

The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

Entered at the postoffice at Scio, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year in advance \$1.25
One year, at end of year 1.50
One year, at end of 2 years 2.75
One year, at end of 3 years 3.75
Six months in advance 75c
Three months in advance 45c
Single copy in wrapper 5c

ADVERTISING RATES:

Card of thanks 5c
Special notices, per line 6c
Extended wedding comments, per line 6c
Local advertising, per line per issue 6c
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.

SHOULD NOT BE TOO SURE.

IT SEEMS TO BE the rule, at the present time with Republican politicians and newspapers to assume that the electoral vote will be given to Mr. Taft, without the possibility of a doubt. They cannot conceive of the possibility of Mr. Bryan's election. Their purpose evidently is to hold in line any wavering Republican who may think that it might be a good plan to change the political complexion of the administration. They also know that many voters like to be on the winning side and hope, by manifesting this absolute confidence that these voters will give their votes to Mr. Taft. Mr. Hitchcock, chairman of the National Republican committee, assumes that every Northern state is sure for Taft, and that even some of the Southern states are in the doubtful list.

Is there not a possibility that these people are a bit too sure? Is it not possible for them to mistake the temper of the American people? Now, it is freely admitted by the unprejudiced, that the features which makes President Roosevelt's administration so popular, were things Mr. Bryan advocated, even before Mr. Roosevelt was elected vice-president. And much of the popularity of Mr. Bryan is due to the fact that the president has thought there was merit in the measures Mr. Bryan advocated, sufficient to cause him, President Roosevelt, to recommend to congress to enact laws that would make the execution of some of these measures possible. The people through the action of President Roosevelt have been brought to see that the measures advocated by Mr. Bryan are practical measures of government; the tendency of which are to administer National affairs in the interests of the masses of the people rather than in that of the classes.

The people have about concluded that Mr. Bryan is a true patriot whose purpose is to make the condition of the common people more tolerable. They no longer believe that he is the political mountebank which Republican newspapers and spellbinders have proclaimed him to be. The people, thanks to the president, no longer believe that political and financial ruin would result with Mr. Bryan's election. Even the bankers of Wall street, New York have given him a respectful hearing and were compelled to admit that his theory of finance and banking was worthy of consideration.

Republican orators and newspapers, of which the Oregonian is a notable example, seem to take a sort of ghoulish delight in calling up the fact that Mr. Bryan, in his previous campaigns, advocated the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. They neglect to state the reason for such advocacy—that is was done as a measure of relief for the then distressed American people. Mr. Bryan now states that free coinage of silver is now unnecessary; for the reason that gold mines have increased the volume of money to a quantity greater than the combined silver and gold product could, when he made his famous "Cross of gold" speech at Chicago in 1896. And the increased volume of money has abundantly justified Mr. Bryan's reasoning at that time. One needs but to compare the price of labor or of any of the products of the soil or shop, of 1896 with that of today, to become fully satisfied that, as the money volume is increasing, the price of labor and products in general have increased correspondingly.

Mr. Bryan's theory of finance was right as conditions then existed and they are right to-day. Our greatest present need is absolutely safe banks of deposit—banks in which the depositor would be protected from dishonest bank presidents and cashiers. Mr. Bryan proposes a plan by which this desired end can be accomplished. Mr. Taft does not nor does the Republican party offer any better security to the depositor, against bank looters than our present laws afford. The banker now can require ample security on loans; but he gives absolutely no surety to the depositor, or the

one who loans to him, that he will pay the loaner back his money when it is due. The depositor depends entirely upon the respectability of his banker. Mr. Bryan would arrange matters so that the depositor would be absolutely safe, and by so doing would avoid all danger of panics.

Mr. Bryan in all of his public speeches and writings shows a desire to protect the interests of the common people—the wealth producers. While he would not deprive the wealthy of their holdings illegally or wrongfully, he believes that the wealthy can be safely left to protect their own interests. He rightly argues that labor is entitled to a larger per cent. of the wealth he produces and would have such legislation enacted as would make this result possible.

Mr. Bryan's continuous advocacy of measures which would make all men equal before the law, has given him such a growth in popular esteem, that Republican leaders have great cause of alarm. They may bluster and declare perfect confidence in Mr. Taft's success, but down deep in their hearts there is a well grounded fear. And they have just reason to fear. Never, in the history of our political affairs, have the people so completely taken the bits in their teeth. The old time prejudice has about disappeared. The waving of the "bloody shirt," no longer serves to arouse men to the point; "Right or wrong, I'll vote her straight." The war is over and the vast majority of the people know but little, experimentally, of the hates and prejudices which made men do deeds of oppression and crime. The hitherto method of campaigning through appeals to prejudice, will in most cases, this year, prove a flat failure. The average voter has concluded that he has voted as the boss directs about long enough and next November, he will vote for whomsoever he pleases.

