

The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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HENEY VS. FULTON.

PROSECUTOR HENEY has not confined his prosecutions to the limits of the court-room alone. In his investigations in the Grand Jury room, certain matters concerning Senator Fulton have come to his knowledge, which he has considered his duty to make known to the public. While Mr. Heney does not wish to assume the role of "persecutor," still his interest in the purification of the public service, has caused him to make known to the public some of the matters that were developed in the Grand Jury room.

When Senator Mitchell was indicted, it was developed that Senator Fulton was intimately connected in many matters in which the land laws were being violated. While it has not been stated that Mr. Fulton had violated laws himself, it has been shown that he had a knowledge that some of his political friends had transgressed the public land laws, and that Senator Fulton was using his official influence to prevent criminal prosecution being brought against them.

Having become convinced that Senator Fulton was thus attempting to screen some of these rascals, Mr. Heney felt it his duty to take the public into his confidence; since Senator Fulton was aspiring to re-election.

Mr. Heney, as public prosecutor, is engaged in purifying the public service, and believes that it would add materially to this end to turn the rascals out of office, and prevent them from being re-elected. Mr. Heney makes these statements because of a sense of duty he owes the public, and not that he takes a delight in exposing the frailties and faults of others. He has become fully satisfied that Senator Fulton has been guilty of conduct very undesirable in a public servant.

Mr. Heney, in addition to exposing Mr. Fulton's connection with land fraud matters, makes the statement, substantiated by affidavit and personal testimony, that Mr. Fulton handled Senator Mitchell's corruption fund at the "Hold up" legislature; that he paid J. S. Smith, of this county, \$1500 as a bribe to induce him (Smith) to assist in organization, and to vote for the re-election of Senator Mitchell.

Senator Fulton makes a specific and general denial of all wrong doing. But Mr. Heney has, apparently, made out his case. At the "Hold up" legislature it was commonly asserted that Senator Mitchell had a corruption fund of \$35,000 at his disposal, to be used in facilitating his election, and that the then State Senator Fulton was his chief advisor.

Whether Senator Fulton is guilty of the charges Mr. Heney alleges, the NEWS will not undertake to say further than that Heney seems to have good grounds for what he alleges. There are, however, many other Republicans of repute in Oregon, of characters above reproach or suspicion, who might be elected to succeed Senator Fulton.

The people are not to blame if they ignorantly elect a bad man to be United States senator. They would be open to the charge of corruption and lack of appreciation of public honesty, should they elect a bad or corrupt man to that office knowingly. Senator Fulton, unless he can establish a stainless character, should not ask the people for re-election. If he shall be callous enough, having this stain upon his character to ask for re-election, he certainly merits a crushing defeat. The people will certainly demand that their candidate for United States senator shall have a character of reasonable purity.

STATEMENT NO. 1

IT CANNOT be now denied that politicians and political bosses, will make the strongest possible assault on Statement No. 1, at the forthcoming primary election, and later on at the June election. Should they fail to succeed in electing a majority of the legislature unpledged, then by appealing to partisan prejudices, endeavor to get legislators to disregard their pledges.

Most of the opposition to Statement No. 1, is to be found among Republican politicians and bosses. They know that, should a majority of the legislature having subscribed to Statement one be elected, the selection of United States senator, as in the case of Senator Bourne, would be merely a perfunctory proceeding. They know a senator elected in this way, that is to say by the people, would be under no obligations to the aforesaid bosses. They would, in no manner be able to dictate to a senator

thus elected in the disposition of the Federal patronage. The United States senator who accepts election under the old corrupt methods, goes to the National Capitol with his hands tied. He cannot be governed by a desire to act for the good of all the people. He must deliver the goods he had bargained with a corrupt set of wire-pulling politicians, to deliver. To escape the influence of these shrewd, professional, wire-pulling politicians, Statement No. 1 was placed in our primary law. Shall we make Statement one of use and effective, by refusing to vote for any man who refuses to subscribe to it? If the voter thinks more of the party corruption and debauchery of the legislatures of the past, than he does of the voice of the people in selecting an United States senator, he is an enemy to Statement No. 1, and is doing all he can to bring the Direct Primary law into disrepute.

