

The Santiam News.

Politically Independent

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

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A NATIONAL MENACE.

THE FACT that the immigration from European and Asiatic countries, which come to our shores annually passes the million mark, is a matter of very grave importance to the American people, if it is not one of national menace. The further fact that a vast majority of this immigration is most undesirable, emphasizes the situation. The day has long since passed that a nation needs to increase its population as a matter of protection, as was the case a century ago. At that time our population was small compared with what it is today, our resources in undeveloped land seemed inexhaustible, and the generous invitation to the oppressed of all nations to come to free America did not seem possible to ever become a source of alarm. So long as the West afforded an avenue of relieving the congested population of the Atlantic coast, the ever-increasing European emigration was welcome and could be assimilated into desirable citizenship. Nor did any particular local stand in danger of overpopulation, from the American farmer viewpoint.

The coming of the white man has about obliterated the primitive Indian races. Further and further westward has the star of empire pushed its way, until the mighty Pacific ocean alone has stayed the march. The public domain which has heretofore supplied homes to the overflow of population, is now practically exhausted. Yet the ever increasing stream of European emigration continues to the Atlantic shores to be met by a growing Asiatic emigration on the shores of the Pacific.

The emigration question must necessarily involve the attention of the congresses of the future with an earnestness hitherto unknown. The condition is upon us and must be met.

European emigration of recent years has been largely from Southern European countries, and of an inferior order to the emigration that we formerly received. From Asiatic countries come the Japs, Hindus and Chinamen, all of which are objectionable. So it can be seen that nearly all the vast horde of aliens now coming among us, are people we do not want and people who cannot nor do not assimilate with American citizenship. The question, then, of curtailing an undesirable immigration is becoming a most vital, important one to the American people. It must be met and solved in a satisfactory manner to our people.

Self-preservation is said to be nature's first law, and, in solving the immigration question, the interests of the United States and her people must alone be consulted.

Perhaps of the million or more immigrants that land upon our shores annually, a comparatively few of them are desirable, and people who in time would assimilate with and become desirable citizens. The majority of them are alien in spirit, no matter how long they remain with us, and are a menace to the peace and prosperity of our laboring world.

The question then is: "Shall we exclude foreign immigration from our shores entirely, or shall we enact such stringent emigration laws that but a very few of the would-be citizens can subscribe to them?"

Should we close the door to undesirable peoples and leave it open to those we deem desirable as emigrants, no end of trouble would probably ensue. We must, then, in point of alien emigration, treat all foreign peoples alike—place them upon a plane of equality, regardless as to race, color or previous conditions. If we exclude the undesirable million, we must exclude the desirable thousand as well. We are not likely to enact total exclusion laws, because such laws would result disastrously to any foreign trade relations we may have or desire. Hence, our only course is to enact such stringent laws regulating emigration, that but very few can subscribe to them.

Most foreign peoples consider \$500 to \$1000 quite a snug fortune, and the man or woman who possesses that amount, as a rule, are not ambitious to better his or her condition. Should we enact a law

requiring all aliens who desire to become citizens of the United States, to pay \$1000 into the Federal treasury upon landing upon our shores, very few would come. Especially would this law bar Latins, Hindus, Japs and Chinamen, the peoples we regard as undesirable. No doubt a law so drastic would bear heavily on many persons who would become desirable citizens. Such injustice is unavoidable if we would protect American labor and remain at peace with the outside world peoples. But the main and only fact to be considered in treating the emigration question is the peace and welfare of the American people.

With such laws upon our statutes and their strict enforcement, other nations, no doubt, would pronounce us selfish and make threats dire and dangerous. So long as nothing worse than threats resulted, we could afford to simply "saw wood." If some nation like Japan, for instance, that seems devoid of both sense and discretion, should see proper to declare war upon us, we could probably stand that also.

Our army and navy is recruited almost exclusively from the ranks of the work people. If the government protects the labor people from undue competition with alien labor, these same labor people will rally enthusiastically to our country's standard in time of danger. They would feel that they had something worth fighting and even dying for if need be. At all events, the emigration question will appeal to congress as never before, with the demand that relief be given.

A ROTTEN CONCERN.