Possibly Mr. Bryan may not be elected. Possibly these overconfident Republican prophets have sufficient grounds upon which to base their predictions. But the independence of the average voter when he goes into the voting booth has manifested itself in such surprising manner that the result, next fall, is a matter of grave doubt. Mr. Hitchcock realizes that he has a stupendous fight on hand and, consequently, is leaving no stone unturned which will aid his cause.

AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED.

THAT \$29,000,000 fine which was assessed against the Standard Oil monopoly, has been knocked higher than Gilroy's kite by the United States court of appeal, at Chicago. In other words the appellate court has reversed the finding of the lower court.

President Roosevelt has said "There is absolutely no question of the guilt of the defendants," meaning the Standard Oil company. Then what are we to infer from the condition or status of the case at the present time? Are our laws too impotent to punish a rich corporation? Or are our superior courts presided over by judges who stand in with the rich Standard Oil company.

If our laws are impotent, then the blame rests upon the law makers. If, on the other hand, we have laws sufficient to punish the rich offending corporation and corrupt judges refuse to execute the law, then the matter requires a vigorous application of the "big stick."

But whatever may be the cause of this gross miscarriage of justice, the Republican party must bear the responsibility. That party has had complete control of the law-making and of executive departments of government for the past dozen years; or during the period in which trusts have become a menace to the perpetuity of our present form of government. These corrupt judges are appointees of a Republican executive and a Republican congress has enacted the laws that permit corrupt judicial officers to protect the rich malefactor.

Despite all of the efforts of President Roosevelt, in whose honesty and integrity the people have confidence, these conditions exist. Four years ago, when the promises of the Republican leaders swept that party or continued that party in power by an overwhelming majority, the people had a just right to expect laws enacted or amended which would punish the rich as well as the poor criminals. This Standard Oil fiasco is the result. If we refer to the Republican platform of four years ago we find that this particular neglect is not the only one. Nearly all promises of reform made at that time with blare of trumpet, have been violated. They are still unfulfilled. Now the plea is "Give us another four years lease of power and all these promised reforms will be brought about."

Certainly Republican promises are no longer worthy to be trusted. Democratic promises may be no better; yet they cannot be worse. The people are about out of patience with unfulfilled Republican promises. They are apt to give the Democrats another try at running the government, next fall. Who knows?

Within the next five weeks the Linn County fair will occur. What are you going to do to help make it a success? Get that finely bred horse or cow, or sheep, goat or swine ready for exhibition. No matter whether you get the premium or not, you can show to the public that you are alive to the importance of raising prize animals, any way. And possibly you may walk off with the blue ribbon. Who knows?

The people have twice elected George E. Chamberlain governor of Oregon. We have found him a safe and sane executive. The commonwealth has not suffered any financial collapse or loss because of his election. On the contrary he has saved the state several hundred thousand dollars because of his foresight and care of the people's interests. As governor he has been found not wanting in the qualities required in a public official. Why may he not read or equally as satisfactory service as United States senator? Candidate Taft is authority for the statement that legislative bodies are calculated to render the people the better service when those bodies are nearly evenly divided politically. This being true, and it is, Governor Chamberlain's installation into the office of United States senator will assist in evening up that body more to the liking of Mr. Taft and the people as well.

It will be quite interesting to the average citizen when he learns that trusts and monopolies, such as the Standard Oil Company, are compelled to obey laws, just the same as the ordinary citizen. But the time when this will be true is in the dim distant future, when men of the Gossop caliber have been consigned to oblivion. Before we can have law executed, we will have to elect or appoint men to office who will, without fear or favor, see that the rich as well as the poor criminal pays the penalty for violated laws.

What is the use of our radical Republicans to be continually kicking against statement No. 1. The time to kick was over to the first Monday of last June. At that time the people concluded they liked the statement so well that about three-fourths of them said "We will make this thing permanent." The thing to do is to nominate the right kind of men for the office of United States senator and then there will be no harm done, except to the political machine which trades and traffics in the election of that officer.

One of the reasons assigned why Mr. Bryan should not be elected is that he would appoint a great many Democrats to office. That would be perfectly awful, wouldn't it? Democrats in Republican estimation, are sort of alien to citizenship and have not just right to any of the leaves and fishes.

