The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

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T. L. DUGGER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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A COMMON PURPOSE.

A critical examination of the two great political parties at the present time by the unprejudiced student of politics will convince him that the organization of a new political party is one of the probable events of the future. In each of the old parties there is such a divergence of opinion as to policies of governmental conduct that harmony in political action seems hardly possible. If the prejudice for or against the party name of "Republican" or "Democrat" that exists in the minds of men could be dispelled, the formation of a new political alignment would be less difficult. There is a traditionary prejudice in the political makeup of most of us that seems to hold us to a fealty to the old party, dispute it though we may. The man whose boyhood and young manhood days were spent under a Republican or Democratic environment, as a rule, is a Republican or a Democrat as the case may be today, nevertheless the political issues of the party are altogether different to what they were when he cast his maiden vote.

However, political prejudice is rapidly disappearing now-a-days, and the name "Republican" or "Democrat" is not the fetich that it was few years ago. Men are getting their eyes open. They are beginning to admit that not all of the good is advocated by their own particular party, nor all of the bad by the opposing party. They are, many of them, concluding that if the government is rescued from the hands of plutocracy it must be accomplished by a political organization that is free from the influence of plutocrats.

For this reason there is an element in either of the old political organizations that from a community of interests is ripe for a new political alignment,

Republicanism as represented by President Roosevelt and Democracy as advocated by Mr. Bryan are rapidly approaching each other in principle. Both elements desire an honest conduct of the Federal government upon the lines of "Equality for all and special privilege for none." Both elements are at war with plutocracy, with trusts, and with political and financial corruption. True, the elements differ somewhat as to the better method of correcting these evils, yet they are imbued with a common purpose.

Just as long as plutocracy can keep these two elements of the people from a union of political action, plutocracy, the trusts and the tariff beneficiaries know that they can continue to rob the people. For this reason public men and newspapers subservient to plutocratic interests endeavor at all times to keep political party prejudice alive. So far they have been able to fool the people. Shall they continue to do so indefinitely?

Now as Roosevelt Republicans and Bryan Democrats desire and are working for the same result, viz.: "A government of the people, by the people, for the people," why can they not at once become wise, cast political prejudice to the winds and make this result possible? What matters it under what party name the government is conducted, so that it is controlled, not in the interests of a special class, but in the interests of all the people?

There are two men, and only two, who could bring this result about. No matter if the movement should be opposed by plutocracy, by the trusts, by the tariff beneficiaries, and by politicians of the Cannon, Fairchild, Aldrich, Bailey, or Morgan type, if Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan should unite in the interests of the people, they would have a following that would make any desired governmental reform possible.

This result is improbable; yet the tendency of the political elements as represented by Roosevelt and Bryan is toward each other. President Roosevelt differs more radically from some members of his own party than he does from Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan differs from some professedly Democrats more widely than he does from President Roosevelt. Both leaders are politically honest and have the welfare of the American people at heart. If they could both reach the same political viewpoint, what a shaking up of plutocratic and trust dry bones would result!

ARE THEY NOT INCONSISTENT?

There are probably 30,000 persons now busily engaged in the Willamette Valley hop fields. Probably an average day's work for a picker is four boxes. The harvest will last well towards three weeks, and for picking alone at least $1,000,000 will be paid. While it is true that some of the pickers are people who take this means for obtaining a pleasant and profitable outing, the vast majority of them are people who absolutely need the dollars they will earn. Many of them thus obtain the necessary wherewithal to obtain the necessary winter clothing. But for the hop fields many boys and girls and perhaps older people as well would go scantily clad. They make every calculation to thus replenish the family exchequer.

Among these thousands of hop harvesters it is fair to suppose are many prohibitionists, or those who voted for prohibition last June.

Let us see. Are not these people acting just a little inconsistent? By their votes last June they practically said that it was wrong to drink beer. Certainly if it is wrong to drink beer it must be no less wrong to manufacture it, or produce one of its chief ingredients, or to assist in harvesting the same. The prohibitionist, so far as beer or its ingredients are concerned, should "touch not, taste not, handle not."

