

The Santiam News.

Politically Independent

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
T. L. DUGGER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MR. BRYAN AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Soon after William J. Bryan's second defeat for the presidency he announced that in his opinion the next question with which the body politic would be required to grapple would be that of public ownership of the railroads. Agitation had commenced at that time for some method of controlling public carriers, so that the tribute they levied upon the public should be based upon the principle of justice and right. The great Pennsylvania coal strike soon thereafter furnished a fine object lesson upon this subject. The fact was demonstrated to the American people in a manner uncontrovertible that the corporations and especially the railroads possessed too much power. These coal-carrying railroads possessed the power to paralyze the industrial energy of the Atlantic States. They could allow the people to live in comfort or cause them to freeze just as might suit the coal barons and the railroad lords. When it was demonstrated that the coal-carrying roads owned the coal mines as well, then the people began to get their business eyes open. This led to the investigation of the whole railroad question.

It soon became an acknowledged fact that if the country did not at once exercise control of the railroads, the railroads would soon, if they did not at that time, control the country. This was a fact so patent to everybody that the demand went up to Congress from all over the country for Government control if not ownership of the railroads.

In answer to this demand Congress has given us what is known as the "Hepburn Rate Law." The country is willing to give this law a fair trial. Should it fail to bring about the desired result, then public ownership is the only alternative.

Mr. Bryan, though willing to give the Hepburn law a fair trial, is of the opinion that it will prove a failure. Reasoning from this basis he has endeavored to devise a plan by which the Government can acquire the roads, yet not provide a means by which a political machine can be built up that would become a dangerous feature to our present method of government. He undoubtedly considered that an invincible political machine could be built up if all railway employes should be under the influence of the political party that might be in power. To minimize this danger Mr. Bryan proposes that the general Government shall own and control what may be denominated trunk lines, while it would be left to the various states to own or control roads exclusively within the several states.

Mr. Bryan's plan, supposing that railroad employes would be a political factor, is probably the best that could be devised. But why not place railway employes upon the same basis as soldiers? That is to say, enlist men in the railway work, not for a specific time, but during the period of satisfactory service. Promotion and better pay could be the stimulus for experience and efficiency. But when a man would enter the Government railway service and so long as he continued in such service the right to vote should be denied him. This would take the railroads entirely out of politics. Indeed, the News thinks that all Government employes, exclusive of fourth-class postmasters and rural mail carries, should not be allowed to exercise the elective franchise.

Mr. Bryan, with all other advocates of Government ownership of railroads, is willing to give the railway freight rate law a full and fair trial. He, as well as other advocates of Government ownership, hopes for but does not expect the law to be successful. He, with others, advocates Government ownership simply as a means to protect the people. With the election of United States Senators as now constituted, barring the Hepburn rate law, the railroads can secure about any legislative favor they might desire. It was the influence that railroads were exerting over legislation and their disregard of law and justice that generated the demand by the people for Government control of the roads. The Hepburn law is the first step towards this control.

It is evident from Mr. Bryan's New York speech that he does not expect the solving of the railroad question except through Government ownership. Nor is Mr. Bryan alone in this opinion. A vast majority of the people believe with him that the railroads must be controlled. If the Hepburn law will not accomplish that result, then more drastic legislation—probably Government ownership—will result.

If the railway people are wise they will assist in every way possible to make the Hepburn law a success. If it fails public ownership is the next step. Nor can the railroads expect payment for their properties at a figure above their actual worth. That is to say above the cost of duplica-

tion of the roads. The franchise or right-of-way, especially of the transcontinental lines, have cost the railroads nothing and therefore should not be considered in making up the cost. Mr. Bryan has taken advanced grounds upon the railway question but no more advanced than the railway problem is rapidly driving the American people to assume. Nor are the railway people to be pitied in the least if in the transfer of the roads to the public they are not reimbursed for watered stock and the exploitations of the builders and managers. People who have invested in railway enterprises have done so at their own peril. Their gains or losses are not a matter of public importance. The one great question is the conduct of public carriers in a manner of reasonable safety and economy to the people. Private ownership, so far as the public is concerned, is far from satisfactory.