The Oregonian is striving very industriously, in a negative manner, to make Oregon a Bryan state next November. Mr. Bryan and his friends politically will tender the aforesaid Oregonian a vote of thanks, providing it succeeds in the endeavor.

Scio is in need of a new bridge. Heavy threshing engines will run the risk of being dumped into the creek whenever they cross it. But then the county is rich and will not mind paying a bill of damages, should an accident occur.

WEST SCIO ITEMS.

Tom Quigley is building a new barn and living up around his new place generally.

J. E. Weston is building quite a fine house and has it almost enclosed.

W. J. Burden took the train for Portland Tuesday morning on another business trip.

The Seventh Day Adventists here of which there is quite a number have organized a little company and are holding meeting temporarily in a private house.

Mrs. Grace Dunigan of Portland is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tompkins.

The Arnold brothers loaded a car with pulp wood last week.

EVANDA.

Milk Condensery for Albany.

Prospects for a milk condensery for Albany again seem good. A company will be incorporated soon and the plant will be made a reality as soon as possible. The plant is to have a capacity of from 35,000 to 40,000 pounds of milk per day. The company, when doing this amount of business, will pay out to the farmers of the community for milk about \$600 per day or \$18,000 per month. In addition to this about thirty people will be employed at an average of \$3, which, when taken with the expenses of \$10 per day for cartage and sundry expenses, will make the total daily expenses approximately \$1,900, making a total of \$21,000 paid out each month in Albany and vicinity. It is planned to either contract for the milk several years in advance or dispose of it in the open market.

The incorporators have a proposition from a manufacturer of a condensing plant to install a complete plant at this city of the size mentioned for \$24,831.15, at Detroit, Mich. The proposed incorporators of the plant are C. H. Stewart, J. A. Howard and C. W. Toibolt.

The capital stock of the proposed company will be \$48,000, divided into \$40,000 worth of preferred stock, par value \$10 per share, and \$8,000 worth of common stock, par value \$10 per share.—Albany Herald.

OPENS Sat. Aug. 1 | SALE | CLOSSES Sat. Aug. 15

We want to CLOSE OUT all of our Summer Goods regardless of COST. We find there is more money made in selling goods at cost or below cost at the end of a season, than in holding them over.

Goods sold at about 1/2 price

10c Summer Dress Goods	.....	5c
20 and 25c Summer Dress Goods	.....	12 1/2c
35 and 40c Summer Dress Goods	.....	23 1/2c
6c Ladies' Summer Vest	.....	3 1/2c
20c Ladies' Summer Vest	.....	10c
35c Ladies' Summer Vest	.....	17 1/2c
65c Ladies' Summer Union Suits	.....	32c
85c Ladies' Summer Union Suits	.....	42c
25c Mens' Summer Underwear	.....	12 1/2c
\$1.65 Ladies' Dress Slippers	.....	80c
2.25 Mens' Work Shoes	.....	1.10
2.50 Mens' Dress Pants	.....	1.20

Regular price charged for goods sold on time. Remember the FAIR is almost here and you can use some of these goods.

Top prices paid for poultry **WESELY & GAIN** The FAIR is almost here

OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, W. F. GILL; SECRETARY, C. A. WARNER. DIRECTORS: J. J. Barnes, W. F. Gill, J. A. Bilyeu, J. B. Barnes, C. A. Warner.

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. I. 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.

HAT SALE

For the next ten days every Straw, Cloth and Wool Hat in the store will be sold at a MARKED REDUCTION.

WOOL HATS		STRAW HATS	
\$1.50	Hat	\$1.25	60c Hat
1.75	"	1.45	50c "
2.00	"	1.70	40c "
2.50	"	2.15	35c "
3.00	"	2.75	30c "
			25c "
			20c "

HIBLER & GILL COMPANY

Dealers in General Merchandise

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, his final account as administrator of the estate of A. J. Rex, late of said county, deceased, and that said Court has appointed Tuesday, the 8th day of September, 1908, at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, as the time for the hearing of objections to said final account and the settlement thereof.

L. W. POMEROY, Administrator.
Hewitt & Sox, Attorneys for Administrator.

Notarial work of any description done at the News Office.

BWARE OF DEFECTIVE TITLES

Have an Abstract of Title prepared by the

Linn County Abstract Co.

Of the real property you intend to purchase or accept as security for money loaned, our patrons receiving the benefit of our expert care. Established in 1862.

Z. H. RUDD, Manager.
Office corner Third and Broadway Sts., ALBANY, OREGON

Subscribe for The SANTIAM NEWS.