We have heard it said that a very small portion of hops are used in the manufacture of beer. Whether the amount be great or small, hops are used, practically, only as an element in the manufacture of beer. Barring the use of hops for this purpose there would be no demand nor market for hops. This is not true of barley, another essential ingredient in the manufacture of beer. The price of barley may be somewhat enhanced by the brewing demand, yet if there were no breweries there would still be a demand for barley for feeding purposes.

If the contention of the prohibitionists should maintain, this million dollars, to say nothing about the other millions the growers receive, would not be distributed among people to whom it is necessary. True, they would probably find employment at something else, but what other industry could furnish such profitable employment to men, women and children as does the hop industry?

If Oregon should become a prohibition State, the people would probably continue to grow hops, for the Oregon soil and climate seem better adapted for the perfect production of the hop than that of any other section of the United States. Yet if beer is productive of evil in the world, can we consistently participate in the evil, nevertheless it is a source of great profit to the grower and provides the means to obtain food and clothing for many people who could probably secure the same in no other way? Can we, for profit, afford to assist in the production of something that is evil and wrong to the people of our County or State, yet sell the same to other counties or states? In doing so, are we not selfishly inconsistent?

MERELY A BUGBEAR.

Republican newspapers are endeavoring to create a great political bugbear over the possibility of the Lower House of the next Congress becoming of a Democratic complexion. They argue that a political deadlock would be assured in all legislation that partakes of a party line. Well, suppose this should be the case? As a matter of course, legislation that would be calculated to give either party a political advantage over its opponent would certainly cause a deadlock. And it ought to do so. It is assumed by these newspapers that all Senators and Congressmen are partisans rather than patriots; that they would sacrifice the Nation's welfare for mere partisan advantage. Is this not placing a most contemtible value upon American statesmen? But the facts do not warrant this contention. All Republicans nor all Democrats are not party slaves. There are at least a few of our Senators and Representatives that are broad-minded patriots, who seem to think that when they become legislators for the greatest and most enlightened nation of the world, they represent, not a Republican or a Democratic constituency, but a constituency composed of all the people. In every Congress there are members who have enough independent patriotism to support measures that are calculated to benefit the welfare of the Nation, regardless as to what effect it will have upon the party which elected him to office. Democrats exhibited this quality last Winter when they supported President Roosevelt's railway rate law. Had the Democrats refused this support the president would have been unable to counteract the influence of Aldrich and his gang, and would have failed to secure any kind of a law controlling railways. But many Senators who, in their hearts, were opposed to a law controlling the railways, finally voted for the amended Hepburn bill for a purely partisan reason. They saw that, including the Democrats, there would be a majority for the bill. So in order to prevent the Democrats from securing the political glory of passing the measure they gulped down a good-sized dish of crow, voted for the measure and called it a Republican victory.

The NEWS thinks that if all legislative bodies, either State or National, could be non-partisan, that is to say, its branches controlled by different political parties, the people of the State or Nation would be the better for it. So let us have a Democratic house by all means. Partisan legislation would suffer, but good, wholesome legislation, that would be for the people's interests, would not be defeated. There would be less partisanism, but more patriotism and which, certainly, would be to the National advantage.

County Judge Stewart recently stated to the NEWS editor that he was of the opinion that a 10-mill tax levy would produce about as much revenue as was raised by the large levy of last year. The assessed values of farm property was increased about one-half, while railroads are assessed at nearly three times the value of last year. Relatively the total amount of tax that the farmer will be required to pay this year will be less than he paid last year, while the railroads will have their totals to pay increased by about 50 per cent more than they paid last year.

Car shortage on the part of railroads is interfering materially with the lumber industry in Oregon and Washington. Mills are reducing their output and in some instances have shut down altogether. This car shortage is not encouraging to a new or proposed lumber enterprise. Unless the railways provide sufficient equipment to handle the business offered, they will become a hindrance rather than a promoter of progress in the Northwest. Good, sharp competition in the way of competing lines is required to bring them to time.

