

The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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One year, at end of year	1.50
One year, at end of 2 years	1.75
One year, at end of 3 years	2.00
Six months in advance	.75
Three months in advance	.50
Single copy in wrapper	.05

ADVERTISING RATES:

Card of thanks	.50
Special obituary notices, per line	.02
Extended wedding comments, per line	.02
Local advertising, per line per issue	.05
Display ads, 2 changes per month, one column wide, per inch	1.00
Professional cards, 1 1/2 inches, per month	1.00
Long time contracts for advertising made on application.	

WHY CHANGE THEM?

WHEN A public official establishes the fact that he is honest, that he is capable and efficient, it would be foolish to replace him with a successor whom we do not know to be so well fitted for a particular office. After an official has served one or two terms, supposing him to possess fitness for the place, the experience and knowledge gained makes him a more valuable public servant. But if he shall prove inefficient or dishonest, or extravagant in the public service, then, indeed, the sooner a change is made the better for the public. In private business if the hired man possesses the ability required, length of service is an asset that adds to his value yearly.

The sooner that we, the people, conclude that the conduct of government, either national, state or county or city, is a business proposition, and not a matter of charity to be passed around, the better for the public service. No matter what office may be in question, the public is entitled to the very best service it can get. Nor should the political sentiments of the individual considered in the candidacy for a particular office have very great influence in the selection. A Democrat who is earnest, careful in the execution of his duties, economical, etc., is a better man for a particular office than a dishonest, careless, extravagant Republican, and vice versa.

In some offices experience, ability to execute, economy in expending public funds, etc., is of greater moment than is the case with others, though in all cases experience is an asset. For instance, an assessor who is faithful and energetic in the execution of his official duties, who has had one or two terms of experience, is worth many times, to the people, he who has had no experience whatever. His knowledge of the location of property, his ability to offset the artifices of the tax dodger, makes him worth thousands of dollars to the people when he who is inexperienced would be an actual loss, supposing the two to be equal in other respects. Nor does it make any great difference what his political sentiments may be, nor to which church he may belong, nor the color of his hair, nor height, nor weight. These are all side issues to the main question. Is he honest? Is he capable? Will he do his duty impartially and thoroughly? These questions, alone, should be considered by the voter when he goes into the voting booth.

If President Roosevelt can complete the reforms he has so auspiciously begun better and more thoroughly than any other man, what difference does it make to the individual citizen whether he has served one, two or three terms? If he can complete the work of making the railroads subservient to the law; if he can break down and punish the great law-violating trusts; if he can protect our public lands from being grabbed by great land-holding syndicates, it surely can make no difference to the average citizen whether the president is labeled "Republican" or "Democrat." It is results we want.

Political prejudice and partisanship is to blame for nine-tenths of the political ills from which our governments, national, state, county and city, are now suffering. The voter has been too long controlled when he goes in to the voting booth by his prejudices. We have turned down the better candidate too long simply because he does not wear the particular political color we admire.

If an official proves himself to be honest, efficient, zealous and impartial in the discharge of his duty, re-elect him; for he can give you a better service for the money than any other man. When an aspirant for an office points out that Smith, or Jones, or Black, as the case may be, has held a particular office long enough; unless he gives some other and better reason, beware of him. Such an one is looking out for his own personal welfare, rather than the welfare of that of the public.

Next month the petitions for the nomination of candidates for state and county offices will be circulated. If none but first-class names be presented at the primary election, then we are assured that none but first-class candidates will be nomin-

ated. But if a candidate for nomination is not desirable or is incompetent, or dishonest, the place to defeat him is at the primary election.

AFTER THE CLOUDS, WHAT?

WHEN THE financial clouds that have overspread our financial skies have passed away, will our country, as a whole, heed the lesson the panic has taught and, if possible, prevent a recurrence of like panics in the future. Experience is said to be a dear teacher, and the inconveniences and financial losses, from which we seem now about to emerge, will be entire loss unless we gather such profit from the experience as will enable us to safeguard ourselves from a like trouble in the future.

