

**The Santiam News**  
 POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT

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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  
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**DEVELOPMENT**

**THE TERM "DEVELOPMENT"** signifies, discovering; opening up; improving or making better. The horse of the present day furnishes a splendid example of what can be accomplished by development. By judicious breeding he has developed from the diminutive pony of early history of man to the splendidly proportioned draft or trotting animal of today. Our dairy cow has been developed from the one time half-pound of butter per day to the money making two or three pound beauty of the dairy herd of today. The same story of development can be told of our hogs, sheep, goats, poultry, etc. These results have not been brought about by chance, but by the use of intelligence, thought and experiment of man. If we go into the fruit and vegetable kingdom, we find the same splendid progress being made which has so improved our domestic animals. Nature herself, without the guidance of the intelligence of man, would not bring these progressive conditions about. Indeed, the tendency of Nature is to degeneracy. If the apple tree is neglected, unpruned and unprotected from its enemies, which nature has developed, the fruit therefrom would be worthless. If our horses and cattle were permitted to propagate in a happy-go-lucky manner, without the guidance of the intelligent breeder, our much prized drafter or trotter and our money-making dairy cow would soon degenerate to mere propagating animals.

The improvement in both the animal and vegetable world is the result of centuries of careful study of man. Through experiment and the noting of results, century after century, the splendid domestic animal, the delicious fruits and vegetables of today have been developed. Without the guidance and intelligence of man, neither the animal nor vegetable world would be capable of adding that comfort and happiness to the human family, which they now can give. If men of the class of Mr. Burbank were not devoting their lifework to the study of the propagation of vegetable and fruit, our dining tables would not be fairly groaning under their loads of magnificent vegetables and fruits of today. The same can be said of the development of our domestic animals.

Probably the greatest educator along these lines is the county Fair. Once a year the results of careful breeding of stock and the culture of fruit and vegetables, is placed upon exhibition. By comparison stock breeders, poultry fanciers, orchardists, gardeners, grain raisers, etc., can see wherein the result of their labors is superior or inferior to that of their neighbors. The best specimens of stock, fruit, grain, or vegetables, are placed before them for the purpose of exciting friendly rivalry and a determination to do better next year. It is only by comparison that men ascertain wherein their methods are defective.

While it is true that the fame of a Burbank has become worldwide and which excites our warmest admiration, there is no reason why others may not make discoveries just as valuable to the human family as those which he has made. The field of experimentation and discovery in both the animal and vegetable world, is as yet almost wholly unexplored. As splendid as our domestic animals, vegetables and fruit, perfection has never been reached. And let us hope that it never will be reached, for perfection means the end of progress. There should always be something ahead to stimulate men to thought and action. Who knows but what Scio is now growing a boy or girl who will make just as valuable discoveries for the benefit of society as has Mr. Burbank? Thomas Hilyen, once a Scio boy but now of Portland, has discovered a method of constructing piling of cement which has added his name to the long list of the world's inventors. "What man hath done, man can do" is a proposition almost as

old as mankind. No one has nor can have a monopoly of new discoveries or inventions. This is one thing which the rich cannot wrest from the rest of humanity. There is always room on top for the most humble citizen, if he but thinks out something which will add to the usefulness of mankind. Just think of it! It is only a half century ago when the ordinary means of travel was by stagecoach or by horseback. Now the palace car with diner attached will convey the traveler across the continent in four days and give him all the comforts of the home at the same time. When the pioneers who assembled in Portland a few days ago, first came to Oregon, it required nearly six months for a letter to go and return from the loved ones left in the "states." Now we think a letter unnecessarily delayed if more than five or six days on the way.

All of these developments have come about so gradually that we can scarcely realize the importance of the age in which we live. We accept the results of development as a matter of course. Why the statement that men have discovered a successful method of navigating the air hardly causes any unusual comment from us now, the results of development crowd so rapidly upon us. Things are now done and the method of their accomplishment fully understood, which would have been regarded as miracles in the bible making days.

