destroy the fleet of Kojewitsky, they will by that achievement win the war.

It was an outrage upon humanity and upon mankind to force Japan into a position which has obliged her thus to fight for existence. It was done by Germany and France, with the acquiescence of England, some ten years ago. This was the situation: Japan and China had disagreed as to Corea. War ensued, and Japan was victorious. Japan had taken Port Arthur, and was obtaining concessions in Manchuria. Then Russia, leading a European coalition, stepped in and demanded that Japan should give up what she had gained. Russia of course denied that she had any selfish interest. She professed that she simply wished to preserve the territorial integrity of China. At the same time Russia obtained from China a "lease" of Port Arthur for a commercial port. Soon afterward she began to fortify the place, to make it a great naval station, and to establish her troops in it in bodies in Manchuria. So to the protest of Japan the answer was evasion, equivocation, and at last indifference and silence.

Germany allowed Russia to have her way, because Germany was unwilling to antagonize Russia. France, even more compassionate, hoped (foolishly) to get Russia's support for her own revenge on Germany. England didn't want a "fight." So the present situation came about. Japan fights for her very existence. Her victory would help the world's civilization. She ought to win. To this dire necessity and extremity she has been brought by jealousy of European powers of each other, or among themselves. Europe is the chief culprit. Her motives have been wholly unworthy of her high greatness and of her services to mankind—Oregonian.

HOW EDITORS GROW RICH.

After a good deal of study and work we have at last "figured" out why so many country editors get rich. Here is the secret of success: a child is born in the neighborhood, the attending physician gets \$10; the editor gives the loud-lunged youngster and the "happy parents" a send-off and gets \$0. It is christened, the minister gets \$1 and the editor gets \$0. It grows up and marries; the editor publishes another long-winded, flowery article and tells a dozen lies, lies about the "beautiful and accomplished bride;" the minister gets \$10 and a piece of cake and the editor gets \$0.00. In the course of time it dies, and the doctor gets from \$5 to \$10, the undertaker gets from \$25 to \$50; the editor publishes a notice of the death, and an obituary two columns long, lodge and society resolutions, a lot of poetry and a free card of thanks and gets \$0.00. No wonder so many country editors get rich.—Dawson (Ky.) Oracle.

"Clean up" is the order in most Oregon towns this year. Scio should not seek the hind test in that line, but get a move on. Clean up, rake up and burn; paint up, etc. If you can't afford the paint, whitesash is cheap, and if made according to the following recipe is nearly as good as paint and will help the look of things amazingly. Take half bushel of freshly burnt lime, slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add to it seven pounds of salt-previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; half pound powdered Spanish Whiting; one pound clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It must be put on quite hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. About one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard.

Portland is having a red-hot contest for the nomination for the office of mayor. There are candidates of all shades of opinion, from a strictly "closed" town to the "wide open" city. Mayor Williams seems the winner among the sporting fraternity, or he is the favorite among the bookmakers. The primary election occurs next week. Dr. Lane will undoubtedly be the democratic nominee.

Come and See Them LUBINS CHOICE, (5221) DOMINANT, (52228.) Franklin Butte Stock Co. J. R. YOUNG, Manager. Scio, Or.

NOTICE TO FARMERS If you want the best woven wire fence, If you want the best carriages, buggies, If you want the best harvester, mower, If you want the best plow or any kind of agricultural implements, Call on W. H. GOLTRA, Albany.

ATTACKING THE PACKERS. The federal grand jury at Chicago is proceeding vigorously against the beef trust in the criminal proceedings which have been instituted. Four more persons connected with the combine have been indicted. Three of them are regular employes of the packers, and the other is an attorney for them. The specific charge against them is that they obstructed a deputy marshal in his efforts to serve a subpoena upon another attaché of the combine, who has just got back from Canada.

Heavy rain and snow storms prevailed the first of the week in Colorado, Western Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, regions in which rain falls only in irregular periods and only in small quantities. This time rain has fallen to fill the streams to overflowing and to do considerable damage. A bountiful growth is now assured and the stockmen are happy.

A movement is on foot among horsemen to hold a meet at the old fair grounds and also have an exhibition of draft horses as well. Why not organize a fair association and have exhibitions on all kinds of stock and farm products? If a strong enough pull could be made, the legislature would aid the matter with an appropriation.

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