

The Santiam News

POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

THE TERM "SPECIAL PRIVILEGE" as we shall attempt to consider it, relates exclusively to the dealings and associations of government with individuals and private corporations of a semi-public character. The term implies that individual or corporation is accorded privileges or is permitted to do things which would be unlawful for others to do. It is supposed that the individual or corporation is to render or has rendered adequate returns, either to the government direct, or to the general public for the privilege granted.

It is true that our government is paying out a large amount of money annually for pensions. But in this case the individual or pensioner has rendered a service in the army or navy which entitles him to the monthly allowance he draws. It is also true that public officials are a heavy drain upon the federal treasury every year; but they are supposed to render service for the public which entitles them to the handsome salaries which they receive. Neither of these are included in the special privilege class.

When our protective tariff law was first enacted, it was the purpose of congress to encourage the upbuilding of home manufacturing concerns. By placing a duty upon foreign made goods, our home manufacturers were accorded the privilege of selling the product of their mills to the American consumer at a price much greater than they would be able to obtain, if the foreign manufacturer was permitted free access to our markets. This special privilege was an outgrowth of the civil war. At that time the gold, which was necessary with which to pay the foreign manufacturer for his goods, was exceedingly scarce and hard to get. Indeed the yellow metal entirely disappeared from the ordinary channels of business. Home manufacturers would and did accept currency for their product, and to increase the output of the mills then in operation and to encourage the building of other mills, manufacturers were permitted the privilege of charging the American consumer this bonus or increased price.

Strange to say, forty-five years after the close of the war, our manufacturers are still permitted to collect this bonus. Indeed, the tariff schedules are rated higher to-day than when the war tariff was laid. The American consumer is compelled to pay, relatively, higher for his goods than he did in the war days. While the raw material costs relatively less, the finished product is sold relatively higher. To ascertain this fact, we must compare the gold prices of the present with gold prices of the war times. The foreign manufacturer must pay Uncle Sam from 20 cents to one dollar or more for every dollar worth of his product he sells in our markets. On the other hand, our home manufacturer does not have to pay the government one cent for selling his goods in our markets; yet he charges just as much for his product as his foreign competitor charges for his like goods. Our home manufacturers in effect say: "We can manufacture these goods just as cheaply as they can in Europe, but as the government gives us the privilege without cost, we will just advance the price of our product to the price the foreigner must pay, so that the market will not be closed to him. We do not need to do this, for we can meet the foreigner in his own territory and successfully compete with him. Yet as we have the privilege, we may as well sell our goods to the American consumer at the highest price which foreign competition will allow, and we will thus increase prosperity. It is safe to estimate that the American consumer pays, at least, one-half higher for the manufactured articles he consumes because of the tariff. The American people are, simply, paying the American manufacturer a fifty per cent bonus or more, for conducting a business which would be profitable if there was no tariff.

Nor is the manufacturer the only beneficiary of special privilege. The enormous land grants to the railroads; the paying to the railroads for the transmission of the United States mails, eight times what the railroads charge the express companies per car; allowing the titled nobility of Europe to hold vast bodies of our agricultural and other lands; allowing timber syndicates and corporations to secure immense bodies of our finest timber, all of which can be included in the special privilege class and which, at no distant time will become a matter of grave concern to the people.

Unless we desire a nation of landlords and serfs, we must enact laws which will discourage the individual or corporate holding of large bodies of land. Unless we desire that America shall become a field of exploitation for European aristocrats, we must prohibit alien ownership of land. Unless we wish to continue the creating of Carnegies and Rockefellers, we must repeal our protective tariff laws. Unless we wish more Harrimans, our railroad regulation must be made more effective. And, finally, if we desire that all of our people shall become prosperous and happy, we must repeal every special privilege law.

When we consider that every beneficiary of special privilege enjoys his benefits at the expense of the American people, and that every dollar which he obtains illegitimately must be paid, in the end, by the American laborer, then we will begin to conceive what a blighting curse special privilege is and has been to our nation.

Nor will reform in these matters ever make headway until the Carnegies, Aldriches and men of their class, both Republicans and Democrats, are replaced, in congress, with men like Senators Cummings, Doliver, LaFollette and others. If we would accomplish a great work—a great reform, we must first secure the proper tools with which to work.

