

The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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INDEPENDENCE IN VOTING IS THE ONLY HOP.

When Congress assembles after the holiday recess one of the leading questions that will engage its attention will be free trade with the Philippines, excepting twenty-five per cent of the present Dingley tariff schedule upon sugar and tobacco. To combat and, if possible, defeat the passing of the proposed measure, strong lobbies will be on hand at the expense of the sugar and tobacco trusts.

Sometime ago Mr. Havemeyer, the president of the sugar trust, stated that sugar could be grown, manufactured, refined and placed upon the market on a basis of profit at three cents per pound. When it is shown, which it will be during the pendency of the measure, that about three-fourths of the enormous amount of sugar consumed by the American people is imported, and that the comparatively small amount produced by the Philippines would, if it was all imported to this country, have but the smallest appreciable effect upon the market, it will at once be seen that the sugar barons are going to considerable trouble and expense to defeat something that could at most, do them but small injury. Nor would the sugar trust combat this reduction of tariff on Philippine sugar so vehemently if there was not danger ahead for the entire sugar tariff. The sugar barons are right. There is great danger ahead for a tariff upon sugar from any and all countries. Sugar has become one of the commonest of the necessities of the American people. We use double the amount per capita of any other nation on earth. The American people will not submit very much longer to the payment of so much royalty to the sugar trust. The sugar barons know this. They know that at most but a few years will pass before sugar and many other articles that enter into the necessary consumption of nearly every American family, will be placed upon the free list.

Mr. Havemeyer should be pretty good authority on the cost of the production of sugar. We assume when he states that sugar can be placed upon the market profitably at three cents a pound, that he states a fact. Now every reader of the NEWS days nearly double that amount for the sugar he consumes. Ask your dealer if he makes a profit upon the sugar he sells. He will tell you that there is just about as much profit in swapping \$29 gold pieces as there is in handling sugar—that he considers himself fortunate if he comes out even at the end of the year on his sugar deal. It is also a fact that the freight charges by the railroads upon sugar are among the lowest of any of the lines of merchandise handled. Hence, when we trace the lodgment of the extra three cents we pay per pound, we find the major portion of it in the pocket of the sugar trust. Now when we consider the millions of pounds of sugar used, is it any wonder that the sugar barons are becoming smothered with their riches? An ordinary family will use from 400 to 600 pounds annually and is, therefore, giving to the barons from \$10 to \$15 over and above paying what Mr. Havemeyer says is a profitable price.

Now, in these days "get rich honestly if you can, but get rich," the sugar trust is not to blame; nor is it to blame for delaying the day of reasonable profit as much as possible. The party in power—that party, many of whose leaders, when the subject of tariff is brought up, say "stand pat," is solely to blame. Yet we, the people, go right along, re-elect these standpatters to Congress, and expect them (no, we do not expect) to regulate and revise the tariff. We submit that in so doing we deserve to keep on paying the sugar trust \$10 to \$15 annually more than we should.

How shall we proceed to correct this injustice? Next June we will elect two congressmen, and elect a legislature that will elect one senator. Let us lay aside party prejudice for once and vote for the American home. Can we do this by electing the man the Republican party will name? The NEWS does not think so, and if you will be honest, Republican reader, and admit a well established fact, you must agree with us. We here make a prediction and we think the action of a Republican Congress fully warrants us in the opinion: "No great material tariff change will ever be made by a Republican Congress." Nor do we believe that the Democrats, as a party in Congress, would do very much better. We must depend on independent men in Congress to do the work. Now these independent men may be elected as Republicans or as Democrats; yet they must be pledged to radical and just tariff revision, and men whom we feel thoroughly satisfied will live up to their pledges.

Just so long as the American people suffer themselves to be controlled by party prejudice will men be elected to Congress who will continue class legislation, and by so doing, allow the people to be fobbed. When we elect a congressman or senator,

if he shows by his official action that he is fighting for right and justice for all the people, re-elect him and re-elect him. But if he shows that he stands in with the ring and votes with his party, right or wrong, let one term end his congressional career. We have plenty of men in both parties who are independent, and who would contend for right and justice. Let us elect none but men of this character. True, we may be mistaken in the man; but, in the interests of the millions of American families, let us not keep on making the same mistake.

