

The Santiam News.

ARE THEY PARALLEL?

A FEW YEARS prior to 1860, the slave-holding interests dominated our Federal government. All laws enacted by congress during that period were necessarily satisfactory to the slave owners. The many compromises that seem to patch up a truce between the conflicting interests, were always broken by the aggressive encroachments of the slave interests. At the breaking out of the civil war the slave power has extended its sphere of influence to a wider degree than ever before. But even the control of the government in the way of protecting laws against the slave interests. At the then dominant political party, the Democratic and in their effort to do so, disrupted the Democratic national convention which met at Charleston, S. C. 1860. This aggressive act was the undoing of the slave power and of the Democratic party. It resulted in the nomination of Stephen A. Douglass by the free state Democracy and John C. Breckenridge by the slave states. This division of the Democratic party made it possible for the then young Republican party to win in the election of Abraham Lincoln.

Then the cause of the downfall of the Democratic party was the aggressiveness of the slave aristocracy. Had these slave owners been willing to submit to reason and the will of the majority at the Charleston convention, Douglas would no doubt have been elected and a long bloody civil war averted, at least for a time.

The Republican party, which has been in power since that period, with the exception of Cleveland's eight years is, at this time, situated somewhat similar to the Democrats of 1860. If we simply write "money" instead of "slave," the parallel becomes very striking. Ever since the civil war days the money power has been becoming more aggressive. At no time since the formation of the government has the money power more completely dominated the government than it does today. Evidence of this fact exists on every hand. It has been but a few weeks since Secretary of Treasury Cortelyou unlocked the doors of the vaults of the United States treasury at the command of Wall Street. While it is true that there is now some little evidence that the railroads will be compelled to submit to Federal control it has been but a few years since Vanderbilt said "The public be damned" and today, Mr. Harriman, in action, defies the Federal authorities. Nor is there any evidence that the tariff will be revised, in the immediate future.

So the parallel of the slave power of anti-war days and the money power of today, is quite striking. In each case either power assumed it was and is greater than the law. In the old days the Northern Democracy refused to be dominated by the slave aristocracy. In the campaign of this year the Roosevelt Republicans will refuse to be controlled by the money power. Will there be a split in the Republican party similar to that of the Democrats in 1860?

The people, under the lead of the Republican party, sought to regain control of the government from the domination of the slave power in 1860. It cost the four years of bloody war to do so. The people won. They are now seeking to rescue the government from the clutches of the money power. In the end they will again win. If it is necessary in order to win to administer crushing defeat to the Republican party, well and good. It will be done. If it is necessary the people will wipe the present political organization from the face of the earth in order that it shall be done. It may as well be understood, first and last, that we, the people, are greater than any political organization—greater than either a slave or a money aristocracy, and when fully aroused to the gravity of the situation, any and all, if necessary, must go down before the voice of the people.

The people are at last learning that patriotism is a greater virtue than partyism—that the Republic is greater than party and that the welfare of all the people must be considered before that of any party or class.

The great masses of the Republican party are good patriotic citizens. None are better. But the party machinery has fallen into the hands of a class of selfish time serving politicians, from which President Roosevelt is struggling valiantly to rescue it. The people, not only the masses of the Republican party, but the Democrats as well, have taken up the fight to establish political purity. Nor will it cease until the time serving political grafter is driven from public life.

Oregon, which in the line of reform is the political leader of all the states, has yet much to do in order to clear the political horizon. We have yet, now and then, an officeholder of the old time-serving, place-hunting crowd who should be retired. But let us make no mistakes in doing so. Officials who have been tried and found to be true, be his position high or low, no matter which party collar he wears, if he aspires for re-election let him not be turned down. But he who has the least taint upon his official character, who has been unduly wasteful in expending the people's money, or

whose official acts have been of a shady or dishonest character, by all means, retire him.

The Oregon voter should remember that he is a member of a great political convention, upon which the responsibility of selecting officials to carry out the governmental reforms, rests. He should remember that he is also a member of a great legislature which will be called upon to enact both organic and statute laws, on the first Monday of next June. He should feel the importance of the duty that rests upon him. He should remember that in the enactment of law, a pure patriotic feeling should govern. He should remember that the eyes of the nation is centered upon Oregon to see if the Initiative and Referendum methods of law making is a success and whether our Direct primary method of nominating candidates is wise. If Oregon meets with success, other states will follow, until the government is again placed in the hands of the people where it justly and properly should be. Let every one remember that the political party is a means to an end, and that ends honesty and patriotism in governmental affairs.

BENEFITS THE STATE LEAST

SIMPLY because the people approve the extravagant continuous appropriation of \$125,000 per annum for the University of Oregon, it should not be assumed that they are opposed to higher or university education. Such an assumption is false in every respect. Hunt up the most illiterate opponent of this graft, and he will tell you that he favors higher education and that he would be glad to send his children, even to the University of Oregon, if he could afford to do so.

