

The Santiam News.

Politically Independent

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year in advance \$1.25
One year, at end of year 1.25
One year, at end of 2 years 2.25
One year, at end of 3 years 3.25
Six months in advance75
Three months in advance50
Single copy in wrapper05

ADVERTISING RATES:
Card of thanks 5
Special ordinary notices, per line 10
Extended wedding comments, per line 10
Local advertising, per line per week 10
Display ads, 2 changes per month, one column wide, per inch 1.00
Professionals cards, 1 1/2 inches, per month 1.00
Long time contracts for advertising made on application.

DOES NOT CONCERN JAPAN

An order has been promulgated by President Roosevelt, sending the big fleet of battleships and a number of the cruisers around the Horn to the Pacific Coast. Relative to this order, the New York World has asked the opinion of the state governors upon the advisability of mobilizing a battleship fleet on the Pacific, and the view Japan would be justified in taking of the move. Governor Chamberlain replied in the following intensely American spirit:

"The plan to mobilize American battleships in the Pacific meets with my approval. I know of what view the Japanese nation would take of this movement, and I care less. Do not think their opinion should be consulted, but believe this government should act for its own protection, without consulting the views of any other nation."

Why should President Roosevelt, who is commander-in-chief of our army and navy, consult the likes and dislikes of any nation as to the disposition of either army or navy, so long as the rights of such nation are not trespassed upon? Must we ask Japan's consent to move our ships of war upon the high seas as suits our pleasure and convenience? If so, we do not deserve to be considered a national power of the first class.

But, suppose Japan sees proper to consider the movement as a hostile act and a menace to her interests? What then? Suppose, even, that because of Japan's exalted opinion of herself, she sees proper to declare war upon us? She would only bring on, at once, a condition that many think inevitable before many years pass.

But there will be no war, neither now nor in the future between ourselves and the little brown men, unless Japan, in her aggressiveness, makes war a necessity. In the first place, Japan has not yet recouped from her set-to with Russia. She is ill-prepared to take on a war of the calibre that we would give her. In the next place, Japan knows that the Americans, either on land or sea, are her equal, man for man, in the war game, and that we could mobilize an army and navy twice the strength that she can muster; and that while her resources are limited, ours are not. Finally, the Japanese statesmen know that in order to prosecute a great war, she must have both money and credit. Her stock of money cannot be very great, and, if a war with us, the European money loaners would very chary of making her a loan except upon terms too extortionate for a nation to undertake.

Governor Chamberlain's sentiments are the only ones compatible with dignity and honor, the only one any self-respecting American citizen can entertain. If we are to play second fiddle to Japan—when condition can exist only under compulsion—the quicker we find out the fact the better. While it is true that Japan is greatly puffed up, because of her victory over Russia, she is hardly foolish enough to tackle Uncle Sam, without a cause the world would justify. For these reasons there is not the remotest possibility of a mix-up; at least not at the present.

LABOR BECOMING THE MASTER

The labor question seems to be about to take on a new phase. Heretofore, labor has been the servant and the employer the master. Now, owing to the fact that there are two or three jobs for every laborer, both skilled and unskilled, he—the laboring man—no longer talks and acts in a subservient manner as in the past; but now assumes an important men, knowing that the employer must come to his terms if his services are secured. Because of the scarcity of laboring men and the numerous demands for his services, he, as a matter of course, selects the job that suits his tastes and inclinations. Nor can he be blamed for such action. He is simply doing what everybody else does when he can. A few years ago, when there was two or three laborers for every job, employers were inclined to be somewhat dictatorial as to whom he would employ and how his work should be done. Now the shoe is on the other foot. Mr. employer doffs his hat to labor. He oftentimes accepts inferior or profanity services because, if he discharges the laborer he has, nevertheless, his services may not be quite satisfactory, he knows

not when or where the man to take his place may be secured. Hence, the employer, practically, submits to the dictation of the employe. Their relations are nearly the reverse, in this regard, to what they were a few years ago. In the old days unfeeling and grasping employers exacted the greatest amount of labor in exchange for the smallest amount of money. Now, the laborer who, as but small sense of honor or principle, renders the smallest amount of labor he can and demands whatever he will in the way of a wage.

