

# THE SANTIAM NEWS

SCIO, OREGON, OCTOBER 23, 1908.

## THE COMPETITION OF SWEDEN.

The attention of the World-Herald has been directed by A. T. Benson of the Omaha business firm of Benson & Thorne, to a recent issue of a Swedish newspaper published in Chicago. The name of the paper is "Gamla och Nya Hemlandet"—the Old and New Homeland, literally translated. The issue is that of August 11, last. The Hemlandet has a large general circulation among American citizens of Swedish birth throughout the country, and particularly in the Western and central states.

On page 3, of this newspaper, are three solid columns of advertisements of Swedish banks soliciting deposits. These advertisements are from thirty-three banks. These are not Swedish banks in the United States, but in Sweden.

These banks, in their advertisements, place emphasis on the fact that all deposits made with them are absolutely safe.

There are advertisements of banks in Stockholm, Gelfe, Goteborg, Lulea, Sundsvall, Lund, Falun, and many other Swedish cities and towns.

The World-Herald asks its readers to think it over.

What does it mean when banks in far off Sweden send their advertisements to newspapers in this country, and pay to have them published, soliciting citizens of the United States to send their money to Sweden for safe keeping?

These advertisements would not be published unless they were profitable; that is, unless they got the business. They are published, we are informed, not alone in the Hemlandet, and other Swedish newspapers, but in American newspapers generally published in foreign tongues.

The banks of Europe, by promising safety, absolute safety, to the thrifty emigrants who have gone to make their homes in this country, are enabled to induce them to send their earnings, their savings, back to the fatherland for safekeeping. The money is drained out of the United States, withdrawn from our circulation, and keeps traveling across the ocean to the banks of Sweden and other foreign countries.

Would it not be well to keep this money at home, right here in the United States, where there is need for it?

Why is it sent to Europe?

Manifestly, because of a lack of complete confidence in the American banks. Those with money to deposit are afraid, many of them, that if they deposit their money in this country they can not get it when they want it. They are afraid of bank failures, and the loss of their money.

If our bank deposits were guaranteed this money would not be sent to Europe. It would stay at home and be deposited in our own banks. Still other money, that is hoarded, hidden, would also be deposited. This money so deposited would be available for the needs of congress and industry. It would help make better business and better times.

The cost to the banks, based on the experience of more than forty years, would only be a very small fraction of one per cent. annually.

The profit would be security for the banks—for they would be freed from the spectre of bank runs; security for the depositors, and security for business. Panics and the fear of panics would be avoided, and we would have more money to transact business with.

On the face of it there is something radically wrong with our banking system when thirty-three Swedish banks advertise for American depositors in one issue of a newspaper published in Chicago, in the heart of the American continent, and thousands of miles removed from Sweden.

The Democratic party proposes to cure this defect, to make our banks as sound and safe as the banks of any country in the world, by the simple, inexpensive expedient of guaranteed deposits.—Omaha-World Herald

## THE ROOSEVELT POLICIES.

One of Mr. Taft's ploys in soliciting the votes of the people is that he will carry out or perpetuate the "Roosevelt policies;" not only one or two of them but all of them and that the American people would, in effect, have an extension of the Roosevelt administration, providing that Mr. Taft is elected.

Now President Roosevelt has done some things or attempted to do them, which are very meritorious. He has done some other things that the people would have preferred that he had left undone. But we have Mr. Taft's word that he will carry out the "Roosevelt policies," as a whole. This, of course, means that he will carry out the bad as well as the good.

Now these are some of the "Roosevelt policies" which the people prefer should not be perpetuated. Should Mr. Taft be elected, the people would be pleased if he should neglect to follow the footsteps of his predecessor in some points. For instance: Should Mr. Taft see proper to call a railroad president to his cabinet, and this president afterwards turn out to be a criminal, we hope Mr. Taft would not order the dismissal of the prosecution, as did President Roosevelt in the case of Paul Morton and the Santa Fee railroad system. And if a trust such as the U. S. Steel incorporation should desire to absorb a rival which was its only real competitor, as in case of the Tennessee Co., the people would like for Mr. Taft to say "No" instead of giving his assent as President Roosevelt did in the case mentioned. And if, at the end of his term, Mr. Taft should not be named to succeed himself, the people would like to have him simply attend to his presidential duties and permit the people to name and elect his successor, unbiased and uninfluenced by the president. And if Mr. Taft should find that contributions had been made to his campaign fund which had been obtained contrary to what is regarded as right, that he would not invite the contributor to advise with him in preparing a message to congress.

