

# The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

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

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## THE PUBLIC HIRED MAN.

SINCE SENATOR BOURNE offered a prize for the best written essay upon "Why President Roosevelt should accept another term," there has been an increased amount of third term talk or second elective term, as the Senator prefers to regard the re-election of President Roosevelt. This agitation at once suggests the question, Wherein is the harm, especially when there is almost an universal demand to elect a president to the third term?

With all due deference to the memory of our first chief magistrate, who established what is denominated, "The Unwritten Law," limiting the successive occupancy of the presidential chair to two terms, we believe the precedent is productive of evil rather than good to the republic General Washington did so much to establish.

At the time that President Washington gave his very patriotic refusal to accept a third term, very different circumstances surrounded the feeble Republic of that day, to what surrounds and intermixes in the strong Nation of today. Then our country had just emerged, through eight years of destructive war, from the clutches of kingcraft. At the close of the war, a strong effort was made to declare General Washington king of the colonies that had just thrown off the yoke of King George III. He refused to be made king, and to be elected to the third term for one and the same reason. He feared a return to a monarchical form of government. There is no wonder that the almost sacred influence of President Washington's example has controlled the length of time a president should serve, down to the present day, 114 years thereafter.

Now the principles of self government is so thoroughly established that the danger he feared has entirely disappeared. Not a particle of desire exists among the people to replace our Republican form of government with that of a monarchical form. Hence, the value and necessity of an example then apparently necessary, now is entirely superfluous.

When a man is elected to public office he, practically, enters into a contract to do certain things and for which he is to receive a stipulated salary. If he does not render acceptable service, one term ends the contract. But if he is found efficient and trustworthy, the people usually manifest their approval by re-employment. Should he still continue faithful and efficient, it certainly is not wisdom to replace him with an untried and inexperienced successor.

In private business we reward experience and efficiency with continuous employment. Why should we not act with the same wisdom in public business? The sooner we conclude that public office is a cold-blooded business proposition, in which the people are entitled to the best possible service for the stipulated salary, the quicker will we reach perfection in the administration of government. When we banish the idea that public office is a public charity and should be passed around, and when we abolish the custom of awarding public office as a partisan activity, regardless as to qualification or fitness, we will take a long step in the direction of eliminating graft and other corruption from our political system.

Why should not President Roosevelt acquiesce to the almost universal demand, and accept another election? No one will deny that he is better able today to deal with recalcitrant corporations than ever before. The railroads, the Standard Oil and all other trusts would know just what to expect with his re-election. They would know that for four years more they would have to obey the law, else suffer the consequences. Rich men would know that their millions would not make them immune of the law. No other man can carry out the Rooseveltian governmental policies so well as Mr. Roosevelt.

What is true of the presidential office is true of all other official positions. Governor Chamberlain is better qualified for the office he holds today than he was two or six years ago. His knowledge of all the intricate questions that comes within the

duties of governor, enables him to decide promptly and rightly what is best for the commonwealth. County Clerk Miller, if he stands for re-election, will be worth infinitely more as a public servant than he was when he made his first election. The knowledge he has acquired during this, his first term, qualifies him to be of greater usefulness during a second term. Assessor McKnight's knowledge of property subject to taxation, makes him of infinite more value to the people than when he was first elected.

Any man who is elected to public office must first gain experience before he can render efficient service. He must first learn the ropes before he can handle the ship judiciously and economically. Sometimes costly mistakes are made because of inexperience and lack of the requisite knowledge. In private business we guard against placing inexperienced men in positions which require a trained and experienced knowledge. Should we not act as wisely in selecting our public officials?

After all there are, comparatively, but few men who are seekers after public office. A vast majority of the people do not desire nor would they accept a public office. All desire that government shall be administered honestly, justly and efficiently. Nor does it matter, to most people, whether an official is a Democrat or a Republican. But they do require that he shall be honest, capable and impartial in the execution of his public duty.

Knowing that President Roosevelt is honest that he is most capable of all men under the existing circumstance; that he is not a respecter of persons and will require the rich corporations as well as the poor laboring man to obey the law; and that he is righting all public wrongs as rapidly as possible, the people, regardless of party, demand that he shall complete the work he has undertaken. As a patriotic duty, as an ambitious man desires to complete an unfinished work, he can hardly refuse the demand. Any man who succeeds to the presidency ought to and will have an individuality of his own. His public policy and public acts must necessarily, partake of that individuality. While it is possible another president may endeavor to enforce law equally as fearlessly as he, the people are loth to make the change. They know that President Roosevelt is regarded by predatory capital, which expects to and has received benefits from lack of enforcement of the law, as an enemy. This the people regard as an indication that the President is, at least, disposed to give them a "square deal." Hence, they are loth to exchange a president whom they know to be true to their interests for one who, at most, is yet untried.

