

# The Santiam News

POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT

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### BETTER DAY AHEAD FOR FARMERS

**W**ITHIN THE next few days the big stock yards and packing plants, north of Portland will be ready for business. These yards are capable of handling a large number of cattle, sheep and hogs daily and, presumably, the packing plants will be able to take care of all the stock offered for sale and which will make Portland the leading market for beef, pork and mutton West of the Rocky mountains.

This means much to the farmers of Oregon and especially to those of the Willamette valley. While it is true that dairying with the necessary clover, vetch and alfalfa fields are beginning the restoration of our worn out wheat lands, still there is considerable grain yet grown for market. The demand for stock to supply the packing plants, will soon absorb all of the grain which is left after the dairy demand is supplied, so that in a very short time there will be no grain raised for market.

Experiments at the Corvallis Agricultural college have shown that with hogs selling at 6 cents per pound, live weight, the wheat fed in fattening them will bring the farmer one dollar per bushel. Last week hogs were sold in Portland at a shade over 9 cents per pound gross. This would mean to the farmer, according to the O. A. C. experiment, over \$1.50 per bushel for his wheat. Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that the farmer will get sell his wheat at 75 and 80 cents per bushel when he can realize from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel in feeding it to hogs. Presumably just as good results may be reached in feeding it to cattle and sheep.

But farmers will ascertain that better results can be reached in raising other kinds of grain, more productive than wheat, for feeding purposes. Barley is a much more yielding crop than wheat and, pound for pound, it is a better fattening food. Then there are clovers, vetch, alfalfa, kale, peas, pumpkins and roots of all kinds, large yields, and are very desirable in fitting animals for market.

In addition to the better prices thus realized for grain, the restoration of our worn out wheat lands to the productive condition of former years, will gradually be going on. Farmers will not be continually drawing the elements from the soil required in growing grain crops without returning something thereto. More stock raised and prepared for market by the farmer, means more manure for the land, and more manure means larger crops. Within a few years, land which is now producing an average of 15 bushels of wheat to the acre, will be yielding an average of double that amount.

This new or intensified method of farming, will necessarily bring about a subdivision of our large grain farms. Indeed, in a few years, 80 acres, with this diversified method, will be found entirely sufficient for the needs of the ordinary farmer. He will find that that number of acres will furnish all the work which an ordinary farmer and his family can take care of. And he will make much more money, live better, give his children a better education, than he now does with 60 acres.

So there is a better day ahead for the farmer. Heretofore, a dependable market for his stock products has been wanting. Beef and pork may bring a fair price for a year or two, which stimulates production and a corresponding low market for a like number of years. Sheep has been more stable in price for a number of years, because of the threefold source of profit—wool, lambs and mutton. With the establishment of packing plants within easy access, this fluctuation in prices will cease. With a steady price, the farmer can make calculation ahead. He can feel certain of a profitable market for his half-dozen stall-fed heaves, his 30 to 40 hogs and a like number of mutton. In addition he will have a good market for the product of his 6 or 8 dairy cows and his two or three hundred hens. All of this can be done on an 80-acre farm if properly cultivated and manured. The farmer of the future must use his head as well as his hands. Slipshod methods will no longer win out. He will either have to adapt himself to the new order of things, or go under. Let us hope, if he fails, that he will not continue until the sheriff's hammer is his finish.

### THEY WANT THE WATER POWER

**T**HE EXTRAORDINARY of two rival railway companies in starting to build railway lines up the Deschutes canyon, at the present time is, to say the least, a matter of surprise to the people. The Harriman people, for years, have had full sway in the matter of locating and building a railway line into central Oregon, but manifested no eagerness to do so until they found that there was money behind the Oregon Trunk and that there was danger that it would be immediately constructed. Then Harriman suddenly awakened into extraordinary activity. They, seemingly, concluded that central Oregon had been neglected too long in the matter of railway transportation and that the Deschutes canyon was about the only route by which a line could be built thereto.

The Deschutes canyon as a railway location has, aside from its water level grade, nothing to recommend it from the railway viewpoint. The gorge is so deep and narrow, that there can be no local traffic until the canyon has been passed through, a distance of more than 100 miles. Besides this route is a very costly one from the construction viewpoint, costing double what the extension of the Corvallis & Eastern would cost to be extended into the same territory. Furthermore, this C. & E. line, now a part of the Harriman system, could be built in one half of the time, besides having a considerable local traffic along the entire route. So we can conclude that there is some other and more important cause for this extraordinary activity in commencing the construction of this section of expensive roadbed, other than what is considered an ordinary railway function—the hauling of freight and passengers.

The fall of the Deschutes river from the head of the canyon to its mouth is very rapid. So rapid that a competent authority has estimated the amount of available water power the stream would afford along its course through the canyon at 140,000,000 horse power. The canyon being so narrow, a railway line through it would, necessarily, completely control this vast storehouse of nature's energy.

If it was the only purpose of the Harriman people, to forestall what is generally believed to be the Hill interests in central and southeastern Oregon, it could be accomplished much more quickly and at much less cost by extending the C. & E. This fact is certainly as patent to the railway people as it is to a layman. But to do this would be to surrender the vast wealth of water power a line up the Deschutes would control.

But why should the State permit either the Harriman or Hill people to gobble up this vast undeveloped storehouse of Nature's energy? The water power of all the streams within the borders of a state should belong to all the people of that state, and no individual nor corporation should be allowed to appropriate any portion of this natural wealth without paying the rest of the people a just and reasonable royalty therefor. Electricity is the coming motive power and whenever possible, water will be used to develop that power. Within a very few years, electric power will be so generally distributed, that all stationary machinery, railways, etc., will receive their motive force therefrom. Hence the immense value of the control of water power sites. These rival railway kings, Hill and Harriman, are well aware of this fact. They know that the enhancing value of fuel will soon force the adoption of a cheaper method of producing power and electric energy will be that cheaper power. Hence the gigantic struggle now going on in the Deschutes canyon.