It is certainly humiliating to the people of the State of Oregon to have so many of our public officials—men whom the people have delighted to honor—convicted of land frauds against the Government. The case of the late Senator Mitchell was especially melancholy. Senator Mitchell, in point of ability and energy displayed as an United States Senator, justly outranked his predecessors and associate senators in the elder branch of Congress. To have his brilliant career in that body brought to an ignominious end the disgrace and dishonor, was a humiliating sorrow to the entire State. The cases of Congressmen Hermann and Williamson are but little less humiliating. Of lesser note, but still a cause of shame to the people are the cases of some half-dozen ex-members of the Legislature. Guilty? Of course they are, every one of them, of the crimes for which they were indicted, and if not convicted yet, it is only a question of time. All law-abiding citizens desire that the law shall be vindicated. They do not want any guilty man to escape paying the penalty of his misdeeds. Yet the stigma of disgrace has placed a mantle of shame upon the good name of Oregon that is a source of regret and sorrow to every citizen. The people are becoming weary of the whole land fraud business, yet they wish the prosecutions continued until every man, whether of high or low degree, who is guilty of fraudulently securing public lands, shall figuratively be made to walk the plank. No matter if patents have been issued if they have failed to comply with the law they should be punished. It is due to every honest settler, to every honest holder of a timber claim, that the fraudulent holder of public lands should be punished. "Let no guilty man escape," should be the motto of the Federal courts.

The Oregonian pronounces Mr. Bryan a babbler. If so, his babble seems eminently satisfactory to a very large number of the American people. Of course his babble does not suit newspapers that are servants of corporate greed and who favor a system that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. There is too much of fairness and justice for the common people in the policies he advocates. Of course Mr. Bryan is a babbler in the estimation of the special privilege classes, but to those who believe in the principle of justice to all and special privilege to none, his New York speech promulgates a doctrine of hope. What a great pity it is that a majority of Congress is not composed of just such babblers.

Governor Joseph W. Folk, recently in a speech, said: "We are proud of our splendid cities and want them to increase in wealth and population, and we also want our country towns to grow. We wish the city merchants to build up and we also want the country merchants to prosper. I do not believe in the mail order citizen. If a place is good enough to live in and to make money in, it is good enough to spend his money in. No merchant can succeed without advertising in one way or another. Patronize your home papers, build them up, increase your trade and greater opportunities. Do not be afraid that business is going to be hurt by the recent exposure of wrong-doing in the commercial world. No man who is doing an honest business can be injured by the light. All business will be better for the cleansing processes it is going through and for the stamping out of evil."

The flurry about the SANTIAM NEWS moving to Stayton is now a closed episode. The NEWS believes that Scio has a future and is willing to stake its future prosperity on that future. To this end it is our purpose to advocate at all times such measures as we believe will advance Scio's interests. To our friends over in Stayton who have paid us the compliment of desiring the NEWS to move to that city we express our thanks and assure them that whenever the NEWS can say a word that will push Stayton's interests to the front it will gladly do so.

There is one feature in the character of W. J. Bryan that is admirable. He is in no sense a "policy" man. The professional politician is ever ready to trim his sails to suit the political wind. There is nothing of this kind in Mr. Bryan's make-up. He may be mistaken in his judgment as to what is the best course to pursue, but he never will sacrifice his political convictions at the behest of the political bosses. He is willing to give the experiment of Government railway rate making a fair trial. That failing, he believes Government ownership the only solution.

Edward Rosewater, editor and proprietor of the Omaha Bee, was found dead in the court room in the city of Omaha last Friday morning. Mr. Rosewater was a political leader of national repute. He had just concluded a canvas for the office of United States Senator in which he was defeated. The office was one to which he had had an ambition for years to secure. It is thought his defeat and the resulting disappointment had much to do in bringing about his sudden demise.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, July 2, 1906.
NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, William Brenner, of Scio, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6978, for the purchase of Lots 2 and 4, and E. 1/4 of W. 1/4 of Section No. 18, in Township No. 11 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at the Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1906.
He names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; Frank I. Jones, of Scio, Oregon; Fred Jones, of Scio, Oregon; and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacombe, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of September, 1906.
ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
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NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Fred Jones, of Scio, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6979, for the purchase of Lots 1 and 3, and the E. 1/4 of W. 1/4 of Section No. 18, Township No. 11 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at the Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1906.
He names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; Frank I. Jones, of Scio, Oregon; Fred Jones, of Scio, Oregon; and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacombe, Oregon.
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NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Caroline Washlie, of Tivoli, County of Washington, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6980, for the purchase of the N. E. 1/4 of Section No. 22, in Township No. 11 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at the Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1906.
She names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; William Brenner, of Scio, Oregon; Frank I. Jones, of Scio, Oregon; and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacombe, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of September, 1906.
ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

