The Santiam News.

Politically Independent

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

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INDIVIDUALITY, ALONE, WILL WIN.

IT IS somewhat amusing to note the efforts of Messrs. Taft, Fairbanks and Knox to appear as Rooseveltian as possible. Each of them, so he says, would carry out the Roosevelt policies, if given the chance. A few days ago Secretary Taft visited the President at his summer home at Oyster Bay to take orders as to the conduct of the political campaign, thought necessary to secure the nomination. But it won't do, gentlemen. If either of you secures the Republican nomination, and you win out, you must establish, by your own individuality, what your policies as president would be. You must, if you would win, have a policy of your own. You cannot carry out, with any assurance of success, the policies of another. You must convince the people that you have the ability and nerve to solve the vital, pending political questions with which you will be confronted, and solve them rightly; that is to say, in the interests of the whole people. You must convince the people that you are more than a theorist. You must convince them that you will do things, and do them rightly.

There is not a doubt but what if President Roosevelt will accept another four years' term, he can have it. He has convinced the people that he has the nerve and ability to tackle any proposition wherein right and the people's interests are arrayed against corporate greed. They believe that, give him time, he will cure about all the ills that afflict the body politic. They have faith in Theodore Roosevelt and will be loth to see him give way to his successor.

But, the President has said he will not accept another nomination for the presidency, and his every act since making that declaration, seems to bear out that assertion. Eliminating him from consideration, will the people accept the President's judgment in lieu of their own as to whom his successor shall be?

The people have great faith in the President, personally; but it is very doubtful if they would or will accept either of the gentlemen who are endeavoring to fly with Rooseveltian wings.

Such an one, for instance, is Governor Hughes, of New York. The people of New York like the fearless way Governor Hughes executes law, and the people of other states are watching his actions closely. In him the people see an individuality—a purposeful man. Should he be elected president, the people would not expect him to carry out the Rooseveltian policy. Oh, no. They would know that he would carry out the Hughes policies. That is the class of man the people desire at the head of the nation—a man who is imbued with old-fashioned honesty and sense of right, and who cannot be controlled in the interests of classes rather than the masses. They know President Roosevelt is such an one. They have every reason to believe Governor Hughes would be another. But of Taft, or Fairbanks, or Knox, they don't know; nor is there any way in which the matter can be determined.

But suppose Taft, or Fairbanks, or Knox is the Republican nominee, and William J. Bryan leads the Democracy. It is easy to see that the railroads and Wall street would support the Republican candidate. But how about the people? When we cast about to find the features that has made Mr. Roosevelt the most popular man in the nation, we find, also, that Mr. Bryan advocated those ideas long before Mr. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency. Is it not reasonable to suppose the people will elect the candidate which they know would carry out the work the President has so auspiciously begun, rather than one of one whom they don't know about?

It can be put down as a fact that the people will not allow any back-tracking in the restoration of the government to the people. Now that the railroads and other corporations have been compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the law, the people will not elect a president in whom there is the least danger of restoring the old, corrupt political and class favoritism of the past. The candidate who is elected must have an individuality in which the people have faith, and one in whom the people can trust with safety.

"LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE."

THE NEWS EDITOR has always understood that when a man is accused of a crime by a grand jury composed of his fellow citizens, either state or national, the only end possible was a trial in open court and before another jury composed of his fellow citizens, whose verdict, subject to appeal to a higher court, was final. Now, it is announced, that an effort is being made to quash any further prosecutions for land frauds in Oregon and the whole matter has been referred to Attorney-General Bonaparte for his decision in the premises.

Is it possible that any officer of the federal government has the power to say whether or not criminals shall be prosecuted? It is true that officers upon whom the duty to prosecute criminals may rest, may neglect matters until the statute of limitation bars prosecution; for such has been the case in Oregon in the past, and it has probably been true in many instances with the federal government as well. But the proposition now under consideration in which it is proposed, flat-footedly, to dismiss indictments and information that would lead to indictment, is about the rawest we have any knowledge of.

When it is remembered that the prosecutions for land frauds in Oregon have resulted in conviction in nearly every instance, and that there is every reason to believe that the men now resting under indictment in the federal court at Portland, would be found guilty as well, to say nothing of those against whom evidence has been collected at great expense and who would probably be indicted and convicted, makes the proposal to stop any further land fraud prosecutions appear all the more corrupt. It implies corruption on the part of the influential officials who are engineering the quash proceedings ann the official or officials at Washington, D. C., in whom rests the power to say, "Go ahead," as well.

If Attorney-General Bonaparte is a man who regards his oath of office as sacred, and is above any corrupting influence, the mere proposition to stop the prosecutions is, to him, an insult. It should be an insult to a high public official to even intimate that he could be influenced in any way wherein his duty to the public is in question.

While it is true that representations may be made to General Bonaparte that the evidence against the indicted is frail and not probably sufficient to convict, such representations are not warranted in the light of the prosecutions of the past. He could and should decide that the only way to remove the stain from the character of a number of Oregon's prominent citizens, is to have a jury declare them innocent.

Some weeks ago THE NEWS editor heard one of these prominent citizens of Oregon, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the indicted, but yet to be tried, say, "There may be a few more prosecutions in this state for land frauds, but the great majority of the cases will be dropped." Just how he knew that such would be the result, deponent sayeth not. Evidently, he was on the inside of the influence that was to be brought to bear on the "powers that be" at Washington, D. C.

Again, it is said the prosecutions will be dropped for political reasons. While it is true that the political party in power would be somewhat disrupted if, during campaign, the courts were engaged in the unpleasant duty of sending an influential member of said party to the penitentiary every few days, THE NEWS apprehends that said party would stand before the people in a much more creditable light if it showed a desire to punish criminals, irrespective as to which party they belonged.