As a result, some classes of work, notably on the farm, wood chopping, etc., are neglected for the better paying jobs in the lumber camps, railroad construction, etc. Grain raising has so small a margin of profit that the high prices labor now commands consumes, entirely, the small profit. Indeed, some farmers will be fortunate if they are not compelled to dig down in their pockets in addition to paying the expense of harvesting their grain crops. And for fuel, some localities will be short, nevertheless they are situated in the midst of a well wooded district.

Of course, much as we may dislike to see it, there will be a reaction in the labor market. The extreme high prices to which lumber has been advanced must curtail building operations. If employers of labor must do business at a loss, it is only a question of time when they, voluntarily or otherwise, must quit. Railroad construction will, necessarily be curtailed, as will be the case with any other business enterprises. The number of jobs will, in this manner, be curtailed until there will not be more than one job for each man, thus equalizing matters.

But what is the cause of the great increase of jobs over that of three or four years ago? There are fully as many laborers now as then and the phenomenal increase on the production end of the labor, is the principal cause of the seeming scarcity in the labor market.

As the NEWS sees it, there are two causes to bring about this condition. A large number of laborers have been attracted to British American joints, attracted by the alluring proposition of cheap homes. More of our people have emigrated to Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia than any have an idea of. The other and principal reason is the great increase in the amount of the money per capita. A few years ago there was but a few dollars per capita in circulation. Thirteen, said the treasury reports, but more than one-half of this was tied up in the banks and which could not be borrowed. Now, through the phenomenal output of the gold mines the per capita circulation has grown until it is now more than \$35 for every man, woman and child, and it all is subject to circulation. The only reason that prevents the circulation of all of it is: men will not borrow. They do not need to, because they have plenty without borrowing.

It will be remembered that the Populist party contended that \$50 per capita would give the country abundant prosperity, the laborer good wage and a fair valuation of prosperity. If \$35 gives us our present prosperity, the addition of \$15 more makes one dizzy to think of the boom our entire country would enjoy.

Should late press dispatches prove to be true, which state that large numbers of Japanese soldiers, under the disguise of laborers, are in Mexico ready to mobilize at a moment's notice for the purpose of marching upon United States territory before an army could be collected to meet them, a just cause for war would become at once apparent. Mexico must be ignorant of this reported condition, else she would have made a vigorous kick against such proceedings. It has also been stated that most all of the Japanese now in the Hawaiian Islands are also soldiers in disguise. These reports are either false or true, and a matter that should be looked into by the governmental authorities. If Japan should think the mobilization of a fleet by the United States in Pacific waters a menacing act, what shall we consider the introduction of trained troops within striking distance, in a clandestine manner. There may be more in the Japanese war scare than is shown upon the surface. There may be more method than madness in the President's order sending the battleships to the Pacific Coast.

Convict Schmitz, the San Francisco hoodling ex-mayor, seems to be about to the end of his rope. He has been turned down by the court of appeals and, therefore, Judge Dunne's decision will stand. When Mayor Schmitz returned from his foreign tour, seemingly filled with virtuous indignation that even a suspicion of guilt should be entertained against him, many people wondered if a mistake had not been made at the instance of Special-Prosecutor Heney. But Mr. Heney has made good with the San Francisco grafters as well as with the Oregon land thieves. President Roosevelt made no mistake when he picked up a then inconspicuous lawyer from the Pacific Coast to fight the people's battles. Messrs. Heney and Barnes have placed their names in the history of restoring the government to the people in an enviable niche. But their work has just begun. The Aegean stables in every large city is ready for a cleaning.

All of the Referendum cases, which Judge Galloway decidedly adversely to the people, have been appealed to the state supreme court. It is thought these cases will be advanced upon the docket of the court of last resort, and that the question will be settled in a short time.

ALFALFA A SUCCESS IN OREGON

The O. A. C. experimental farm at Corvallis has been experimenting in growing and pasturing alfalfa, and Dr. Withycombe reports the following result:

A profit of \$27.51 an acre on alfalfa for three months has been proved to be a possibility by an experiment on the O. A. C. farm here. There will remain yet during the season three or four months more of pasturage on the same alfalfa field, and Dr. Withycombe, who is directing the experiment, is confident that more than \$2 an acre will be realized from pasturage of the field during the summer. The showing is that it is believed an almost equally favorable demonstration can be made on clover, rape or vetch. The results are of striking value in illustrating the possibilities of alfalfa in Oregon. The profit to be gained by the plan is more per acre than lands on which it can be done sometimes sell for.