While it is true that if sugar should be placed upon the free list a reduction of the federal revenue would result, it is also true that a reduction of many of the duties listed on the Dingley tariff schedule, that are now practically prohibitive, would produce ample revenue to supply the deficiency. At all events, there many ways of raising revenue that would not bear down so heavily upon the greatest of sugar consumers—the working classes. Congress will have quite a fight on its hands when it attempts to interfere with what the sugar barons are coming to think are vested rights. But in this fight we believe that public opinion will have far greater influence upon the votes of congressmen than the sugar trust can possibly wield. Congressmen are beginning to learn that unless they vote for the interests of the people their retirement is assured. The people are also learning that they have votes—that, indirectly, they have the power to bring about any reform that a majority may desire, and they are disposed to wield that power in these days. The day is past when the politicians are doing all the thinking. The people are doing some thinking themselves.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

As this is the last issue of the NEWS for the year A. D., 1905, a few random thoughts retrospective and prospective, will not be out of place.

The year just closing, while not a bumper year by no means, has been one of reasonable prosperity. While crops in the Willamette valley have been slightly below the average, prices have been fairly good. Stock, with the exception of cattle, has commanded a good price; farm produce other than grain crops have brought stiff prices throughout the year. So taking all things into consideration, the Willamette valley farmer finds himself at the close of the year in a fairly prosperous condition.

In point of health, we have no reason to complain. True, sickness and death has been an unwelcome visitor to a number of households in our community, but not to an unusual extent. Possibly, in some instances, it might have been avoided had we known. But we did not know; consequently must submit to the inevitable. However, the calling up of past events is unprofitable, and in some instances is unpleasant. If we profit from past experiences that is all the possible good that we can get from the past. It is to the future that we look with expectation and hope.

Prospectively, the year 1906 promises to be most prosperous. The outlook for crops is good and there is no reason to expect lower prices for our products than has maintained during the past year. In way of railroad development, both electric and steam, the prospect looks the brightest of any year in the history of our State. Heretofore, railroad development has mainly been confined to building trunk lines. Now, it is authoritatively reported, that two or three more trunk lines will be built into the state, besides the building of several lateral or feeding lines in different portions of the state. Of particular importance to Scio is the fact that work upon the extension of the Woodburn-Natron line will be commenced as soon as spring opens. This line is to be completed into the Klamath country, and from there to a connection with the California end of the S. P., running from Portland to San Francisco; making practically a trunk line of the Woodburn-Natron branch. In view of this fact, the uncertainty of the South Santiam crossing just south of Crabtree, will force the company to change the line to a more favorable crossing near Lebanon. Owing to the fact of the heavy bodies of timber up Crabtree creek which will have to be marketed in the near future, it is thought and with reason too, that the change in the line will bring it through this city, through Richardson Gap on to Lebanon. The coming year will probably develop the situation.

Should this change not be made, it is very probable that an electric line from Salem, running south, would pass through Stayton and this city on to Lebanon, etc.

Therefore the prospect for a railroad through Scio, at the present, looks good. With the business houses built this season and others that would be constructed should either line suggested materialize, Scio and the folks of the Santiam would be ushered into the most prosperous period of its history.

Another feature: Men versed in flax culture state that the vicinity of Scio produces the best quality of flax that can be grown in the State. Our experience heretofore in flax raising has not been of the rosiest; but from reports that seem to be reliable, men with money and experience in the flax industry, from the growing of the fiber to the finished linen product, are about to embark in the enterprise. Hemp growing is another industry that is quite likely to be introduced in the next year or two. As flax and hemp require about the same class of soils, the experiment of hemp raising will surely be tried on some of the Scio farms.

With all of these about to be developed facts right upon us, there is just reason for taking a rosy view of the future. We do not expect nor desire any thing like a boom; but we do expect that with the development of the entire state, Scio with her many natural advantages, location, etc., will get her full share.

The above are simply the views of the NEWS editor. We think we have just cause for the forming of the opinions. We do not expect all the improvements portrayed, nor that the coming year will see them consummated. But, all the same, the year and the future look auspicious. Wishing each and every one of our readers a happy and prosperous New Year, we, with you, will await results.

HOW TO REACH TO.

Mark Twain tells how he has reached three score and ten:
"We have no permanent habits until we are 40. Then they begin to harden. Presently they petrify, and then business begins. Since 40 I have been regular in going to bed and getting up, and that is one of the main things. I made it a rule to go to bed when there wasn't a y-body left to sit up with; and I have made it a rule to get up when I had to. This has resulted in an unswerving regularity of irregularity. It has saved me sound, but it would injure another person."

