

The Santiam News.

Politically Independent

Entered at the postoffice at Scio, Oregon, as second-class mail matter

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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One year in advance \$1.00
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CAN HE BE BELIEVED?

It is simply impossible for ordinary humanity to understand the type of character that Harry Orchard, the state's star witness in the Haywood trial, confesses himself to be. He so far exceeds the ordinary fiend in fiendishness that his story, on the face of it, is entirely unbelievable.

Most murderers, in the commission of their crimes, cover their trails in such a subtle manner, that it makes discovery most difficult. Orchard does not seem to have done this. In his maneuvers about Caldwell, he seemed to utterly disregard any attempt to conceal his actions. Indeed, if it had been his purpose to make his acts so public that they would be patent to all, he could scarcely have selected a better plan than the one he confesses he adopted. One is almost compelled to conclude that Orchard desired that his crime should be discovered and fastened upon himself. It is conceivable that a man could take the life of a fellow human when under the influence of greed.

It is even possible that murder may be committed when there is a possibility of great financial gain. But it is inconceivable that anybody should value human life so cheaply that he could be hired for a paltry hundred or two dollars, to murder men indiscriminately as Orchard says he has done. Orchard may have murdered ex-Governor Steunenberg and, also, he may have blown up the Independence depot. Yet his story is so unreasonable, so inhuman, that there is large room for doubt.

When a full and complete history of the labor riots in both Idaho and Colorado is known, if ever is, not all the wrong will be found on the side of organized labor. The mine owners and the officers and courts of both states, will not prove to be a band of angels, by any manner of means. They are human, just the same as the Federation of the Labor unions and are willing to go to any extreme in order to win out upon a question at issue.

Whether a fair trial is given Haywood, at Boise, remains yet to be seen. The American people ought to be content with ascertaining the truth. Certainly if Haywood is guilty, as Orchard's testimony indicates, he should pay the full penalty. But, if he, Moyer and Pettibone are the victims of a conspiracy, and of which there is some considerable evidence, the conspiracy should, if possible, be uncovered and the conspirators should receive the punishment they richly merit.

There is much more at stake than the ascertaining of the guilt or innocence of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

The life and liberty of the American citizen is in the balance. If these men can be torn from their homes, in a manner entirely contrary to law, imprisoned for more than a year, then tried by a court and jury that, to say the least, have been continually under a hostile influence and, may hap, be convicted and executed; and such action be sustained by the government, state and national, it is no possible to treat any citizen in a similar manner?

American liberty is safe only when our courts and other officers, can execute the law in an orderly and legal manner. Whenever officers of the law, whose duty it is to execute the law, proceed to do so in a unlawful manner, then the whole procedure, from start to finish, is open to suspicion.

From all indications, both Idaho and Colorado, could furnish Messrs. Heney and Barnes, a rich field in which to work for several months.

Sentiment for tariff revision is growing so rapidly throughout the United States that the next congress will hardly dare to stand pat. The people think that if trusts, whose entire object is to boost prices, are to be broken up, the tariff, another means of boosting prices, should be broken up as well, or at least modified.

The organization of the Scio Stock and Agricultural Fair association, has given Scio a larger and wider notariety than she has ever enjoyed before. The real fruit or benefit will commence to be gathered or realized after the fair, next fall and winter.

DEATH OF MRS. J. J. BARNES.

After a lingering illness, lasting from the first of the year, Mrs. Olive A. Barnes passed peacefully away, at a short time after 12 o'clock on Monday, June 10, 1907.

Mrs. Barnes had a severe attack of grippe about the first of the year. This was followed by a very obstinate stomach trouble. At one time she seemed on the road to recovery and was able to be up and about the house for a few days. With a respite she was again confined to her bed from which she was released only by death. About ten days prior to her death she was seized with a creeping paralysis which brought her physical suffering to a close as above stated.

The funeral occurred at the Christian church on Tuesday afternoon, followed by the burial at Franklin late cemetery.



Olive A. Barnes, daughter of George Cook, was born in El Czek, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on April 18, 1842. When two years old her parents moved to Missouri. After remaining one year they returned to Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch grew to womanhood. On May 29, 1869, she was married to John J. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes moved from Pennsylvania to Tazewell, Wood county, Ohio, March 31, 1868. Here their two children were born. In August 1872, the family removed to Scio, Oregon, where they have lived continuously to the present time.

The deceased is survived by her husband John J., son James R. and daughter Nellie E. all of Scio; a brother and sister in Pennsylvania and a brother in Ohio. All of her other relatives, on her mother's side, reside in Oregon.

INDEPENDENCE IN VOTING

Just so long as the Oregon voter is independent enough to banish party prejudice from his mind and vote for men for officers who are the best fitted, just that long will our governments, municipal and state, move along toward honesty and economy. This independence on the part of the voter was demonstrated in the state election of last year and recently in the city election down at Portland. It shows that the political party is no longer a machine and that the average Oregon voter is no longer a mere party slave.