Most people, however, who oppose this big appropriation, think that all money raised by taxation and set apart for educational purposes, should be for the public schools only. They believe that the limit of taxation has about been reached and that wisdom, in the expenditure of the tax moneys, would expend it for the good of the greatest number. In the educational line this can only be done through the medium of the public school. Suppose for the sake of argument, this \$125,000 appropriation is allowed. To this sum should be added some \$10,000 annual interest on the university fund and \$2000 to \$3000 collected from the students, under various heads. This would give an annual income of \$138,000. Divide this amount by 400, the number of students attending the Eugene school, and then you will see what the people are paying to furnish university educations to principally the boys and girls of Lane county. \$345 per student at the university; \$8 to \$9 to the public school student. Is such a proposition as this just? Will it build up an intelligent law-loving and law-abiding people?

If there is one deserving and useful college among the half dozen which our half million people are called upon to support, it is the Agricultural college at Corvallis. Through the experiment station at that school, the people of the state realize that they are getting an immediate and direct return. Every orchardist, gardener, farmer or stockman feels, and knows, that if any new disease in this line of business is developed, the heads of the various departments at the experiment station are ready to tell him how to combat it. Through the farmers institutes and the farmers short course at the Corvallis school, active practical benefit is derived, aside from the educational feature for the boys and girls. And the Corvallis school is costing the people less than half, per student, than what the Eugene school is costing.

The Corvallis school teaches practical agriculture, stock raising, the most productive forage crops, practical dairying, etc. The normal schools at donmouth, Drain, Ashland and Weston train teachers for more effective public school work, thus conferring some benefit to the people. The University of Oregon at Eugene—well what benefit is it to the people aside from being a place to educate young men and young ladies who can afford to attend? What more is this \$345 per student school, if the appropriation is allowed, or \$150 per student if not allowed, doing for the people of the state, than is being done by the Albany college or Willamette university, neither of which schools is costing the taxpayers of the state one cent?

As a general principle a state can become great only as the general average of the intelligence of the people is built up and developed. It would not add to the general intelligence of the people a particle, if these 400 university students at Eugene were graduates of Harvard or Yale. But if these \$138,000 was added to the public school fund, every boy and girl in Oregon would benefit by it, in that their common school education could be made a trifle better.

Any kind of a proposition which poses before the public as an educational institution, is a hard proposition to combat. Yet everybody admits that Oregon has been overloaded with state colleges. It is utterly impossible for the state to give each of them a support which is commensurate with the dignity which a state college should command. A commencement should be made. One college is entirely sufficient for the needs of a state with a half million population. Let this one college be given a liberal support. If the state has made a mistake in the college business which any right thinking man will admit is the case, the quicker we set ourselves right, the better. The veto of this \$125,000 graft, is certainly a move in the right direction.

SENATOR MILLER ON W. J. BRYAN.

State Senator Milton A. Miller speaks in prophetic words on the coming presidential election. Mr. Miller is prominent in the politics of the state and is a personal friend and ardent supporter of W. J. Bryan.

"The next national Democratic convention will be simply a ratification meeting," said Senator Miller today. "Mr. Bryan will be nominated without opposition and his election is certain. Time and events have thoroughly vindicated his position upon the great questions of the day and in so doing they have proved him to be the greatest statesman of his time."

"People are studying issues and economic questions today more closely and assiduously than they have ever studied them before."

"In 1896 Mr. Bryan advocated an income tax, on account of which he was denounced by the Metropolitan press and many lesser newspapers. Public speakers, for the same reason, denounced him as a disturber of business, advocating a tax that was revolutionary in its effect. Today it is difficult to find a voter who is not in favor of the income tax. Upon this question his views are amply justified, for if the question were submitted to a popular vote it would carry in every state in the union."

"In 1896 Mr. Bryan advocated control of trusts, saying that a private monopoly was dangerous to our form of government, and as a result of this doctrine was branded as an anarchist. But today we find this policy in every party platform. In 1896 he said arbitration was the just means of settling great disputes between capital and labor and it is within the recollection of most of us that President William Howard Taft's principal act was to establish arbitration. This principal of arbitration has now become a popular doctrine and is endorsed by most people."

"Thirteen years ago Mr. Bryan advocated a principle called 'free banking.' He endeavored to secure the passage of such an act in congress providing for such fund. This idea has also become very popular with the people. Under such a law a deposit in a government bank would be as good as a government bond. No question this question has certainly been vindicated. Some bankers urge that the government ought to go into the business of securing bank deposits, but it is not the government for the people. 'Sound' persons object to the rural mail service which puts the farmer in touch with the world and practically gives him as adequate a mail service as the city people enjoy."