It is, therefore, important that we, the people of Scio, encourage every means of development within our reach. We should nurture our Fair, our Condensary, or any other enterprise which will build up and develop our community. If we cannot aid these enterprises financially, we can say good words for them. This is the only way in which to develop and build up our community. And we should remember that whatever builds up a community, builds up every individual in that community. The man who will not encourage developing enterprises, either financially or by good words, is a detriment to his community. There is room for the citizen who will help push the wheels of progress in any community; but no community, however large, has room for the knocker. He is a detriment to any town or locality which is unfortunate enough to have him for a resident and most people would be delighted to attend his funeral.

Each and every citizen should perform his or her part in the march of development. If so doing, he will have the satisfaction, when he comes to shuffle off the mortal coil, that the world is better because he has lived.

**THE PUBLIC AND THE NEWS**

**THE NEWS** does not wish to be placed in the attitude of opposing any public enterprise, or any private endeavor which is of a semi-public character and which is productive of a public benefit. On the other hand, it has ever been willing to lend a helping hand in the way of publicity to a public or private undertaking which would add to the progress of the state, county, or to its own immediate vicinity.

But while it is the duty of the local newspaper to give publicity to these matters, so long as they are of a newsy nature, when they become mere advertising and exploiting features, which are of advantage to a few people only, then this newspaper must take its own interests into consideration as well as that of others. It has been the custom of the NEWS to publish all matters pertaining to the church, school and other matters of a public nature, free of charge. But, sometimes, when these features are too long drawn out, for lack of space, we have been compelled to leave some of the long ones out. Nor should the writers of these long articles feel slighted if their matter fails to appear in our columns; for the NEWS editor, the same as the managing editor of any other newspaper, reserves the right to be the judge of what will be of the most general importance to its readers.

The patrons of even a small country weekly of the caliber of the NEWS, are of many and diverse classes. If it should pander to the tastes and desires of one particular class only, its circulation would soon be limited to that particular class of readers. What may be of interest and importance to one class of readers, may be a subject of utter indifference to another class. The arrival of a car load of merchandise is a matter of great importance to the merchant, but of little interest to the vast majority of our readers. But in order that the announcement shall be made, the merchant pays to have the fact advertised. If a farmer has something of great importance to him, which he wishes the general public to know about, he is usually willing to pay to have the fact published. But some of the matter which is given to us in the way of news, is of a character which is usually considered advertising matter. Hence, if matter of this character is sometimes rejected for free publication, no offense should be taken. It should be remembered that the columns of the newspaper is the only means by which the editor can earn the necessary cash with which to pay his types, paper bills and the

occasional new font of type or the new press, which is sometimes necessary.

A local newspaper is supposed to publish all local news matter, but when the gathering of news depends upon the energy and ability of one person only, then often items are neglected which would not be if the editors attention should be called to it. After all, a newspaperman is only mortal, the same as others. He has his faults and frailties just the same as others; but to intentionally neglect to publish a news item of general importance, is not a fault of any up-to-date newspaperman, for he knows that the value of his paper to his readers is the finding out and publishing such items. Sometimes a newspaper is compelled, by its duty to the public, to publish items which he would prefer to say nothing about. Sometimes the editor earns the lasting enmity of a reader, by publishing matter which this particular reader would have remain unknown. At other times a newspaper is made the vehicle of publishing matter through its correspondents, which really should not be published and which leads frequently to prosecutions for libel. For this reason, all newspapers require the writers names to all matter sent in for publication. This is required for the protection of the paper and to show that the writer is willing to assume responsibility for what he writes.

It is an easy matter for one to determine the difference between what is a news item and what is a matter of advertising. If a matter is of personal and financial interest, it can usually be classified as advertising. If of general interest to the public, or to some particular portion of the public and which requires but one publication, it is a news item. The NEWS desires items of each class, for it requires both to succeed. Its readers require the news items and the paper requires the advertising. But a subscriber should not make the mistake of presuming to dictate what a newspaper should or should not publish because of his subscription. He has no more right to do this than the possible buyer has to dictate to the farmer how he shall harvest the grain or care for the stock. In either case the buyer has the right to reject or refuse to buy, if he is not suited. The farmer knows best how he desires to care for his grain or stock just as the newspaper man knows which and what to publish or the merchant what to charge for his goods.