SO THE Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph company has attacked the constitutionality of the Oregon constitution. Our Initiative and Referendum amendment violates the United States constitution, so this telephone company says, because an Initiative law requires the aforesaid company to pay a license fee of 2 per cent of its gross receipts to do business in this state. Of course the main object of the P. S. company is delay in the payment of the \$9000 it owes the state. It also knows that the Federal constitution guarantees to each state the exclusive right to regulate its own internal affairs, providing the rights of person or property are not violated. Among these rights reserved to the state is that of levying and collection of taxes, a right not hitherto disputed. By the enactment of the gross receipts license tax law, the case in point, the state is clearly within its rights. A tax upon the visible property of a telegraph or telephone company is so small compared to the amount of business transacted, that a franchise or gross receipts tax becomes necessary. The P. S. company uses our public highway as a right of way for its poles and wires, levies a toll upon the people as it sees proper, and enjoys the protection of our courts; yet it seeks to avoid payment of a tax commensurate with these privileges. However, the action of the Pacific States company in attempting to avoid payment of a just taxation, is in keeping with its action in San Francisco. There, by bribery, it endeavored to hold a monopoly of the telephone business in that city. A good plan for it to adopt, if it is not willing to comply with Oregon laws, would be to withdraw its business from this state. Indeed, if it loses business the next two years as it has in the past two, it will have no business to withdraw. Two years ago this company was enjoying a lucrative business in Scio. Over 200 of its phones were in use in this community. Now it has no business here except a long distance message occasionally. The business was lost here because of exorbitant charges. What is true of Scio is true of a vast majority of other communities in the central Willamette Valley. The Pacific States company is a grafting, extortionate concern, and any community does well to get clear of it. The amount of gall it exhibits in collecting tribute from a people of a state, yet attempting to escape paying its just portion of taxes to support the state, is rank in the extreme.

If evidence is wanted to exhibit the fact that Japan estimates a nation by the size of its navy, that fact is now public. A few months ago San Francisco hoodlums made some demonstrations against the Japs, and damaged Jap restaurants somewhat. Japan seemed about ready to kick up an international rumpus on that account. Lately, Vancouver, B. C., made a much larger hostile demonstration towards the Japs, over there, damaging more property and inflicting grave personal injury upon the little brown men and Japan is ready to apologize. Japan should remember that whenever the United States and Great Britain have crossed arms at sea, Uncle Sam has always been the victor, nevertheless Great Britain's superior navy. Japan must certainly place the United States in the same class with Russia. If the clash ever comes she will find that the American eagle has longer and sharper claws than has the Russian bear.

With all the boosting given Secretary Taft, when on the Northwest coast, the fact is ever present that as President Roosevelt's war secretary he was given prominence, rather than as a possible candidate as the president's successor.

Editors Hofer, of the Capital Journal, and Davey, of the Burns News, are indulging in the playful pastime of casting editorial slurs at each other.

CITATION

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR LINN COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship, of

Geo. Rader, Lowell Rader, Ira Rader, Walter Rader, and Jos. Rader Minors.

Order to show Cause on Application for sale of Real Estate by guardian.

It appearing to this court from the petition, this day presented and filed by Ira S. Tracker, the guardian of the persons and estates of George Rader, Lowell Rader, Ira Rader, William Rader and Joseph Rader, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate, belonging to the said wards, and described as follows, to-wit:

The undivided one-seventh (1-7) interest in and to the south half (1/2) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28), in township nine (9) south, range one (1) west of Willamette meridian, Oregon, and containing eighty acres, more or less, in Linn County, Oregon.

That it is necessary, expedient and beneficial to said wards that such real estate be sold.

It is, therefore, hereby ordered, That the next day of said ward in this state, and all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at a court room in this court at the court house in the city of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, then and there to show why a decree should not be granted for the sale of such real estate.

And it is further ordered: That a copy of this order be personally served on A. J. Nelson, the next of kin of said wards, in this state and on all persons interested in said estate, at least ten days before said petition, and be published three consecutive weeks in the Oregon News, a newspaper circulating in Linn County, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESENER, County Judge.

Dated August 20, 1907.