Our nation may be said to be a great patriarchal family, of which the President and Congress is the official head. All members of this great family are not nor cannot be equally capable of caring for themselves. Nature has not given all equal capability of acquiring wealth; nor are the environments of all equally favorable to accomplish that result. It would seem, then, that a wise official head of this great family, so far as possible, would equalize, by law, these unequal conditions. The President and Congress should, also, encourage in every way possible, habits of industry and thrift by the people, and should so safeguard their efforts—so protect the weak from the strong—that a happy and stable condition, so far as possible, shall be guaranteed to all.

The financial storm that now is passing away, has demonstrated that our financial system is faulty and that our great financial institutions—the banks—are far from being the safe deposit for the people's earnings which they ought to be, and which the rules of the state and nation should be in duty bound, through regulations and inspections, to make them as nearly absolutely a safe deposit as possible.

If our banks and banking institutions were known to be absolutely safe deposits for the people's money, a financial panic, such as the present one, would be impossible. With absolute confidence in the stability of our banks, there would be no drawing out of funds for fancied greater safety under personal control, and the entire stock of money would be available in the channels of business.

Our present panic has demonstrated that, as a rule, our so-called "Savings banks" are the least secure of all our moneyed institutions. As the principal patronage of the savings bank is found in the ranks of the work people—those who may be denominated the weak in the acquirement of wealth and who are the least able to withstand the loss of their savings—it follows that if these unsafe moneyed institutions were replaced with savings banks which are absolutely a safe deposit, a very long step towards the abolishment of money panics in the future would be taken.

If the Federal government should establish a system of savings banks, absolute safety would at once be supplied the work people for their savings. Such savings banks need not conduct a banking business as exists with ordinary banks, such as discounting bills, holding deposits subject to check, etc. This is not what the work people want. An absolutely safe time deposit, that would pay a small rate of interest upon the deposit, is what is wanted and needed by the work people. The whole matter could be arranged by the general government through the medium of the post office, without any great additional expense. Even at the present time it is not unusual for the thrifty working man or woman to buy a postal money order, payable to themselves, as a safe deposit. Now, as the government seems to be willing to sell short-time treasury certificates bearing 3 per cent. interest for the benefit of the bankers—those who are by nature well able to take care of themselves in a financial way—it ought to be willing to extend a like favor to the work people by placing 3 per cent. treasury certificates in denominations which the work people can reach through the medium of the postmaster, at their option. Certificates by the government thus placed, would supply the people with an absolutely safe deposit for their savings; would encourage thrift and habits of economy among the people, and at once remove the source of the greatest danger to our financial system.

It is generally admitted that the present financial flurry is attributable to over-capitalization of industrial stocks and the speculation therein by the group of financiers, of which Wall street, New York, is the central pivot. This fact being now demonstrated, it certainly is the duty of the law-making power, of both states and nation, to make the watering of stock and the dealing in what are known as "margins," so expensive to the dealer and issuer, either through taxation or criminal prosecution, that the ulcer will be removed from our financial system.

Our nation possesses the right and power, in time of war, to take the citizen from his home that he may fight the battles of his country. Conscripts for this purpose comes almost exclusively from the ranks of the workers. The government also possesses the right or power to appropriate a part of the whole of the citizens' property for public uses. It is but a small return for this national right and power, which the people asks from the general government.

There is little encouragement to the working man who, unfortunately, places his savings in the

average wildcat savings bank, such as the Oregon Savings, and the Title Guarantee and Trust banks of Portland, to form habits of thrift and economy. If he has, unfortunately, entrusted his savings to the care of such institutions and lost, he is apt to grow improvident in the future. He is apt to enjoy his money when earned as best suits him, in the future, rather than risk placing it in the savings bank. Whereas, if the post-office afforded him a means for absolute safe keeping of his earnings, and, too, at even a small interest as well, payable at some specific time in the future to his order, the habit of thrift and economy will be encouraged.

Another feature of the postal savings bank is: It would be but a few years until the government's interest-bearing debt would be in the hands of the people. It would also be true that one feature of our national banking act would have to be changed and the national bank note replaced with government currency. The people would not be apt to refuse to accept the currency on that account.

It is now conceded that our present financial system is unequal to what is required of it, and that it favors the few at the expense of the many. It will have to be amended to meet these conditions. If it is amended so that class favoritism is eliminated, and a more stable anti-panic postal savings financial system substituted therefor, the 1907 panic will be regarded the greatest of blessings and for which all will be thankful.