William J. Bryan commenced a three weeks' speech-making trip to Southern cities last Monday. The South will give him a reception at Louisville, Kentucky, with the celebrated editor, Henry Watterson, as master of ceremonies. In the meantime men of the Roger Sullivan type are endeavoring in every way possible to destroy Mr. Bryan's presidential boom.

OREGON LEADS.

Oregon leads her sister states in several respects. She is the first and only state so far to adopt the Initiative and Referendum method of making and unmaking law. Several other states have primary laws, but Oregon is the first state to adopt a primary law that does away with the necessity of holding political conventions; also, that practically elects United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Oregon leads all other states in the number of state collegiate institutions of learning in proportion to the number of inhabitants. A State college for every 100,000 people is probably more than any other state supports and very much more than we ought to support.

Oregon leads all other states in the number of her Congressional delegation resting under indictment or who have been convicted of crime. She also leads in the land fraud business.

We take pride in leading in the items mentioned in the first paragraph. We are not so proud of that mentioned in the second paragraph; besides, this item is proving to be rather costive. We are very much ashamed to lead in the items mentioned in the third paragraph. We would much prefer that it should be the other fellow.

Railroads that are not earning a profit endeavor to get exemption from taxation on that account. An equalization board would laugh at a farmer or a business man for claiming exemption for the same reason. Farms are assessed, not at what they can be made to earn, or on what they do earn, but at the same value for which they could be sold. Railroads should be assessed in the same manner. Mr. Hammond bought 140 miles of railroad, rolling stock included, for $100,000. It would be manifestly unjust to assess his road upon that basis of cost. It would be just as reasonable to assess a farm that may have been sold for taxes and a tax title having been made by a court, on the basis of cost to the purchaser.

The best and quickest way to secure the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it. The best and quickest way to have a wrong or an evil remedied is to give it notoriety. The covering up of an existing wrong or evil is simply a cowardly way of dodging a responsibility. The remedy is never applied until the facts become known to law-abiding people.

More rain, more grass; more grass, more fat stock; more fat stock, more money in the farmer's pocket; more money, more debts are paid, etc. Upon the whole we guess the rain is all right.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, July 3, 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. ¼ 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; William Brenner, of Scio, Oregon; John Mars, of Lacomb, Oregon, and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacomb, 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.

Corvallis & Eastern R. R.

TIME CARD NO. 31.

Trains From and To Yaquina.

No 1—
Leaves Yaquina ..... 6.35 A. M.
Arrives Corvallis ..... 10.05 "
Arrives Albany ..... 11.40 A. M.

No. 2—
Train leaves Albany ..... 12 10 P. M.
" " Corvallis ..... 1.05 "
" arrives Yaquina ..... 5 00 "

Trains To and From Detroit.

No. 3—
Leaves Albany for Detroit ..... 7:00 A. M.
Arrives Detroit ..... 12 20 P. M

No. 4—
Leaves Detroit ..... 1 00 P. M.
Arrives Albany ..... 5.5. P. M.

Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—
Leaves Albany for Corvallis ..... 7.55 A. M.
Arrives Corvallis ..... 8.35 A. M.

No. 10—
Leaves Albany ..... 3.10 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis ..... 4 30 P. M.

No. 6—
Leaves Albany ..... 7.35 P. M
Arrives Corvallis ..... 8.15 P. M.

Trains for Albany.

No. 5—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6.30 A. M.
Arrives Albany ..... 7.10 A. M.

No. 9—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 1.30 P. M.
Arrives at Albany ..... 2.10 P. M.

No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6.00 P. M.
Arrives Albany ..... 6.40 P. M.

No. 11—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 11 00 A. M
Arrives at Albany ..... 11 42 A. M.

No. 12—
Leaves Albany ..... 12.45 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis ..... 1 35 P. M.

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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. Maginnis, 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. Leffer, 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.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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. 7040, for the purchase of the Northwest ¼ of Section No. 10, in 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 23d day of November, 1906.

He names as witnesses: M. J. Cameron, of Albany, Oregon; A. C. Gaines, 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 23d day of November, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

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