A WAY TO THRIFT

THE OREGON JOURNAL of last Saturday uses our condensation as a text for an editorial under the above caption which is so much to the point, that we copy it in full. Any community can do as much as Scio has done in this regard and as the Journal truly says, it is the only way to develop a country or locality. The article follows:

With laudable enterprise local citizens have provided the capital, built the plant and last week placed in operation a milk condensery of 20,000 pounds daily capacity at Scio, Linn county. Scio is in the heart of the Forks of the Santiam, a region of many running streams and rich bottom land. Within a dozen miles are the North Santiam, the South Santiam, the Crabtree, the Thomas Fork and many smaller streams. Scarcely any district in the Willamette valley is so well adapted to dairying, and the Country Club condensery at Scio should be immensely successful. The spirit of enterprise reflected by the people of Scio in financing it is the spirit with which to make a greater Oregon.

Very great success has so far attended the milk condensing industry in western Oregon. A factory at Amity was so successful in its operations that its capacity was enlarged before the end of the year. Its success led to the installation of a plant at McMinnville, but five miles distant. The factories in Washington county have had a phenomenal success, the output selling on its brand in eastern markets over the product of factories in eastern states. The milk of the valley, it is claimed, yields a superior condensed product that makes it everywhere sought and gives to the Oregon output an advantage as to sale. So far there has rarely if ever been a congested market with unprofitable prices, and it is only in the rarest instances that factories have, through any condition of the market, been driven to suspension. In the case of the new Scio establishment, as well as in all of them, there should always be kept in view the one imperative factor to success, that of clean milk, clean milking and clean milkers. The public wants no dirty product and will neither buy nor pay for it.

The industry, along with butter, cheese and other dairy products, is a means of enriching Oregon farmers. It will help to restore their soil to its original fertility. It affords a monthly instead of an annual revenue. It enables the farmer to do business cash in hand instead of by yearly settlements, by which he is enabled to buy cheaper and is taught better business methods and principles. It is a royal road to thrift as is demonstrated in every spot on the face of the earth where dairying is in vogue.

We are in receipt of sample copies of the "Oregon Teachers Monthly" and we are glad to know that education in our state has a support so powerful as this little magazine seems to be. Our advice to teachers and friends of education is to take the Oregon Teachers Monthly and read it with care. It is certainly up to date. Thanks Brother Jones, we are glad to make the acquaintance of your journal.

If the leaders of the Republican party and who control the destinies of that party, will not give the people relief from the exactions of the Dingley tariff as was promised in the campaign of last year, the only recourse left the people will be to turn that party down at the next election, good and hard. Whenever two men, such as Speaker Cannon and Chairman Aldrich, the first in the house of representatives and the other in the senate, can absolutely control the financial destinies of ninety millions of people and are not rebuffed by the party which placed them in power, it is quite time the party should give up the power it is abusing. It makes but little difference to the people which political party is responsible for the conduct of the government, if that conduct is in the interest of all the people. But no political party, no matter what may be its label, is good enough to control the government, when that control is brazenly exercised in the interests of a few favored classes. The republican party, in the last campaign, promised fairly, to revise the tariff in the interests of the people. Its representatives in congress are revising the tariff, not in the interests of the people, but in the interests of the tariff beneficiaries. The indications now are that the average of the revised tariff schedules, when congress gets through with the bill now under consideration, will be higher than the old Dingley tariff. Certainly the patience of the American people will be completely exhausted when this new monetary policy is given to them. Surely party leaders who violate their promises impunity and without a shadow of excuse, will be driven from power as soon as they can be replaced by successors.

The News predicts that Patrick Calhoun, San Francisco's prince of grafters will not be convicted by the jury before whom he is being tried. Everybody, even in the "Bay city" believes that he is guilty, nevertheless. It is exceedingly difficult to convict these big animals when they are charged with crime, even when we are morally certain that they are guilty. They have the very best criminal lawyers to assist them in covering up their crimes. If we can ever develop a desire in the hearts of our lawyers to assist in detecting and punishing crime, instead of defending and covering it up, then we may hope to get at these rascals. Our lawyers need reforming, even worse than our criminal law.

The Oregon State Grange, which met at McMinnville, last week, held a most interesting and instructive session. The order has made material growth during the past year, both in the addition of members to the old granges and in the organization of new granges. State built railroads were set down upon, as was the Ashland movement to invoke the referendum against the O A C appropriation. Bank insurance was indorsed.

No matter how they attempt to disguise it, a victory for Joe Simon as mayor of Portland, means a victory for bossism over civic reform and decency. Old timers who know Simon, know that he will stop at nothing to accomplish his purpose in matters political. The time to squelch an undesirable condition, is when it is in its incipency and before it has gathered strength sufficient to make a stubborn fight.

Last Sunday emphasized the need of a railroad directly into Scio. Excursions both to and from this city would be frequent if such was the case, whereas we have none now. If there was even a spur track as there was at one time, we would be fixed in this regard. But Mr. Harriman is not building railroads for the convenience of the people, we believe.