It also demonstrates that the political candidate in addition to being a good man personally, must not have for his campaign workers and manipulators, men and interests which the people know to be bad and vicious. Undoubtedly Thomas C. Devlin owes his defeat entirely to the support of corporate interests, the saloons and the vicious elements down at the metropolis. If these elements had not concentrated their support on Mr. Devlin, he would have, most probably been elected.

The people of Oregon have at last learned that the candidate who is particularly satisfactory to corporate interests, is a good man not to vote for. They have also learned, that it is a good policy to have all governments, state, county and municipal, divided politically. They have found out that when a government is so divided, they get a more economical administration of public affairs. They have, also, found out that all the good men are not members of any one political party. Long live the independent voter! May his number increase to such an extent, that every public officer in the land, from president down to constable, may owe his election to the independent voter. No man is really a free man until he is free politically.

Political parties are necessary under our present plan of political procedure. But the party ties should never be so binding as to cause a citizen to vote for a bad man, or a good man who is under a bad influence. Under our direct primary, we may possibly elect bad men. We did the same occasionally when under the old party convention system. Possibly some plan may be devised yet, through which all bad men, as public officials, may be eliminated. The independent system of voting is a good starter towards that end.

Sometime in the no distant future, Uncle Sam will have to read the law to the little brown men across the big pond. Temporarily may do for a spell but in the end, Japan must be made to know that her people, who see proper to come over here after our dollars, are no better and merit no different treatment than the citizens of any other nation. If it ever becomes necessary for the two nations to go to war with each other, Japan will find out very quickly that she is fighting a different people than the Russians.

Everybody has a kind word to say for our fair. Many horsemen and stockmen will have entries, no caring particularly for the money value of the premiums offered, but for the purpose of exhibiting and advertising their stock. A diploma or certificate is much more valuable than a small cash premium, is the view of these stockmen.

WAITING THAT FALL.

Dairying in Oregon pays. That is to say, it can be made to pay, and that is what is important. The reports of this industry of the last 10 years, or, at least, of the last five years, have been such as to lead one to believe that it was a waste of time to wait for it.

At one time when a farmer's income is made by the State Agricultural College, the men and women of the district are called in to see the reason, it is expected that new or additional proof will be given and that the industry of dairying will be a more successful one than it is at present.

This expectation was fulfilled at the owner's institute held last week in Washington County, under the auspices of the State Agricultural College.

The two conclusions to that effect pay more than well a man who desires a cow for milk, the demand is so great that it is not possible to get a cow for less than the price of a cow for meat. This is a fact that makes it worth the farmer's while to increase in number his dairy stock.

A topic of special interest was introduced by a practical and successful dairymen who urged farmers to know that each cow on the premises was "a cow" that he might thereby increase the value of his herd in his own hands or in the hands of some other person. In Mr. Schumacher's view, the dairy cow should be carefully selected, properly bred, kindly treated and systematically fed, in order to rear a superior calf as an investment. This view is supported by the experience of a practical dairymen. The cow with special commercial value may be raised on a family lot, be kept and raised, produce her own calf and then be sold to a commercial buyer. But every such animal retained on the farm is a source of profit to the farmer. It represents a waste in labor, feed and so on.

It is manifest from the presentation of facts regarding profitable dairying, as revealed from experience, that the industry has been taken up in the large-scale methods of the old farm and dairy men and placed upon an intelligent business basis. Given carefully and with practical experience in handling them, humane and intelligent methods in caring for and feeding them, and dairying in all its branches will pay and does pay in Western Oregon. Farmers have decided that it is worth while to raise the dairying business. Formerly they merely "took it up" and pursued it in a desultory way, with no prospect of profit from the slack, easy-going investment. They were not to blame for this, as both modern methods of dairying and the market for the products are features of our recent past.

Old things have passed away, the rule of the church-dasher is a thing of the past, the rule of the "sternite" is a thing of the past; the rule of the past; the separator has relegated the old process of separating the cream from the milk by gravity to the same category. The milk cow has given place to the Jersey and Abernethy, and the scrubbed winter ration of hay and dry corn has given place to the ample ration from the silo, varied to suit the requirements of the milk.

Briefly stated, dairying has become a business every detail of which is carefully worked out, the profits of dairying are in aggregate and in detail substantial. The remarks of the dairymen who have made the business pay are not to be taken lightly. The State Agricultural College proves the usefulness of its mission when it fixes places where farmers may meet and receive the benefit of its technical knowledge upon "How to make dairying pay."—Oregonian.

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Trains for Albany.
No. 7— Leaves Albany 7:55 P. M.
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No. 8— Leaves Albany 12:15 P. M.
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Oranges, per dozen75

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