## THE WALL STREET FLURRY.

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY in Wall street, New York, has been the subject of "scare" headlines on the front page of the daily newspapers, during the past week. Ever since the enactment by Congress of the railway rate law last winter, there has been an uneasy, untrusting feeling among the Wall street financiers. The simple threat to turn on the light disturbed the confidence in railway securities. The prosecution of trusts and financial combines, that have been indulging in high finance, have disturbed industrial stocks as well. Sometime during the summer a financial collapse or crash in Wall street was narrowly averted. Matters have continued to grow more unsettled until the past week. Settling day had arrived. Financiers and brokers, who had been dealing heavily in futures upon the margin basis, were compelled to cash in their chips. When the banker examined the till, he found his capital represented largely by the I O U's of his patrons. The actual cash on hand would redeem but a very small proportion of the chips represented. The I O U's were worthless when the actual cash was demanded. When all his cash and all that the banker could command from his friends was exhausted, the pile of checks in front seemed undiminished. His only course was to confess his inability to pay. The crash came. About one dozen of the Wall street banks, that were over-anxious and under-cautious, were involved in the crash. This flurry is alluded to in the gambler's parlance, for the Wall street panic or flurry is a gambler's flurry, almost exclusively.

The buying and selling of railway and industrial stock on the margin basis is purely a gambler's proposition. There is just as little honor among stock gamblers, as a rule, as there is among the men who style themselves "professional gamblers." The object in either case is to fleece the unwary.

When the light was turned on, the nefarious methods of manipulating railway and industrial stocks, such a large percentage of them were found to represent water only, that the public confidence was paralyzed. Honorable men, men who would do business upon an honorable basis only, withdrew their confidence and money from the street. The result shows the difference in the gross value of all the stocks, railway and industrial, it is said to be fully four billion dollars. This fabulous sum represented simply the water that had been injected into the stock.

Gambling in stocks and high financing, such as Harriman indulged in when he had control of the Chicago & Alton railway, is not a whit better nor more honorable than gambling with cards. In either case the object is to get away with the other fellow's money without giving adequate compensation. Therefore, the people generally have very

little sympathy for lumps that have been lately shorn on Wall street. It is a case of the skinner getting skinned. But the people do object to the government's treasury being rushed to the rescue of Wall street's gamblers.

In most states there are stringent laws against gambling with cards, pool, selling, etc. Until Wall street gambling in stocks is prohibited by law, little general good will result. The Wall street method of gambling is more destructive to human character and human happiness, than the cards. The respectability that is given stock gambling, give men a start in a gambling career, who would scorn the idea of gambling with cards. Yet the result is the same to the end, moral and financial ruin.

The work we made out a certificate of deposit in the Oregon Savings Bank for a sum of \$10,000. The bank took greatly charged that in his first attempt to save money he had made the victim of the "high finance" method of doing business. It is bad for a banker to use the money that business men entrust to his care in speculation, but it is infinitely worse to use the funds of widows and orphans for that purpose.

Undoubtedly this and every other state needs more stringent laws governing banks and trust companies. A man who deliberately uses money entrusted to his care with which to speculate and create widows and orphans, should be treated with the utmost severity of the law. The law should be so severe that in a small number of years it should be said that, behind bankers who make failures. A little of that kind of severity, injected into our laws, would put a quietus to bank failures.

Our late fair demonstrated what the people of Scio can do when they all pull together. Now we want railroads, manufacturing plants, etc. If we will all pull in unison and make the conditions as favorable as possible, we will get them. Scio, naturally, is exceptionally well situated, and ought to be a town of at least 2000 population. Other towns, not so favorably situated, naturally as we are, are going right ahead. We can get into the swim if we only pull and keep on pulling. The possibilities of the near future, probably next year, are that we will have one, or possibly two, lines of railroad into our town. If it is necessary for us to make the conditions easy for these lines, which I probably is, let us do so. If by spending a few dollars we can add an increased value to our property, it is certainly good business sense to do so.

