

# 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	\$1.35
One year, at end of year	1.50
One year, at end of 2 years	1.75
One year, at end of 3 years	2.00
Six months in advance	.75
Three months in advance	.50
Single copy in wrapper	.05

### ADVERTISING RATES:

Card of thanks	5¢
Special obituary notices, per line	.02
Extended wedding comments, per line	.02
Local advertising, per line per issue	.05
Display ads, 2 changes per month, one column wide, per inch	1.00
Professional cards, 1 1/4 inches, per month	1.00
Long time contracts for advertising made on application.	

## EDUCATION IN POLITICS

IF THE GREAT BODY of the American people ever arise to the importance of our political situation, if they ever become sufficiently educated and freed from partisanship to view political conditions as they actually are, then it may become possible to establish governmental reforms which will make the beginning of the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence possible to all of our citizens.

It is untrue, at the present time, that all men are created equal. The environment of many of our citizens is such that they are destined to continue to be mere hewers of wood and carriers of water. Nor are our laws, at the present time, calculated to remedy this condition, but to make it more impossible for the submerged to ever arise from his lowly condition. Among the "unalienable rights" enumerated in the immortal document promulgated to the world by our Revolutionary sires, this statement occurs: "That among these (unalienable rights) are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any government becomes destructive to those ends, it is a right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

If this declaration was true on the fourth of July, 1776, it is no less true to-day. Simply because we have been living under the form of government established by our fathers for nearly 133 years, it does not follow that the principles declared on the day which gave our nation birth, have been established; nor that wrongs in governmental matters have not grown up and that have not been engrafted as a part of the government itself. Now, to correct these wrongs, is the province of education in politics. Before a wrong can be corrected, we must know that it exists, what it is, in order that we may do the things necessary for its correction.

When our government was formed, which embraced the then thirteen colonies and later on which became the thirteen states of the Union, there were almost as many ideas of what should go into the new governmental structure, as there were colonies or states. In order to form the federal constitution, concessions to many of and perhaps all of these ideas were necessary. A compromise plan was the only way in which it could be formed. While the national House of Representatives and the president were made elective, the fathers were afraid to entrust the entire business to the people. So they made the national House of Representatives elective by the people direct, but made the president and the national Senate elective, only, by delegates elected by the people. By common consent the election of the president was soon brought nearer to the people, in that the delegates or electors, which elect the president, only do the will of the states which elect them. The people nominate the candidate for president and the electors simply ratify or make legal their choice. The office of the presidential elector, is purely perfunctory.

But with the national Senate, it is different. Most states still hang to the old custom of permitting the legislatures to make choice of and elect the members of that body. As a consequence, our national Senate is now and has been for many years, composed of men who are not closely in touch with the people. The majority of this body, are men who feel that they owe their election to corporate bodies, rather than to the people and, as a matter of course, legislation is principally in the interests of corporations.

When the civil war was inaugurated and the government was in great stress, men who were well situated financially, made use of the government's necessities. Bankers forced the government to accept their terms before they would furnish the money with which to fight the battles

of our country. Under the guise of raising revenue for the government, men who were engaged in manufacturing enterprises, forced the establishment of the protective tariff system. These advantages obtained when our government was in dire stress and need, have never been relinquished. Forty-four years after the war closed, national bankers and manufacturers possess greater advantages than they did when the boys who wore the blue marched to their homes, victors after four years of bloody strife. Our laws are more favorable to the national banks to-day, than they were when the banks were first chartered. Our manufacturers enjoy the benefits of a higher protective tariff to-day, than they did under the Morrill act, which was established to provide a revenue with which to prosecute the war. Everybody knows that these conditions are wrong, but they must become better educated in questions pertaining to government before they will provide the means by which they can be corrected.

To illustrate the favoritism which is being extended by the government, let us suppose that a number of men wish to establish a national bank. After forming a corporation, they invest \$100,000 in government bonds, which bear from 2 to 4 per cent interest. As these bonds are exempt from taxation, as an investment, they earn from 5 to 8 per cent interest. But here is where the favoritism comes in. The government kindly prints \$100,000 in national bank notes and loans them to the bank without a cent of interest. These notes are just as valuable for banking purposes, as the gold which paid for the bonds would have been. So it can be seen, that the banking corporation receives from \$5000 to \$8000 every year without a cent being invested. The national bank, aside from this, possesses every advantage which is enjoyed by the private or state banks.

The United States is the best market in the world for manufactured products. The American manufacturer has free access to this market. His foreign competitor is compelled to pay a duty ranging from 25 to 150 per cent for the same privilege. Possessing this advantage, the American manufacturing concern is able to sell its products to the American consumer at a price much greater because of the handicap which his foreign competitor must carry.

The donation which the government makes to the national bank and the higher prices paid for manufactured products because of the protective tariff, are paid by the American consumer. These are facts which the people must fully understand before they will provide the remedy. They must be made to know that the government deliberately takes money from the pockets of the people and donates it to the banker and manufacturer. Hence, men are not born equal, nor are they equal before the law, when the government thus favors the few at the expense of the many.

The declaration of rights promulgated by the founders of our government, plainly states that we, the people, have the unalienable right to change these unjust conditions. Why do we not change them? Why do we submit to legalized robbery in this manner? The answer can be made with one word "Ignorance." If men will shake the scales from their eyes, break away from party prejudice and vote for the interests of themselves and posterity, the question will soon be settled and settled rightly. But to do this, we must make a study of politics. We must make the men whom we send to congress know that legalized robbery even at the hands of the government, will not be tolerated. We must educate ourselves about these facts and conditions and then the voting will be all right.