A county city officer who has served the people efficiently and acceptably is worthy of re-election, and generally gets it if he desires it.

If there is a man in the Forks of the Santiam who desires to become a candidate for office before the people next year, he has not yet manifested the fact.

The president's message, printed in full elsewhere, covers a great deal of ground and recommends some features to congress that will not be generally endorsed by the people. But upon the whole the paper conveys an idea of earnestness and desire to do for the interests of the people that which is best. The president has the faculty of expressing himself on paper, forcibly and plainly.

OREGON DAIRY MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Oregon Dairymen's Association will be held under the auspices of the Portland Commercial club, at Portland, Oregon, on December 12 and 13, 1907.

PROGRAM

Thursday, Dec. 12, 10:00 a. m.
Address of Welcome, T. M. Richardson, Portland Commercial club.
Resolutions, Annual Address, President E. T. Judd, Turner.
"Testing Milk on the Farm," Dan Bibeau, Brooks.
"Winter vs. Summer Dairying," John Dowdell, Woodburn.
"Necessity for Clean Milk," L. B. Zomer, Hillsboro.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 1:30 p. m.
"The Relation the Dairy Industry Bears to the Commercial Business of the Country," T. S. Coons, Portland.
"Care of Cream for Shipment," Mrs. E. T. Judd, Salem.
Discussion fifteen minutes.
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"Milk by Machine," Mrs. S. A. Yokum, Marshfield.
"The Dairy Cow at Home and Abroad," Joseph E. King, Mechanicsburg.
Friday, Dec. 13, 10:00 a. m.
"Advanced Registration for Dairy Cattle," Prof. F. L. Kent, Corvallis.
"Practical Dairy Progress," J. H. Richmond, Hood River.
"What and How to Feed the Dairy Cow," Dr. James W. Wainwright, Corvallis.
"Future of Dairying in Eastern Oregon," A. Bennett, Lewiston.
Friday, Dec. 13, 1:15 p. m.
Business Session.
Reports of Officers and Committees.
Election of Officers.
Address, S. W. Bailey, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, Portland.
Address, B. D. White, Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Announcement of Premium Awards.
All railroads entering Portland will sell round-trip tickets for this meeting, on the certificate plan, at one and one-third fare. Full fare to be paid going, and a receipt taken therefor, upon which a return ticket will be issued at one-third fare.
T. L. KENT, Secretary.

SWEET HOME.

Sweet Home elected its first board of town officers, for a number of years, the city government having been allowed to lapse, but now revived. The board of officers are: Mayor, M. Story; recorder, J. W. Bowser; treasurer, J. S. Ames; marshal, Jasper Keener; councilmen, Sam Oliver, John Colter, H. R. Stevens, John Mienert.

CHRISTMAS GREETING.

We are showing a very large and choice line of Watches, Chains, Rings and Silverware, suitable for Christmas gifts, and invite the citizens of Scio and vicinity to call when in Albany and see our display. Mail orders will receive careful and prompt attention.
F. M. FRENCH, Secretary.

CLOSING OUT SALE

We will close out our entire stock of Ladies' and Misses'

COATS

at less than Factory Prices. Every Coat in the store will be sold at a big sacrifice, in order to close the stock out

Our Coats that sell at \$18.00, \$14.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$15.00 and \$22.50, your choice for

\$10.50

Our Coats that sell at \$12.00, \$13.00, \$12.50 and \$13.56, your choice for

\$8.90

We have a line of Ladies' and Misses' very fine dark Oxford gray rainproof worsted COATS, that retail at \$5.00 for Ladies' and \$4.50 for Misses', the sale price is

For Ladies, **\$3.95**

For Misses, **\$3.60**

COATS LEFT OVER FROM LAST YEAR SOLD AT 1/2 PRICE

If you need a COAT, come at once. We have all kinds, styles and sizes.

SALE COMMENCES SATURDAY, DEC. 7, AND CLOSES TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1907

Wesely & Cain

Dealers in Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

FOR

Headache

NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN
STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS.

Take **ONE**

of the Little Tablets

AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have
Headache
Try One

They Relieve Pain
Quickly, leaving no
bad After-effects

25 Doses
25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk