

SANTIAM NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

SCIO, OREGON, JUNE 26, 1908.

TOTAL STATE VOTE REACHES 116,614

Vote in 1906 was 99,445 in 1904, 99,315;
Official Figures.

Salem, Ore., June 20.—The official abstract of ballot, cast at the last election, as compiled by Secretary of State Benson and prepared for final canvass next Monday, shows that there were 116,614 votes cast at the 1908 election, as against 99,445 in 1906, and 99,315 in 1904, and at that the vote this year was not nearly up to registration.

Complete returns from all counties also show that while the Prohibitionist and Socialists stuck loyally to the party candidates for Congress and Justice of the Supreme Court on the state ticket, they varied from their party affiliations on the vote for United States Senator by over 5,000 votes. The question arises whether Cake or Chamberlain polled the greater number of those votes.

The greatest vote received by any candidate on the state ticket was that polled by Justice Bean, of the Supreme Court, who received a total of 86,024 votes, but he ran upon both the Republican and Democratic tickets. He was followed next in order by State Food and Dairy Commissioner J. W. Bailey, who polled a total of 65,624 votes. Next comes Governor Chamberlain, for United States Senator with a total of 52,421 votes, or 1522 votes over his Republican adversary, H. M. Cake, who received an aggregate of 50,899 votes.

Of the 17 initiative and referendum measures, 12 were adopted by various majorities and seven were voted down. Those which passed successfully were the act providing for the location of public institutions at places other than the capitol city; changing the date of the general election from June to November; providing for Sheriff's custody of prisoners in counties of more than 100,000 inhabitants; the University of Oregon appropriation bill; Upper and Lower Columbia salmon protection bills; special election act for impeachment of public officials; legislative instruction act on the question of United States Senator; the majority election act; act limiting expenses of candidates; jury and grand jury act and the Hood River County bill.

Those failing to meet approval were the act increasing the salaries of the members of the Legislature; the act increasing the number of Justices of the Supreme Court from three to five members; free railroad transportation for certain public officers; the armory appropriation bill; equal suffrage; single tax measure and the act giving municipalities power of regulation of municipal industries, gambling, saloons, etc.

The official abstract on state candidates and on each measure follows:

United States Senator—Chamberlain 52,421, Cake 50,899; majority, 1522.

Representative in Congress, First District—Willis C. Hawley, 31,809; W. S. Richards (Socialist) 4349; Daniel Staver (Prohibition) 3189; J. J. Whitney (Dem.) 14841; Hawley's plurality, 17,048.

Representative in Congress, Second District—W. R. Ellis, 35,579; John A. Jeffrey, 13,865; C. E. Sanders (Socialist)

3855; Ellis plurality, 21,714.

Justice of Supreme Court—Robert S. Bean, 86,024; C. J. Bright, (Prohibition), 3550; C. C. Brix, (Socialist), Bean's plurality, 76,390.

Oregon Food and Dairy Commissioner—J. W. Bailey, 65,624; E. N. Emery, 27,070; C. E. Hoskins (Prohibition,) 8316; Bailey's plurality, 37,954.

Railroad Commissioner, First District—T. K. Campbell, 37,106; R. Robertson, 6057; Campbell's plurality, 30,149.

Railroad Commissioner, Second District—Clyde B. Aitchison, 26,209; A. N. Hamilton (Independent) 13,028; J. P. Newell (Prohibition) 3157; Ogelsby Poug (Democrat) 12,167; Aitchison's plurality, 13,181.

Changing compensation of Legislators—Yes, 19,664; no, 68,892; majority against, 49,223.

Scattering state institutions—Yes, 41,975; no, 43,868; majority for, 1106.

Increasing number of Supreme Court Judges—Yes, 30,243; no, 50,591; majority against, 20,348.

Changing elections to November—Yes, 65,728; no, 18,590; majority for, 47,138.

Giving prisoners to sheriffs—Yes, 60,443; no, 30,033; majority for, 30,410.

Compulsory passes—Yes, 28,856; no, 59,406; majority against, 30,550.

Establishing Armories—Yes, 33,507; no, 54,548; majority against, 21,341.

Increasing U. of O. appropriation—Yes, 44,115; no, 40,535; majority for, 3580.

Equal suffrage—Yes, 36,858; no, 58,507; majority against, 21,654.

Restricting fishing in lower river—Yes, 46,582; no, 40,720; majority for, 5862.

Increasing power of cities—Yes, 39,442; no, 52,346; majority against, 12,904.

Single tax—Yes, 32,066; no, 60,871; majority against, 28,805.

Recall—Yes, 58,331; no, 30,002; majority for, 28,329.

Instructing Legislators on people's choice—Yes, 69,668; no, 21,162; majority for, 48,506.

Proportional representation—Yes, 48,868; no, 34,128; majority for, 14,740.

Limiting campaign expenses—Yes, 54,042; no, 31,301; majority for, 22,741.

Restricting fishing in upper river—Yes, 56,130; no, 30,280; majority for, 25,850.

Taking power of indictment, from District Attorneys—Yes, 52,214; no, 28,487; majority for, 23,727.

Creating Hood River County—Yes, 43,948; no, 26,778; majority for, 17,170.

AS MR. BRYAN SEES IT.

Democratic Leader Compares Platform With
Roosevelt's Messages to Show Party Has
dropped Measures President Wants.

Lincoln Neb., June 20.—Under the news caption "In Full Retreat," William J. Bryan in the next issue of the Commoner will discuss the Republican National convention as follows:

"The Republicans who attended the National convention as spectators and joined in the demonstration in favor of President Roosevelt and Senator LaFollette must have felt indignant as

they watched the panic-stricken delegates running over each other in their effort to get away from the LaFollette reforms, some of which had been indorsed by the president himself. Congressman Cooper, of Wisconsin, representing the LaFollette platform, brought in a minority report signed by himself alone. Fifty-two members of the committee signed the majority report and one signed the minority report. The Republican party will find the ratio of 52 to 1 a very embarrassing one to deal with in the coming campaign.

Publicity Turned Down.

"Mr. Cooper's report contained a declaration in favor of publicity as to campaign funds, which was lost by a vote of 88 to 94 more than nine to one, and yet the President has been advocating legislation in favor of publicity as to campaign contributions and Secretary Taft wrote a letter to Mr. Burrows advocating the passage of such a bill. How fortunate it was that Secretary Taft's letter was finally discovered and published. Senator Burrows, the man to whom the Taft letter was addressed, was the temporary chairman of the convention, and the convention over which he presided turned down the publicity plank by a vote of nine to one. Who will deny that on this subject the Republican party is retreating?"

Railroads and Injunctions.

"Another plank of the LaFollette platform authorized the ascertaining of the value of the railroads. This plank was lost by a vote of 917 to 63, nearly 15 to 1, and yet President Roosevelt has advocated this very proposition. Here is a retreat on the railroad question."

In another column reference is made to the injunction plank as follows:

"The injunction plank adopted by the Republican convention is a retreat from the position taken by the president and from the position taken by Secretary Taft in his speeches, although neither of them went as far as they ought to have gone in their effort to prevent what is known as 'government by injunction.' Here is the third retreat."

Income and Inheritance Tax.

"The President has advocated the income tax as a means of preventing swollen fortunes and of equalizing the burdens of government. The Republican platform is silent on the subject. Was the President right in the position he took? If so, then the convention was wrong in not indorsing him. Will the Republican voters follow the President in this just demand, or will they follow the Republican organization in retreating from it?"

"The President advocated an inheritance tax, but the Republican Convention is silent on that subject. Was the President, the head of the Republican party, right in advocating this reform, or has the Republican party receded from the President's position? Did the President give the false alarm on this question, or has the party sounded a retreat?"

"In the President's message to Congress last Spring he presented an indictment against the conspiracy formed among the lawbreakers to prevent the enforcement of the law and to evade the punishments provided by law. The

platform adopted by the Republican Convention contains no intimation of danger. If there are any conspiracies the convention did not see them; if there are any dangers ahead, it was unconscious of them. Was the President mistaken when he issued his defiance, or are the Republican managers deceived when they think that an aroused public will calmly contemplate the encroachments of predatory wealth. This is retreat number six.

Direct Election of Senators.

"The convention, by a vote of 836 to 114—more than seven to one—voted down the plank in favor of the popular election of United States Senators. It is true that the President and Secretary Taft have never advocated the popular election of Senators. They seem to take the Hamiltonian rather than the Jeffersonian view, but the most popular reform in the United States to-day is the reform that has for its object the election of United States Senators by direct vote. It has five times been indorsed by the National House of Representatives, three times when the House of Representatives was Republican. It has been indorsed by nearly two-thirds of the states of the Union, and there is probably not a state in the Union in which it would not be indorsed at a popular election, and yet in spite of the record made in the House of Representatives and by the various states, this reform is rejected by a seven-to-one vote in a Republican National Convention.

Is Reform Spirit Quelled?

"Here are seven propositions upon which the Republican party in National convention assembled has retreated from the position taken by the party in Congress or from the position taken by the President. What have Roosevelt Republicans to say? The President has awakened a spirit of reform within his party; he has at least revealed to the world that there are reformers in the Republican party. Can that spirit now be quelled by a stand-pat convention? Millions of Republicans have enlisted at the president's call to arms and are ready to march forward. Will they furl their banners and turn back, merely because the President acquiesced in the sounding of a retreat?"

Prices of Wood Sawing

We the undersigned wood sawers of Scio, have mutually agreed upon the following schedule of prices for sawing wood for the season of 1908. Compare our prices with those at Eugene, Corvallis or Albany and you will find that our charges are the same, substantially as in those cities.

OUR PRICES

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| All kinds of split wood, 1 cut | 40c |
| All kinds of split wood 2 cuts | 50c |
| All kinds of split wood 3 cuts | 60c |
| Gruboak, all round, 1 cut | 50c |
| Gruboak, all round, 2 cuts | 65c |
| Gruboak, all round, 3 cuts | 75c |
| Pole wood, or old boards, | |

per hour, \$ 1.50
Pole wood, when convenient to measure, 1.00

The above is the prices when we furnish all the help. If you furnish the help, the price of the same will be deducted from our charges.

Wm. Abbott }
W. G. McDonald }
Shelton Bros. } Woodsawyers
H. S. Johnson }