When the Wilson tariff bill was enacted, President Cleveland pronounced it "A measure of perfidy and dishonor." Will President Taft have as much courage as President Cleveland had, when the Aldrich tariff measure is laid before him?

Japanese, who own 5000 acres of land near Dufer, Oregon, have just completed the setting of 25,000 fruit trees. They raise several hundred acres of peas, potatoes, etc. 8 Japs are employed to perform the labor.

May 22 is the date of the Canby Driving Matinee. The NEWS is in receipt of a complimentary ticket for the same. Thanks brother.

Land for Sale

1 acre to 1000 acres. Price \$10 up to \$300. Farm of 320 acres; will accept small farm on deal. Timber lands, and good residence property in Scio.

R. SHELTON,
Scio, Oregon.

See Here!

I have pure bred black Minorca and Buff Leghorn eggs, (guaranteed) for sale at \$1 per setting of 15. What is the use of sending away for something that you can get at home. N. J. Morrison.

Base Ball Galore

Last Sunday, though showery, was a red letter day in the annals of Scio baseballdom.

At 10 a. m. a game was played by the Scio school boys and an aggregation from over on Beaver and near Crabtree. Only seven innings were played, yet the game was full of fun from start to finish. Yet this abbreviated game was entirely sufficient to establish the fact that the Scio boys far outclassed their opponents. The Beaver boys never had a look in, in the way of run getting, while Scio piled up runs. We will have to admit that we did not treat our visitors with the courtesy which they ought to receive, in thus shutting them out of even one little messy run, but this is the way with base ball. Come again, boys, with a stronger team, and the NEWS feels sure that you can get revenge.

About 1 p. m. the excursion train from Albany arrived, bringing the Alex ball team and about 125 fans. Hacks, wagons, buggies, automobiles and any other vehicle were utilized in bringing the visitors to town. Nevertheless the weatherman seemed to have a frown on his face, at 2:30 the ball team and the crowd of fully 500 people went to the ball grounds and after more or less warming up, the game was called at about 3 p. m. by Umpire MacDonald, with the Alcos at bat.

Baker, the first man up connected with the sphere and managed to reach 1st base. But as Dooley, King and Green, who followed him struck out or was felled out, Baker could get no further than 2nd, when the side was retired. Scio, in her half, commenced the stickwork with Huddleston at bat. He singled, but quick fielding caught him at first. Swan followed with a safe hit and with hits by both Lee and Wesley he was pushed around the circuit and scored before the side retired. At the conclusion of this first inning, the weatherman called a half-hour halt to proceedings with quite a heavy shower. When the game was again resumed, it was on a sloppy field.

The second inning resulted in a white-wash for Albany and 1 tally for Scio. In the third there was nothing doing for either side as each failed to score. The fourth, ditto.

The fifth proved another blank for Albany, but Scio got real busy and before she was retired, four men had registered. The sixth was a blank for both teams. In the seventh, Albany commenced to play ball and before three men were down, two had crossed the home plate, while Scio was able to secure but one run in her half. The eighth proved another water haul for Albany, but Scio added one more to her tally list. The ninth netted Albany 1 and Scio 0. This concluded the game and everybody started for town in double-quick time. The total score was Albany 3, Scio 8.

Our Albany friends deserve credit for working up the excursion and for the crowd that came. So far as the game was concerned, there was not a jar and Umpire MacDonald gave perfect satisfaction to both teams. We understand the third game is to be played off in Albany, at some time in the near future.

Public Sale

I will sell at public auction at my farm situated 2 miles south of Kingston, on the Stayton and Jordan road, in Linn county, on Wednesday, May 26, commencing at 10 a. m., the following personal property:

1 roan horse, 7 years old, weigh over 1600; 1 gray horse, 10 years old, weigh 1300; 5 Jersey milk cows, fresh; 3 two-year old steers; two heifers and two calves; 35 head of sheep, all ewes and lambs; 36 head of goats; 2 brood sows; 4 shoats weigh 60 lbs. each; 9 pigs; 2 wagons; 1 Plano binder; 1 Milwaukee mower; 1 rake; 1 drill; 1 broad cast seeder, Monitor; 1 fanning mill; 2 harrows; 1 fern cutter; 3 sets of harness; 1 Empire cream separator; 1 heating stove and many other household goods too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over \$10 payable Oct. 1, 1909; note with approved security bearing 8 per cent interest; discount of 3 per cent for cash on sums over \$10.

CARL KRUEGER, Owner.
F. M. SHORES, Auctioneer.
R. SHELTON, Clerk.

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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.

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