We have taken space to discuss this matter at some length, just to make plain, so far as we can, the duty of the local newspaper to the public, as we understand it. We desire to print all the local news if we can find out about it and we cordially invite any and all who know of items of interest to the public, to tell us about it, either in person or by letter. So if you have friends visiting you, tell us about it. If you have a birth, wedding or death in the family, we want to know about it. Of course accidents or unusual events are of interest to the public and we want to print all of such which occur, especially in this immediate locality.

**IS THE WHEAT ADVANCE LASTING**

"The census of 1910," says James J. Hill, "will show that we have a population of 90,000,000, which will mean that we will require for our own use about 630,000,000 bushels hereafter. We raise now about 650,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States annually under good crop conditions. This will leave us but 20,000,000 bushels as a surplus for export, while in the past we have exported upward of 120,000,000 bushels annually. So everybody can see that we will soon need all our wheat for our own people."

Possible this forecast is correct, and therefore high prices for wheat will be the rule hereafter. On the face of the figures the outlook for any large surplus of wheat again is not bright. The wheat crop of 1908 was 675,000,000 bushels, while that of 1908 was about 670,000,000. In the ten years in which the population of the country increased about 21 per cent, the wheat yield remained stationary, although twice within the decade—in 1901 and 1906—the wheat crop crossed the 700,000,000 bushel mark. Corn and oats have made a better showing in the decade than wheat in regard to increase, but the gain in each of these cereals has been comparatively slight.

But there may be some relief near at hand which Mr. Hill overlooks. All the European producing countries raise more wheat to the acre than we do, and on poorer lands. The high prices will offer a powerful inducement to our wheat growers to adopt some of the methods of their counterparts across the water. The wasteful practices on our grain-growing lands are creditable to our farmers, as well as unprofitable, and the campaign of education which the high prices has set on foot ought to bring results which will tell in the crop yield of the near future. In aggregate wheat production the United States has still a lead over every other country, but it is not as long as formerly. Russia, France, Italy, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Spain and Canada are large wheat growers, but only Russia, Argentina, Canada and one or two others of those

countries are exporters of wheat. When the day approaches that we can no longer supply our home needs the duty on wheat will be removed, and it may be removed long before that time. Probably the low prices of a dozen years ago for wheat will not return again for the United States.—St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat.

**THE COW WILL SAVE THE LAND**

Russia's wheat yield for twenty years has averaged only eight and a quarter bushels per acre, with the ground lying fallow every third year and a famine every five years.

The average farm lands of New England, New York, Virginia and other Eastern States have markedly decreased in productive power and value. Thousands of acres within 100 miles of Washington, D. C., once worth \$50 to \$75 an acre, are now abandoned for agriculture. The East frequently spends \$2 to \$20 per acre for plant food to keep up its soil.

Wheat in England average thirty-two bushels per acre, but England imports four times as much wheat as it produces. English farmers use several hundred thousand tons of commercial plant food annually.

Belgium imports five times as much wheat as it produces and quantities of corn and oil cake.

Germany consumes nearly twice as much wheat as it produces and imports corn and 1,000,000,000 pounds of oil cake. While it exports principally 2,000,000,000 pounds of sugar, containing no plant food value, Denmark imports more wheat than it produces besides corn and 800,000,000 pounds of oil cake and exports principally 175,000,000 pounds of butter, containing practically no plant food.

These countries that feed practically all they raise and buy in addition large quantities of fertilizers and other food stuffs from which to produce still larger amounts of manure, can thus make their soils richer than ever before, but the great agricultural areas of the United States are being steadily depleted.

Improvement in seed, cultivation and crop rotation and the addition of 2,000,000 acres of richest black soil have increased the average yield of corn in Illinois, but some portions of the 7,000,000 acres of older corn land are now producing smaller crops.

If we repeat in the great corn belt the history of land ruin in Palestine, in Southern Europe, in Russia and in the eastern United States, where shall our children go for bread? After the land is impoverished it is too late to invest in soil improvement. Poverty is helpless. Illinois can not afford to wait twenty-five or fifty years before adopting permanent systems of soil improvement.—Illinois Farmers Institute.

**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.

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15c value .....	11c	30c value .....	21c
20c value .....	13c	35c value .....	26c

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Special Bargains in Ladies \$6, \$7, and \$8 Dress Skirts for \$3.95

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