In the experiments, hogs were used. Thirty-two of the animals were put on a five-acre field of alfalfa April 1. It had five of the pigs were picked up in the open market, and were of ordinary grade as to breeding. Up to July 1 they had made a net gain of 1622 pounds. Besides alfalfa, they had consumed during the three months' period, 118.0 pounds of skim milk, and 1420 pounds of chopped wheat. For the skim milk, which was produced on the college farm, 2 cents per 100 pounds was allowed, aggregating \$23.60 for the chopped wheat, also grown on the farm, 1 1/2 cents per pound was allowed, aggregating \$21.30, making the total cost of food, aside from alfalfa pasturage, \$45.92. At 6 1/2 cents live weight, the present market price of hogs, the value of the increase in weight is \$105.95, leaving a net balance for the alfalfa pasturage, of \$59.03, or \$27.51 per acre.

Meantime, the large profit obtained from the alfalfa pasturage, together with that yet to be realized during the next four months in which the pig will remain on the field, is not the only profit in the demonstration. In addition, the skim milk produced on the farm went at 2 cents per 100 pounds, and did not have to be hauled off the premises. The wheat the hogs consumed brought 90 cents a bushel, instead of the 50 cents that has been the market price until recently.

Above and beyond all, however, is the process of restoration of the land to its originality by the growing of leguminous crops and the presence of livestock on the field with its fertilizing influence. The alfalfa field used has never had a pound of commercial fertilizer on it, is ordinary soil, and on the upland, and has been subjected to the treatment that is easily possible on any western Oregon farm.

GROWTH OF DAIRYING

As an evidence of the growth of the dairy industry in the Forks of the Santiam, the amount of cream checks at the State Bank of Scio furnishes ample evidence.

In the month of June, 1906, the total of cream checks was \$2393. In the month of June, this year, the total was \$4302.7, showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent. This gain is not attributable entirely to the increase in the number of cows milked, nevertheless, the per acre has been considerable. Every dairymen is getting onto his job. He knows that the expense of keeping a poor cow is fully as great as it is to keep a good one. Hence, there is a continual weeding out process going on. The poor milkers are being converted into very good beef and are being replaced by cows of better milk quality. This plan will be continued until the dairy herd contains nothing but the best milkers obtainable and which will result in greater profit to the dairymen.

MAY BE GUARANTINED

E. N. Hutchinson, Federal sheep inspector, while in Eugene last week, stated that the law requiring the dipping of all sheep in the state is being pretty generally complied with everywhere except in Lane and Linn counties, where the farmers and sheep raisers are inclined to evade it. He declared that this action may result in the quarantining of the two counties, when no sheep could be shipped out or in. Some farmers in this vicinity have dipped their flocks, but a large majority of them in the county have refused or neglected to do so.

Corvallis & Eastern R. R.

TIME CARD NO. 35.	
Trains from and to Yaguna.	
No. 1—	Leaves Yaguna..... 7:15 A. M.
Arrives Albany..... 11:58 A. M.	
No. 2—	Train leaves Albany..... 12:30 P. M.
Arrives Yaguna..... 5:40 P. M.	
Trains to and from Detroit.	
No. 1—	Leaves Albany for Detroit..... 7:30 A. M.
Arrives Detroit..... 11:30 A. M.	
No. 4—	Leaves Detroit..... 1:00 P. M.
Arrives Albany..... 5:5 P. M.	
Trains for Corvallis.	
No. 1—	Leaves Albany for Corvallis..... 7:30 A. M.
Arrives Corvallis..... 8:45 A. M.	
No. 10—	Leaves Albany..... 2:2 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis..... 3:40 P. M.	
No. 6—	Leaves Albany..... 7:30 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. 3—	Leaves Corvallis..... 12:30 P. M.
Arrives Albany..... 1:15 P. M.	
No. 7—	Leaves Corvallis..... 6:00 P. M.
Arrives Albany..... 6:40 P. M.	
No. 11—	Leaves Corvallis..... 11:15 A. M.
Arrives Albany..... 12:58 P. M.	
No. 8—	Leaves Albany..... 12:30 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis..... 1:15 P. M.	