Senator Bourne was elected at the last session of the legislature, on the first ballot. Not more than one hour of the legislature's time was taken up in the election. No bargaining or dickering among legislators was necessary. No corruption fund, no expensive prospective senatorial headquarters, no wine suppers or other undue influences were observable. The people had instructed their legislature to elect Johnathan Bourne, and the legislature dutifully obeyed its instructions. Compare this ratifying of the people's will with the senatorial struggles of the past, that continued to the last minute of the session; that overshadowed and dominated all legislation; of the corrupting of legislators, etc. Will we take a step backward and again get into the slimy, disgraceful political pool of the past, which we are about to escape from?

No doubt our primary law as it now stands, needs amending somewhat. A little more experience will demonstrate wherein a weakness exists. When we can amend it intelligently and in a way that will protect the law, let us do so. But let us not, at the dictation of a few disgruntled political bosses, take the step backward.

Of course the bosses do not like Statement one; for it destroys one of their main sources of revenue. They can no longer say who will be Postmaster, or U. S. Marshall, or District Attorney. A senator selected by the people, is under no obligations to the boss. He receives his election from the hands of the people, and to the people he owes his allegiance, and not to the bosses. Nor should the bosses so bitterly oppose Statement No. 1. They should remember that their corrupt methods is what caused the people to resort to Statement No. 1, for relief. Had the bosses conducted the election of United States senators with reasonable honesty and decency, there never would have been a law of this character enacted. But the corrupt methods of the bosses created the necessity, and Statement No. 1 resulted. Surely the good sense of the people will not allow them to forego the advantage they have secured.

Special Prosecutor Heney has secured a conviction in every land case fraud trial brought. This fact is an evidence that indictments were brought, only, in cases where there was reasonable evidence of guilt. Also the government cases were thoroughly prepared. If all of our courts, both Federal and State were as vigorous in the prosecution of crime as has been the Portland U. S. court under the Heney regime, there would soon be a noticeable decrease in crime. Laxity of courts to prosecute criminals is largely to blame for the great increase of crime.

Nobody either Democratic or Republican has offered himself as a candidate for the legislature. What is the matter boys? Is the legislature a too rotten concern with which to mix and mingle?

The forks of the Santiam represents more than one-half the territory of Linn county. At least one member of the court should be from this section. The NEWS will respectfully nominate W. R. Ray, of Jordan, for the office of commissioner. He is a practical level-headed business farmer, and would make a good officer. As a practical road builder, the county has no better.

President Roosevelt's special message continues to cause favorable comment from the people of the United States. The people will regret to see the approach of March 4, 1909, if it means the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt to private life.

No doubt the county has been saved money through the present plan adopted by the county court in the construction of bridges. It may, also, be admitted that a better quality of bridges have been constructed, than under the old contract method. Nevertheless these above facts are true, they have been adopted in violation of law. The law specifically direct that all bridges costing above \$200 shall be let to the lowest competitive bidders. Now if the plan now being pursued by our county court, is the better one, the law should be changed from being mandatory to being optional by the court. The NEWS thinks, however, if Mr. Butler is to continue bridge superintendent, he should not hold the office of county commissioner at the same time. Elect some other good business man to succeed Mr. Butler, but employ him at an annual salary to handle the bridge work as he is now doing. The bridge law should be amended, next winter, so that counties could construct bridges by day work, if so desired, without violating the law to do so, as our court is now doing.

ELECTIONS OF 1908.

Registration opens Jan. 6th. Closes for primaries, April 7th.
Primary elections, April 17.
Registrations reopen, April 21.
Closes for election, May 15.
General election, June 1.
Registration reopens, Sept. 20.
Closes for election, Oct. 20.
Presidential election, Nov. 3.

Political Announcement

In this column will be published the announcements of any citizen who aspires to the candidacy for any office subject to the will of the voters at the forthcoming primaries.