The Republican party has this load to carry. Some of its influential members are, unfortunately, mixed up in these land frauds. Some of them have even been sentenced to the penitentiary, and others are now resting under indictment. If that party would still retain the trust and confidence of the people, it can only do so by insisting that these land fraud prosecutions shall be carried forward until every person accused of fraud has been brought to trial, no matter what his politics, or how influential he may be.

"Let no guilty man escape," should be the watchword. No political party can afford to compromise with crime, for in the end it will lead to the party's downfall. Oregon Republicans cannot afford to block land fraud prosecutions if they had the power. They cannot afford to screen men guilty of crime, even if the criminals are influential Republicans. They cannot afford to have the word go out that they are attempting or conniving with Washington authorities to screen Oregon land thieves. Attorney-General Bonaparte can not afford to have it said, "He stopped land fraud prosecutions because the accused were influential Republicans. Nor can President Roosovelt afford to have in his cabinet a member who would compromise with crime. Some of the influential Oregon Republicans are in an exceedingly unpleasant predicament, for which they have only themselves to blame. Possibly they may have sufficient political influence to escape the punishment they richly merit. Let us hope they have not. To drop prosecutions at this time would be unjust to those who have alerady been convicted and some of whom are now doing time. It would be a deplorable conclusion to every law-aoiding, honest citizen of the Northwest. It would be a travesty upon justice.

NORMAL SCHOOL SOLUTION.

While it may be true as the opinion of the attorney-general holds, that the Oregon Normal School board of regents has power to accept donations of funds for use in maintaining the institutions at Drain and Monmouth, it would not be good policy for the board to receive such aid if the acceptance carried either a legal or moral obligation upon the part of the state to repay the money. The last session of the legislature left the Drain and Monmouth schools without appropriations. Should the board of regents proceed now to create an indebtedness for these institutions, either expressly or implication, it will exercise, for all practical purposes, a legislative power, which it has no right to do.

The proposal that funds shall be supplied by people locally interested in the schools is but a repetition of the methods by which the normal schools became state institutions. Originally founded by private enterprise, a concession of the use of the name of the state was secured and later came the plea for the appropriation. The normals have never stood upon their merits, but have secured appropriations by indirection, crafty scheming and legislative trading. The request that the board of regents conduct the schools with funds contributed by private parties is but an attempt to create a basis for demand for appropriations at the next sessions for the repayment of the money donated. Such procedure would be unbusinesslike if not illegal. If private parties wish to run the schools, let them do so. Let the board of regents lease the buildings to the local authorities at a nominal rental, to be conducted as private enterprises and without imposing any obligation on the state.

Oregon needs no donations. It has no debt and plenty of resources. When it wants normal schools it can build and maintain them decently when and where it will. The sooner it abolishes forever the custom of accepting private donations for public institutions, the sooner will the normal school system be placed upon a business basis, where it will command respect at home and abroad. Let's have an end of mixing private and public funds and private and public business.—Oregonian.

Dr. J. Mon Foo,

An experienced compounder of Chinese medicines, successor to the late Hong Wo Tong, of Albany, Oregon, is now prepared to furnish Chinese medicines to all. The undersigned recommends him and guarantees satisfaction. Call or write him at No. 115 West Second Street, Albany, Oregon

525 — JIM WESTFALL.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
LAND OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE.

July 20, 1907

Notice is hereby given that Gustaf F. Haroldson, of Scio, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. [illegible], made March 11, 1902, for the lots 1 and 2, and s½ of the ne¼, section 2, tp 11s, r 1e and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on August 28, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz:

Noah King, of Scio Oregon; James S. Roswell, of Scio, Oregon; James King, of Scio, Oregon; C. C. Burmester, of Scio, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, June 7, 1907.

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 P. Sprague, of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. [illegible], for the purchase of the n½ of ne¼, of sec 12, tp 11 s r, 1 e, Willamette meridian, 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 Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 19th day of September, 1907.

She names as witnesses: A. P. Sprague, of Elgin, Oregon; David Edgar, of Portland, Oregon; Frank King, of Portland, Oregon; Fred Chapman, 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 19th day of September, 1907.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up by the undersigned, at my farm near Thomas, a chestnut bay mare, white spot on forehead, new shoes on front feet, and will weigh about 900 pounds. Owner can have the animal by proving ownership and paying necessary expenses.

J. A. ZYSSETT,
THOMAS, OREG.

Corvallis & Eastern R. R.

TIME CARD NO. 35.

Trains From And To Yaquina.

No. 1—	
Leaves Yaquina	7.15 A. M
Arrives Albany	11.58 A. M.
No. 2—	
Train leaves Albany	12.35 P. M.
" " Corvallis	1.18 "
" arrives Yaquina	5.40 "

Trains To and From Detroit.

No. 3—	
Leaves Albany for Detroit	7:30 A. M.
Arrives Detroit	12.30 A. M
No. 4—	
Leaves Detroit	1.00 P. M.
Arrives Albany	5.55 P. M.

Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—	
Leaves Albany for Corvallis	7.35 A. M.
Arrives Corvallis	8.35 A. M.
No. 10—	
Leaves Albany	2.2 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis	3.05 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	12.30 P. M
Arrives at 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 at Albany	12.58 P. M
No. 12—	
Leaves Albany	12.35 P. M
Arrives at Corvallis	1.18 P. M.

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Chop, per ton	25 00
Butter, (Country) per roll	37½
Eggs, per dozen	20
Chickens, per pound	11
Chickens, per pound, young	11
Geese, per pound	07
Turkeys, per pound	18
Ducks, per pound	12
Beef, per pound, live weight	02½
Hogs, per pound, live weight	06¼
Veal per pound, for shipping	07½
Sheep, per pound, stockers	06
Mutton, per pound	09