"People say the government should not go into the banking business," Mr. Bryan says. "The banks should go out of the government business." The people say so too. Quoting from the Springfield Massachusetts, Republican, we have the following:

"Mr. Bryan's plan of a government guaranty of national bank deposits to be effected by the bank themselves, by receiving a good deal of favorable comment from western papers, quite regardless of party. It is being urged, for example, that under such a policy the failure or suspension of any large bank at Kansas City would not have happened, since there would then have been no such extended withdrawal of deposits as had taken place on the circulation of state bank rumors. If the government should ever adopt such a plan, it would be so the soundly managed banks, which could be taxed to protect depositors in other banks, it would have to deal with the speculative institutions which more effectively than heretofore."

"Recently there has been great strikes in the telegraph world, the results of which we are all more or less familiar with. We know, too, what havoc and inconvenience was wrought by them, both to the employer and the employed. How inconceivable disaster would have been to have received timely arbitration and at once averted as the strike, suffering and turmoil resulting from those strikes."

"Mr. Bryan said there is shame for our policy by which men are competing for scarce work, competing for the rights and then in the end fail to obtain those rights. Mr. Bryan, on the question of tariff, has always been right."

"When a candidate for Congress in 1890 he faced the following illustration which applies to present conditions and now clearly the workings of the tariff."

"In brief, the Elgin watch company made this watch, shipped it to England and sold it for \$7.00 after paying carriage and insurance. But the American dealer must pay \$10.00 for the same watch because the Elgin Watch company is protected to such an extent that it can sell a toll of \$2.00 on each watch sold to an American watch buyer. This protection is granted on the plea of 'protecting American industry' and fostering 'domestic industry.' The Elgin Watch company is one of those 'infants' which long since doffed its swaddling clothes and now wears a club sweater through special legislation which enables it to force American buyers to pay it tribute and at the same time compel its employees to accept any wage terms the company offers."

"Mr. Bryan's platform of 1890 said: 'The public domain should be preserved for the actual settlers, and we demand the enactment of a law prohibiting the holding of lands by non-resident aliens.'"

"Mr. Bryan's 1890 platform also contained the following plan: 'We favor an amendment of the federal constitution, which will take the election of United States senators from the state legislatures and place it in the hands of the people, where it belongs.' When that plank was written the house of representatives had never passed a resolution proposing the necessary amendment, but since that time the house has four times passed such a resolution—twice with a Democratic majority and twice with a Republican majority. But every time the senate has blocked the way to the submission of the amendment. More than two thirds of the states of the union have adopted resolutions favoring this reform. The Democratic national platform, both in 1890 and 1904, endorsed this doctrine. Upon this question he certainly has been vindicated."

"The campaign of 1912 is approaching. Democratic principles are stronger than ever before. With Mr. Bryan as our candidate we can not fail."

"When he sits in the White House the American people will have a president in whom is the patriotism of Washington, the sound reasoning of Daniel Webster, the eloquence of Henry Clay and the firmness of Andrew Jackson."

OUR 5TH ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE!

THE SALE THAT PLEASURES THE PEOPLE

A Few of the Special Bargains Offered This Week at Wesely & Cain's

- \$2.25 11x4 Blankets \$1.90
- 75c. 10x4 Blankets59
- Ladies' Coats 7.68
- Worth \$12.00
- Ladies' Coats 3.95
- Worth \$5.00
- \$1.25 Underskirt98
- Mens' Overcoats 4.70
- Worth \$6.00
- Mens' Overcoats 9.65
- Worth \$11.50
- Boys' Overcoats 4.90
- Worth \$6.50
- \$1.75 Mens' Duck Coats 1.38
- \$1.24 Boys' Duck Coats98

Sale Closes Saturday Feb. 1, 1908
Regular prices charged for goods sold on time

Wesely & Cain

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

J. R. CALAVAN D. M. McKNIGHT
SCIO LIVERY and Feed Stables
CALAVAN & McKNIGHT, Proprietors

Hacks connect with all trains both at West Scio and Munkers.

Our rigs are first-class and our horses good drivers. Prices reasonable.

CLOSING OUT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

I will sell, at private sale, commencing MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, and ending SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, all of the Harness and Saddle stock belonging to the late A. J. Rex

The stock consists of Single and Double Harness, Piece Goods, Whips, Robes, Collar Pads, Curry Combs, Harne-smaker's Tools, Shop Fixtures, Harness Oils, Balsam of Myrrh (25 per cent. discount), Condition Powders, Stock and Poultry Food, etc.

The whole will be sold at a reduced price. It must be sold. Terms—CASH.

L. W. POMEROY,
Administrator,