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United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, July 2, 1906.
NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Caroline Washlie, of Tivoli, County of Washington, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6981, for the purchase of the S. E. 1/4 of Section No. 22, in Township No. 11 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at the Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1906.
He names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; William Brenner, of Scio, Oregon; Frank I. Jones, of Scio, Oregon; and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacombe, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of September, 1906.
ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

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United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, July 2, 1906.
NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Frank I. Jones, of Scio, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6982, for the purchase of the N. E. 1/4 of Section No. 18, in Township No. 11 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at the Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 13th day of September, 1906.
He names as witnesses: Fred Jones, of Scio, Oregon; John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacombe, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of September, 1906.
ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

The News office does all kinds of job printing in good style and at reasonable prices.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, August 23, 1906.
NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Mary D. Magdonis, of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7030, for the purchase of Lots 5, 6, 11, and 12 of Section No. 4, in Township No. 11 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 9th day of November, 1906.
She names as witnesses: Robert Louden, of Portland, Oregon; Robert F. Louden, of Portland, Oregon; A. G. Lofler, of Portland, Oregon; and W. H. Petrie, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of November, 1906.
ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, September 4, 1906.
NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Alvin J. Carothers, of Albany, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7041, for the purchase of the Northwest 1/4 of Section No. 11, Township No. 11 South, Range No. 1 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk at Albany, Oregon, on Friday, the 23rd day of November, 1906.
He names as witnesses: M. J. Cameron, of Albany, Oregon; A. C. Gainers, of Crabtree, Oregon; C. C. Cameron, of Albany, Oregon; O. F. Sexton, of Crabtree, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of November, 1906.
ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

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NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Alvin J. Carothers, of Albany, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7042, for the purchase of the Northwest 1/4 of Section No. 11, Township No. 11 South, Range No. 1 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk at Albany, Oregon, on Friday, the 23rd day of November, 1906.
He names as witnesses: M. J. Cameron, of Albany, Oregon; A. C. Gainers, of Crabtree, Oregon; C. C. Cameron, of Albany, Oregon; O. F. Sexton, of Crabtree, Oregon.
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ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
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The News office does all kinds of job printing in good style and at reasonable prices.

ALBANY COLLEGE

FALL TERM OPENS

SEPTEMBER 26, 1906

Strong Faculty

Of Men and Women who believe in young people.

Ample Buildings

One of which is a well furnished DORMITORY FOR GIRLS.

Good Location

In a town without saloons and with no record of epidemic sickness, and a PERFECT WATER SYSTEM.

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Of a Literary, Social, and Musical Sort.

Opportunities for Self-Support:

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PRESIDENT H. M. CROOKS,
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SUCCESSORS TO
SCIO ROLLER MILLS

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 28, 1904.

We do a General Custom Milling Business. Flour and Feed on Sale. Wheat Bought and Exchanged for Flour. We are in the Field for Business and Will Treat You Right.

WE WISH

To call your attention to a few of our Leaders in Fashionable Dress Goods Woolen Silks, three colors, grey, blue, and brown at \$1.25 per yard. Armure blue, brown, and cherry red at \$1.25 per yard. Vigorux in invisible grey plaids 90c per yard. Grey and green stripe plaid suitings at 40c per yard, the very latest in suitings. Panama suitings in several colors \$1.00 per yard. We are now giving 12 1-2 cent off on all our shirts; we have them in most any color. Hop pickers' Mexican straw hats at 15c; other stores ask 25c for the same hats. Notice our show windows. Ten per cent off on all ladies' wrappers. We have Outing Flannels from 6c to 12c per yard, and over 2500 yards to select from. Our 12c grade usually sells for 13c to 15c per yard at other stores. Give us a call and be convinced that what we advertise is strictly so.

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KERBER & KLECKER
STAYTON, OREGON

ON DECK AGAIN!

After three months' absence from Scio, I am again at the bench ready and anxious to repair your

Watches and Clocks

I can also repair engines and other machinery. Bicycle Repairing a specialty. I can do the work or direct how it can be done.

A. W. HAGEY

At the Old Stand

"JOE'S PEACE"

JOSEPH MIELKE, PROPRIETOR
STAYTON, OREGON

Keeps constantly on hand the best grades of Liquors, Wines, Cigars, and Beer. If you want a nice, cool drink of Beer, when in Stayton, Joe's Place can furnish it to you.

Orders by Mail Given Prompt Attention. Courteous Treatment of Customers Assured.

Santiam News does Printing

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