The panic of '03 was said to be due to Democratic policies and the demoralization of silver. Later on, when Mr. Bryan achieved national fame, the burden was shifted to his shoulders by the Republican politicians and newspapers. The Democratic party paid the penalty, whether it was to blame or not; for the people turned it down and out. For the Wall street gamblers panic of '07? As the Republican party has laid charges of all branches of the government since the close of the Cleveland administration, whatever responsibility there is for the present financial flurry, must rest upon its shoulders. It has permitted wildcat banking and over-speculation in stock companies to grow and flourish which, undoubtedly, is the cause of the present financial crisis. Will the people hold the Republicans responsible for their hardship? A dividend six is being paid this time.

**PAY UP.**  
I design closing out my butcher business in a very short time, and it is necessary for every person knowing themselves indebted to my shop to come in and settle with me before the same word to the wise is said.  
GEORGE KOENEKE.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.  
Portland, Oregon, October 2, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1906, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," an extended to all the public and states by act August 2, 1907, certain 1/4 sections of Park No. 10, county of Van Wagon, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office for record and sale. See also the provisions of the act of June 8, 1906, and the act of August 2, 1907, and will offer for sale to the highest bidder for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 15th day of December, 1907.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of December, 1907.  
ALGERNON S. DRESBACH,  
Register.

First publication October 4, 1907.  
Last publication December 6, 1907.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.  
Portland, Oregon, September 26, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1906, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," an extended to all the public and states by act August 2, 1907, certain 1/4 sections of Park No. 10, county of Van Wagon, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office for record and sale. See also the provisions of the act of June 8, 1906, and the act of August 2, 1907, and will offer for sale to the highest bidder for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 15th day of December, 1907.

The names of persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of December, 1907.  
ALGERNON S. DRESBACH,  
Register.

## New Goods!

We are now ready to show you a nice new up-to-date line of Dress Goods, viz:

CHIFFON BROADCLOTH LADIES' CLOTH	CASHMERE
CHIFFON LORENTO	ALBATROSS
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PANAMA	FLAID SUITINGS
SERGE	WOOL TRICO, Etc.
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**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK**

Full line of Glassware, Stoneware and China ware, at Living Prices.

Yours to "Live and Let Live,"

### J. F. WESELY.

### GUARDIANS' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Clatsop county, made and entered of record on the 13th day of October, 1907, A. K. 1907, and bearing the following tenor: The undersigned guardian of the person and estate of George H. Jones, deceased, do hereby sell to the highest bidder, in cash, the following real estate, to-wit: A certain 1/4 section of the Williams division, Oregon, and containing eighty acres, more or less, in Clatsop county, Oregon.

Therein, on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1907, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. of said day, at the place to be notified hereinafter, will sell at public sale, the interest of the said George H. Jones, deceased, in and to the above described real estate, at public sale, to the highest bidder, in cash, on the 11th day of said month of November, 1907, according to law.

W. H. THURGOOD,  
Guardian of the Person and Estate of said deceased.  
W. H. THURGOOD, Attorney for Guardian.

### F. L. DUGGER

#### Notary Public

Deeds, Mortgages and Pensions carefully written and acknowledged. Leases, Contracts, etc., prepared. Sorting of bridge, at the SANTIAM NEWS office.

### W. F. JONES

#### VETERINARIAN

Office Albany Stables. Both Phones, 34

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### The Local Markets.

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

Wheat, per bushel	1.80
Oats, per bushel	1.10
Barley, per bushel	1.15
Corn, per bushel	1.20
Hay, per ton	12.00
Straw, per ton	8.00
Chickens, per pound	12.00
Ducks, per pound	12.00
Geese, per pound	12.00
Butter, per pound	12.00
Eggs, per pound	12.00
Flour, per bushel	12.00
Beans, per bushel	12.00
Peas, per bushel	12.00
Lard, per bushel	12.00
Sugar, per bushel	12.00
Tea, per bushel	12.00
Coffee, per bushel	12.00
Spices, per bushel	12.00
Extracts, per bushel	12.00

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Ship all your Poultry, Eggs, Veal and Pork.

To the largest and oldest established produce house in Portland, to obtain highest market prices;

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SCIO, - - - OREGON

Having purchased the above named Market from the former proprietor, G. M. Knight, 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 regular trade of every body and a determination to treat every one right, I am

Yours for business,  
GEORGE KOENEKE

### NOTICE TO HUNTERS.

I hereby give notice that all hunting on my premises is forbidden, under penalty of the law.  
GEORGE M. BILYEU.

Subscribe for the SANTIAM NEWS.