Witness: J. W. MILLER, County Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, June 1, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with a provision of the act of Congress of March 3, 1879, entitled "An act to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the sale of public lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as amended, the public lands in the section of township 12, north, range 1, east of Willamette meridian, in the office of the Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, and will offer to sell the same at public sale on the 15th day of September, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room in this court at the court house in the city of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, then and there to show why a decree should not be granted for the sale of such real estate.

ALGERNON S. DRESENER, Register.

Dr. J. Mon Foo,
An experienced practitioner of Chinese medicine, is now prepared to furnish Chinese medicine to all. The office is located at the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, Albany, Oregon.

Jorvallis & Eastern R. R.

TIME CARD NO. 33.
Trains from and to Eugene.
No. 1—Leaves Eugene 7:15 A. M. Arrives Albany 11:35 A. M.
No. 2—Leaves Albany 12:30 P. M. Arrives Eugene 4:40 P. M.

Trains to and from Detroit.
No. 3—Leaves Albany for Detroit 7:30 A. M. Arrives Detroit 11:30 A. M.
No. 4—Leaves Detroit for Albany 1:00 P. M. Arrives Albany 5:15 P. M.

Trains for Corvallis.
No. 5—Leaves Albany for Corvallis 7:30 A. M. Arrives Corvallis 11:30 A. M.
No. 6—Leaves Albany 12:30 P. M. Arrives Corvallis 4:40 P. M.

Trains for Albany.
No. 7—Leaves Corvallis 8:30 A. M. Arrives Albany 12:40 P. M.
No. 8—Leaves Corvallis 12:30 P. M. Arrives Albany 4:40 P. M.

Trains for Corvallis.
No. 9—Leaves Albany 7:30 A. M. Arrives Corvallis 11:30 A. M.
No. 10—Leaves Albany 12:30 P. M. Arrives Corvallis 4:40 P. M.

Trains for Albany.
No. 11—Leaves Corvallis 8:30 A. M. Arrives Albany 12:40 P. M.
No. 12—Leaves Corvallis 12:30 P. M. Arrives Albany 4:40 P. M.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
LAND OFFICE at PORTLAND, ORE.
September 14, 1907

Notice is hereby given that M. M. GREGG, of Salem, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 1472, issued August 12, 1903, for the west 1/2 of west 1/2 of section 26, township 12, S. R. 1, E. and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on October 25, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his claim: one residence upon, and certification of, the said 1/2.

Forwarded to, of said Oregon: L. Theodore Brunner, of Clatsop, Oregon; Joseph G. and Isaac, of Salem, Oregon; Byron Wolf, of Gates, Oregon.

ALGERNON S. DRESENER, Register.

Farmers' Meat Market

GEORGE KOENEKE
Proprietor

SCIO - - - OREGON

Having purchased the above-named market from the former proprietor, Guy McKnight, I solicit the patronage of the public. I will continue the wagon on the road on the routes established and supply choice cuts at reasonable prices. With a desire to form the acquaintance of every body and a determination to treat every one right, I am

Yours for business,
GEORGE KOENEKE

T. J. MUNKERS, W. A. EWING,
Presidents, Cashiers.

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At West End of the Morrison Street Bridge
CHARLES J. MAHER
(Successor to Riner Bros.)
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ROBERTINE

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Physician & Surgeon

Telephone Exchange No. 11
CLO. : : : : OREGON

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Dentist
First class work in all branches of dentistry
SCIO. : : : : OREGON

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Notary Public

AND REAL ESTATE BROKER
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SCIO : : : : OREGON

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Attorney-at-Law
Notary Public and Solicitor of Patents and Pensions.
Office, 212 West M Street ALBANY, OREGON

H. BRYANT C. C. BRYANT
H. BRYANT & SON
Attorneys-at-Law
Wooden Block ALBANY, OREGON

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

Wheat, per bushel	1.74
Oats, per bushel	.82
Flour, per sack	1.10
Brass, per ton	30.00
Short, per ton	30.00
Chop, per ton	25.00
Butter, (country) per roll	45
Eggs, per dozen	35
Chickens, per pound	12
Chickens, per pound, young	13
Geese, per pound	10.50
Turkeys, per pound	15
Ducks, per pound	8
Beef, per pound, live weight	10.50
Hogs, per pound, live weight	9.75
Venison, per pound, shipping	10
Sheep, per pound, stockers	10
Butter, per pound	10