"In the matter of diet—which is another main thing—I have been persistently strict in sticking to the things which didn't agree with me until one or the other of us got the best of it. Until lately I got the best of it myself. But last spring I stopped frolicking with mincepie after midnight; up to then I had always believed it wasn't loaded."
"And I wish to urge upon you this—which I think is wisdom—that if you find you can't make 70 by any but an uncomfortable road, don't go on. When they take off the Pullman and refuse you to the rancid smoker, put on your things, count your checks, and get out at the first way station where there's a country."

"I have made it a rule never to smoke more than one cigar at a time. I have no other restrictions as regards smoking. I do not know just when I began to prefer cigars to cigarettes. It was in my father's lifetime, and that I was discreet. He passed from the early in 1847, when I was a shade past 11; ever since then I have smoked cigars only."
"It is all of sixty years since I began to smoke the limit. I have never bought cigars with life-belts around them. I early found that those were too expensive for me. I have always bought cheap cigars—reasonably cheap, at any rate. Sixty years ago they cost me \$4 a barrel, but my taste has improved lately, and I pay \$7 now for the same quality. As for drinking, I have no rule about that. When the others drink, I like to help, otherwise I remain dry, by habit and preference. This dryness does not hurt me, but it could easily hurt you, because you are different. You let it alone."

"I have never taken any exercise except sleeping and reading, and I never intend to take any. Exercise is loathsome. And it cannot be of any benefit when you are tired. I was always tired. But let another person try my way and see where he will come out."

"I desire now to repeat and emphasize that maxim: We can't reach old age by another man's road. My habits protect my life, but they would assassinate you."

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

In Boston two days have just been devoted to the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of William Lloyd Garrison, who is not only honored on account of his work for the abolition of slavery, but on account of his life-long championship of equal rights for women. In his paper, the "Liberator," and in his public speeches, he always defended this doctrine, which in those days was more unpopular even than abolition. When the Anti-Slavery Association was held by the question whether a woman (Abbey Kelly) might serve on one of its committees, he went with the party that sided with the women. After going all the way to England to attend the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, he refused to take part in it because the women delegates were barred out, and he sat in the gallery with Leitch and the other excluded women. He helped to organize the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was for a time its president. In a letter to one of his friends in 1871, he said:

"Until it can be shown that women have not, by nature and destiny, the same common rights and interests as men—have not as such at stake in all matters pertaining to an impartial administration of government as men—are not held to the same allegiance as men—are not made amenable to the same penal laws, even to the extent of being hanged, as men—their right to the ballot and to equal participation in all municipal, judicial and legislative proceedings can not be readily denied. The mere statement of the case is its strongest argument, inasmuch as it does a disservice to our democracy to profess that there is yet a portion—aye, one half of our population, legally discriminated and outraged on account of natural and necessary distinction of sex, which is nothing in regard to moral obligations and duties, or to political rights and privileges, in the courts of justice and common sense."

Jordan & Eastern R. R.

Train	Leaves	Arrives
No. 2, For Yagnum	7:45 P. M.	8:45 A. M.
Train leaves Albany	8:45 P. M.	9:45 A. M.
Train arrives Yagnum	9:45 P. M.	10:45 A. M.
No. 1, returning	7:15 A. M.	8:15 P. M.
Leaves Yagnum	8:15 A. M.	9:15 P. M.
Leaves Albany	9:15 A. M.	10:15 P. M.
No. 3, For Albany	7:00 A. M.	8:00 P. M.
Leaves Albany for Detroit	7:00 A. M.	8:00 P. M.
Arrives Detroit	8:00 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
No. 4, from Detroit	8:30 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
Leaves Detroit	8:30 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
Arrives Albany	9:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
No. 5 for Albany	6:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Leaves Albany	6:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Arrives Albany	7:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
No. 6 for Corvallis	8:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
Leaves Albany	8:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
Arrives Corvallis	9:00 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
No. 7 for Albany	8:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
Leaves Albany	8:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
Arrives Albany	9:00 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
No. 8 for Corvallis	8:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
Leaves Albany	8:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
Arrives Corvallis	9:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.

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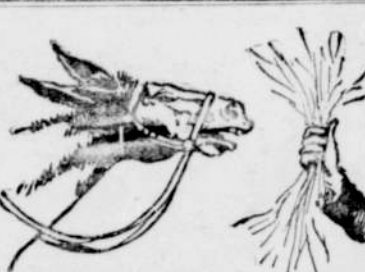
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