But in all things President Roosevelt has done which the people demand and applaud we find that Mr. Bryan has advocated and still advocates them. In addition Mr. Bryan advocates measures the people demand, to which President

Roosevelt and his proxyship, Mr. Taft, are opposed. He declares for a less extravagant expenditure of money for war purposes; a revision of the tariff downward; direct election by the people of United States senators; guarantee of bank deposits, etc. In fact Mr. Bryan stands for every good thing for which the President and Mr. Taft stand and for a number of other good things to which they are opposed.

Another feature the voter should notice is: Every trust and receiver of special privilege and Wall street are supporting Mr. Taft. These people know who their friends are. They do not guess at matters. They know to whom to look for favors.

## ELECTION UNDER NEW REGIME

### Huntley Corrupt Practices Act in Force for First Time.

The provisions of the Huntley Corrupt Practice Act, adopted by the voters at the June election, will be effective for the first time in the Presidential election next month. Few electors are acquainted with the extent of the limitations it imposes on electioneering and other practices heretofore carried on at elections without protest. For instance, political parties are inhibited from employing workers at the polls and under the act it is made a misdemeanor for any voter on election day to inquire of another how he intends to vote. Furthermore, before entering the booth to vote, it will be necessary for the voter first to remove the Taft or Bryan or other political candidate's button he may be wearing, or he becomes liable to prosecution for a violation of this measure of popular legislation.

There is one feature of the measure that appeals to the chairmen of the different political organizations. It is that provision which prohibits the different parties from employing men to work at the polls. Heretofore it has been the experience of County Chairmen that for six months preceding an election they would be besieged by a small army of professional precinct workers who made a practice of remaining idle for probably six months just to work for the "party" at \$3 or more a day on election day. Now when the County Chairmen are tackled by such individuals all that is necessary for them to do is to spring a copy of the Huntley bill.

This bill was introduced at the last session of the State Legislature by Representative C. G. Huntley, of Clackamas County, but it was defeated. Subsequently the measure was submitted under the initiative last June. It was adopted by the people by a large majority.

The Best Place in Portland to Eat

is at

### Pap's Coffee House

at West end of the Morrison Street bridge.

CHARLES J. MAHER

(Successor to Riner Bros.)

PROPRIETOR.

## DR. W. R. BILYEU

### Dentist

Over Woodworth's Drug Store. Both phones.

ALBANY - - - Oregon

## FARMERS MEAT MARKET

CARSON & CO., Props.

SCIO, - - - OREGON

All kinds of Fresh Meats, Sausages, Fish, etc., constantly on hand.

☞ Highest market price paid for Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork.

Our purpose is to conduct a first-class meat market.

Both Phones 81 European Plan

## HOTEL ROYAL

(Formerly ROYAL RESTAURANT)

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Owing to the action of the city council closing all restaurants at 12 o'clock midnight, the above change was made necessary.

WILLIAMS, HEART & MILLER,

Albany - - - Oregon

## SCIO HOTEL.

I hereby announce that I have leased the Scio Hotel and purpose to conduct same in first-class style. My tables will be supplied with the best the market affords and my rooms and beds will be kept cleanly. I shall give special attention to the comfort of Commercial men. I purpose to make my Sunday dinners a feature. The public is cordially invited to give me a call.

WILL M. ABBOTT, Prop.

SCIO HOTEL, Scio, Oregon.

## BEWARE 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 experience. Established in 1892.

Z. H. RUDD, Manager.

Office corner Third and Broadalbin Sts.,

ALBANY, OREGON

### Photos.

Get the best when you are getting and get them at J. G. Crawford's Studio, corner second and Lyon streets Albany, Oregon.