All of the above trains connect with Southern Railway trains, both at Albany and Corvallis, as well as trains for Detroit, via the service to Newport and a through beach service as mentioned in Hot Springs. For further information apply to GEO. F. NEVINS, Gen. Pass. Agt. H. B. CRONISE, Agent, Albany.

H. M. MYER
T. A. RICHARDSON
Scio Livery and Feed Stables
MYER & RICHARDSON, Proprietors
Hacks connect with all trains both at West and Mukers.
Our rigs are first-class and our horses good drivers. Prices Reasonable.

OFFICERS
PRESIDENT, T. J. MUNKERS
SECRETARY, C. A. WATSON
DIRECTORS
T. J. MUNKERS, W. F. GILL,
E. D. MYERS, J. J. BARNES,
C. A. WATSON.
Scio Milling Company
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.

Farmers' Meat Market
GEORGE KOENEKE
Proprietor
SCIO, OREGON
Having purchased the above named market from the former proprietor, G. M. Turner, I will continue the business on the premises as established and supply choice cuts at reasonable prices. With a desire to form the second chance of every body and a determination to treat every one right, I am
Yours for business,
GEORGE KOENEKE

THE SCIO STATE BANK
Scio - - - Oregon
Does a general banking and exchange business. Loans made at current rates and drafts issued on principal cities.

ROYAL RESTAURANT
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Newly refitted. Tables supplied with the best of the market. (Both phone).
Albany - - - Oregon

Keystone Shaving Parlors
Only First-Class Shop in the City
Shaving..... 15 cents
Hot Cutting..... 25 cents
Shampooing..... 25 cents
Baths..... 35 cents
GEORGE DAVIE, Proprietor

Pap's Coffee House
At West End of the Morrison Street Bridge
CHARLES J. MAHER
(Successor to Riner Bros.)
Proprietor.

Sallowness Transformed to Dusky Beauty
A dark skin becomes fascinating when delicately soft, underpinned with the radiant glow which indicates a healthy, active skin. Robertine keeps the skin refined in quality, keeps pores free from clogging waste, and stimulates the tiny capillaries to contribute the color which charms in blonde and brunette alike. Robertine is certain protection against tan, sunburn and freckles if applied before exposure to sun or wind. Spreads like an imperceptible sheen of cause over skin surface, forming a shield stimulating and preserving a delicate, lustrous beauty.
Ask your Druggist for it
ROBERTINE

A. G. PRILL, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Telephone Exchange No. 11
SCIO, OREGON
J. G. GILL, D. M. D.
Dentist
First class work in all branches of dentistry.
SCIO, OREGON

L. W. POMEROY
REAL ESTATE BROKER
SCIO, OREGON
Farm and city properties bought and sold on the usual commission basis. If you want to sell your farm, I can sell it if it can be sold. If you want to buy, I can find the place you want.

R. SHELTON
Notary Public
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Twenty years' experience in Notary work and land-dealing gives me a general knowledge of written instruments and land titles. Administration of estates carefully attended to; same negotiated; abstracts of title prepared and examined.
SCIO, OREGON

H. H. MOSTANYE
Attorney-at-Law
Notary Public and solicitor of Patents and Pen-ions.
Office, 212 West 24 Street ALBANY, OREGON

H. BRYANT & SON
Attorneys-at-Law
Goodwin block ALBANY, OREGON

W. FATHERFORD & WYATT
Attorneys-at-Law
Office in Blumberg Block
ALBANY, OREGON

Beware of Defective Titles
Have an Abstract of Title prepared by the
Linn County Abstract Co.

Z. H. RUDD, Manager.
Office corner Third and Broadway Sts., ALBANY, OREGON.

The Local Markets.
The following are prices quoted on Thursday of each week by our dealers:

Wheat, per bushel	1.25
Oats, per bushel	.80
Flour, per sack	30.00
Bran, per ton	25.00
Shorts, per ton	25.00
Chick, per ton	25.00
Butter, Country, per roll	25.00
Eggs, per dozen	25.00
Chickens, per pound	12.00
Chickens, per pound, young	12.00
Geese, per pound	12.00
Turkeys, per pound	12.00
Smacks, per pound	12.00
Beef, per pound, live weight	10.00
Hogs, per pound, live weight	10.00
Veal, per pound, live weight	10.00
Sheep, per pound, live weight	10.00
Mutton, per pound	10.00