So, ex-Senator Simon is the Republic candidate for mayor of Portland. That he is qualified in every way to fill the position, no one will dispute. But there is a great deal more in this nomination than the mere election of a mayor for Portland. Assuming that he will be elected, we can look upon his success as a victory for the political boss and an assault upon our Direct Primary system as well. The people who stand for our primary law, in Portland and throughout the rest of the state, are warranted in forming this conclusion; for the reason that every opponent of the primary law, down there, is a Simon supporter. Eighteen months hence there will be a full state ticket to nominate. Another rump convention, self-appointed and self-constituted will meet to dictate the personnel of the state ticket. Such rump conventions, in effect say, "You may have your nominating primary election and nominate the candidates, but we will dictate for whom you shall vote." Will not such action establish bossism in a more objectionable form than existed in the delegate convention days? While Mr. Simon has been the political boss of Portland, in the past, and the entire state for that matter, so far as we know, he has never been accused of dishonesty or grafting. It is not the man so much as the method of his selection to which the people outside of Portland object. If he favors the Direct Primary law, why did he not frown upon the rump convention, and enter the lists the same as other candidates did? Every voter in Portland who favors the Direct Primary law and desires its perpetuation, owes a duty to the entire state of Oregon, which he can only discharge by voting against Joe Simon for mayor of Portland.

## Albany's Big Revival

Albany, Oregon, May 10, 1909.

Editor News:—  
The evangelistic meetings that began last Friday evening in our great tabernacle, are proving a grand success; that of last Sunday evening being a magnificent culmination of those thus far held. It is estimated that at least 2000 people were present, as the building will seat over 2500, and it was well filled. There were near 300 singers in the great chorus choir seated in terraced rows of chairs back of the main platform. On the latter were three pianos, one a Chickering Grand, furnished from Portland by the Eilers Piano House. An orchestra consisting of four violins, two flutes and a violoncello, united with the nearby pianos, and the grand chorus, assisted by many singers in the auditorium below, made a grand roll of music to resound through the vast edifice.

Three meetings were held yesterday, viz. 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. The meeting last night was the grandest of any religious meeting ever held in Albany, is typical of future meetings to be held during the future weeks or more to come. Our meeting usually opens with a song service of 30 minutes followed by prayer and reading of the scripture. This obtained last evening followed by a male double quartet that rendered an inspiring song and chorus. Prof. Gallery, a visitor in Albany from New York City, furnished a beautiful violin solo. Prof. Wagner sang a very touching solo.

Rev. R. E. Johnson, the evangelist, delivered a telling discourse replying to the objections made by some people against revival services and evangelistic meetings in particular.

The following is a sample of some of his remarks: "Some people say they don't believe in revival services, neither does the devil."

There was some criticism during the erection of the tabernacle, that such a building was not needed in Albany, but the Sunday evening meeting proved the fact that no two churches in Albany could have held the throng that so nearly filled the tabernacle. Within a week it may be difficult for all who come to gain admission, so great will be the inrush.

Meetings will be held Saturday evenings. Mondays will be "rest days" and no service at night. Meetings will be held Tuesday nights, and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons at 1 p. m. as well as at 7:30 p. m.

Steps are being taken with the hope that special trains will be run from other Linn County towns and those of adjoining counties.

A most cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend these meetings.

PRESS CORRESPONDENT

A complete line of "Lillys Best" garden seeds, alsike clover, red clover, white clover, alfalfa, red top, English rye grass, field peas, vetch, and timothy seed—prices always reasonable at Wesely's Grocery.



### DERBY TIME

Which is Easter time, we are superbly stocked with the latest creations in American "Crowns"

In our stock you will find a variety of styles hard to excel in the best of metropolitan establishments—and in all shapes and forms.

A correct style chosen from our large display, means that you will get a head piece that becomes you perfectly.

Prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00.

THE BLAIN CLOTHING CO.

Albany, Oregon



A New Line of Mens' Low Shoes in Patent Leather and Oxblood.



Dress Skirts in Silk and Satin stripe.



Dress Hats in the new shapes and colors.

WESELY & CAIN

A Nice New, and Up-to-Date Line of

MENS and BOYS HATS and CAPS



Hibler & Gill Co.

SCIO :: :: OREGON

## The Righteous Man

Regardeth the life of his beast. Those who feed SECURITY Stock Food are fulfilling the scripture. This stock food is sold on a positive Cash Guarantee. Read the guarantee on every Package. Don't be misled by cheap advertising, SECURITY means what it says. Ask those who have used it.

E. C. PEERY, Sole Ag't Scio Or.

## Put a Bull Behind the Bars

We call especial attention to the hinge joint at each intersection of stay with main bars. This is the essential of every good wire fence. Unless the stay has a hinge joint the fence cannot receive pressure from contact and right itself.

## AMERICAN FENCE

Is made with a hinge joint, by which the maximum of elasticity is secured and the fence if properly stretched, remains in place indefinitely. With the hinge joint, no amount of strain on the bars can effect the connection of stay and bar.

Write us for prices F. O. B. your station.

BARRETT BROS., Albany, Oregon