To the Republican voters of Linn County:

I hereby announce myself as an aspirant, subject to your will at the forthcoming primary election, for the candidacy for the office of

COUNTY RECORDER

GRANT FROMAN,
Present Recorder

To the Republican voters of Linn County:

I hereby announce myself as an aspirant, subject to your will at the forthcoming primary election, for the candidacy for the office of

COUNTY TREASURER

J. B. LEATHERMAN,
Albany, Oregon.

GREATEST LUMBER CUT.

More lumber was cut in the United States last year than any other year in its history. The enormous amount of 37,550,736.00 board feet was produced, and the mill value of this was \$21,151,388. In addition, there were produced 11,858,260,000 shingles, valued at \$24,155,555, and 3,812,807,000 lath, valued at \$11,090,570. On the whole, it is safe to say that the present annual lumber cut of the United States approximates 40 billion feet, and that the total mill value of the lumber, lath, and shingles each year produced is not less than \$700,000,000. These figures give some idea of how vast is the lumber industry and how great is the demand for its products.

A glance at the kinds of lumber produced shows very clearly the passing of white pine and oak, the greatest softwood and the other the greatest hardwood which the forest has ever grown. Since 1899 the cut of white pine has fallen off more than 40 per cent, while that of white oak has fallen off more than 36 per cent. To-day yellow pine leads all other woods in amount cut, while Douglas fir—and this will be a surprise to many—comes second. Since 1899 the cut of Douglas fir has increased 186 per cent. Louisiana is the foremost yellow pine State, with Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas following in order. Washington produces by far the greatest amount of Douglas fir.

A comparison of the lumber-producing States show that since 1899 there have been many changes in their relative rank. Washington, which in 1899 stood sixth, now leads, while Wisconsin, which eight years ago led all others, is now third. In the same period Oregon, Louisiana, Mississippi, Idaho, and California made great strides as lumber-producing States, though, on the other hand the amount produced in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio fell off anywhere from 29 to 54 per cent.

The highest-priced native woods are walnut, hickory, and ash; and the cheapest are larch and white fir. From the fact, however, that since 1899 the average increase in the price of lumber has been 49 per cent, it will not be long before cheap woods are few and far between.

Figures upon the lumber cut of the United States in 1908 are contained in Circular 122 of the Forest Service, which can be had upon application to the Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE HALL VERDICT.

The verdict in the Hall case is rather surprising to many who believed from the evidence that he could have been guilty only in a negative sort of way of the specific offence charged. But evidently the people are in a convicting mood. There has been so much grating and crook-dress and malfeasance and political wire-pulling in office, to the people's hurt, that it does not take as direct and positive evidence as it would have done a few years ago to convict an off-holder or ex-off-holder. The presumption seems to be that he is guilty of whatever he is accused of, and in many cases jurors do not err in judgment in entertaining that presumption. Politics and public service in Oregon, up till lately, have been so thoroughly rotten that a jury seems excusable for presuming that anybody taking a prominent part in them was guilty. It is almost taken for granted that anybody active and prominent in Oregon politics up to four or five years ago, ought to be convicted of something. We do not mean that there was not evidence enough in this case on which to base the verdict, we assume that there was; but public sentiment, shared by the jurors in common with other citizens, doubtless exerted a powerful influence. Ore. Journal.

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CITATION.

In the County of the State of Oregon for Linn county:
In the matter of the estate of George Christie Johnston, deceased:
To Flora A. Johnston and George Christie Johnston, Jr.:
In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereto cited and required to appear in the county court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Linn, at the court room thereof, at Albany, in said county, on Monday, the 25th day of March, 1908, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made by the above-entitled court authorizing and directing the Administrator hereto to sell the real property belonging to said estate and H. S. Johnston jointly, said real property being described as follows, to-wit: lots No. 2 and 3 in block No. 3 and fractional lots No. 1 and 2, in block No. 5 in "Wheeler's Addition to the town of Scio, Linn county, State of Oregon."
Witness the Hon. C. H. Stewart, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Linn, with the seal of said Court affixed, this 7th day of February, A. D., 1908.

Attest:
J. W. Miller, Clerk.

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