If the general supposition is true, that Porter Bros. represent the Hill interests, the public generally hope that they will prove victorious. In other words, Harriman has had Oregon bottled up so long and has failed to extend his system, so that Oregon could keep pace with the development of her sister states, that the people gladly welcome Hill or any other railway magnate within her borders who will do things. What the people want is transportation lines to carry what they produce to market. Nor does it make any particular difference to them who builds the lines, so that they are built. But it does and should greatly concern them, if either Hill or Harriman so constructs their railway lines, that the wealth with which Nature has so richly endowed Oregon, shall be usurped.

### ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

**U**NDoubtedly a vast majority of the people of Oregon were supremely disgusted with machine politics and boss rule, when our present system of nominating candidates was adopted. And they are still bitterly opposed to the restoration of the old delegate convention system with its attending corrupting influences. They are, also, very much in favor of the popular election of United States senators, and our primary law, coupled with Statement No. 1, effects this purpose as nearly as possible until that feature is added to

the Federal constitution by the adoption of the necessary amendment. A very strong effort is now in incubation by certain machine politicians and would-be bosses, to destroy our primary law and return to the old time delegate convention plan.

Our present primary law may not be just as perfect in its operation as we desire and it is open to criticism; yet with all its faults it is infinitely superior to the old time corrupt delegate convention plan. The people may and probably will, amend it, but they will never repeal it. And the present method of popular election of United States Senator, which is so orderly accomplished through Statement No. 1, is quite satisfactory to the people as well. Our first president in his farewell address well stated that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and unless the people gives heed to this admonition and stand patriotically by their guns, the wily politicians will effectually overthrow the vantage gained by the people through our primary law.

The plan through which machine politics are to be restored, is that adopted at the recent municipal election at Portland. The advisory convention, prior to the primary election, is the entering wedge. It is planned to hold one of these advisory mass conventions in every county, prior to the primary election for the nomination of candidates. The advisor mass convention will advise the nomination of certain particular candidates at the primary election. Besides the naming of candidates for county offices, candidates for the legislature will be named as well. In addition, delegates to attend the state convention will be selected. The state convention thus selected will name candidates for the various state offices. All of these nominees will comply with the requirements of the primary law in the way of filing the necessary papers, etc. On the face of the matter, this plan looks quite innocent and as if it would work without a hitch. But right here is where the people should be everlastingly on their guard.

The men who will constitute these advisory mass conventions, will all be false friends to the present primary law and the candidates, including those for the legislature, will all be false friends to the law as well. Suppose a legislature composed of these false friends to the primary and Statement No. 1 is elected? Laws of a derogatory nature to the satisfactory working of the primary law are sure to be enacted. The plan is to make our primary law so unpopular with the people, that they will repeal it and adopt the old delegate convention plan in order to get relief.

Candidates named by the advisory mass convention would have a decided advantage over those regularly nominated at the primary, nevertheless the convention would, necessarily be composed of enemies of the primary law; for the friends of the primary would not participate therein and, as a result, men who would stand for office, all things being equal, will, because of the handicap, refuse to stand for office. The final and deplorable result will be, that the whole political system will pass under the control of a few machine bosses.

The only way to defeat this adroit scheme is to simply refuse to vote for any candidate who will suffer himself nominated in this way. Defeat him, if possible, at the primary polls, but be sure and defeat him at the general election, should he be nominated, no matter to which party he may belong. Furthermore, every candidate who refuses to subscribe to Statement No. 1, without a quibble, should be spotted at the polls by ever voter who desires that United States senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people. Our patriotism must be stronger than our party ties, if we would preserve the reform laws now on our statute books. The people MUST stand by their guns.

### GOOD MANNERS AT TELEPHONE

There seems to be needed a school of telephone etiquette wherever that method of conversation without personal presence is prevalently employed. It was supersensitiveness that moved a telephone operator to commit suicide the other day after she had been reprimanded by a superintendent because she talked back pertly to a patron who swore at her. Nevertheless, no one would claim that the man at the other end of the wire had any right to swear. But he forgot too readily that he was not talking to an impulsive piece of cold machinery, but to another human being.

It may be admitted that the telephone, while an instrument of such constant utility and convenience that this generation may wonder how the fathers ever managed their affairs without its time-saving aid, is frequently a cause of vexation. What patron feeling the instant and imperious pressure of hurry has not felt the spirit of impatient and sometimes incredulous revolt against that recurrent voice of "Central!" saying "Busy!" The caller is perhaps busy also, quite too busy to calmly stand and wait. But that little word is conclusive. There is naught to do but to submit; and submission is not made easier by the suspicion that the operator may herself be busy with something else than her business. But courtesy implies patience, and many persons have learned that angry protest avails not to hasten the connection—Washington Herald

### THEN AND NOW

Only a few years ago it took months to cross our continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The stage coach was a slow and tedious way of traveling but it was the best system obtainable early in the nineteenth century. Modern invention has brought the steam train with its palace cars, and we cross the continent now in less than a week.

The sail boat, which took weeks and even months to cross the ocean, has given way to the steam ship which will carry passengers enough to make a large city and goods enough to stock its stores and can cross the ocean in four or five days. Improvements in every line of manufacturing have been equally as rapid and effective. Our developments have been so marvelous that we can scarcely comprehend them.

In the agricultural field, we have made advancements that are striking in their accomplishments of greater production. The improved machinery, our better understanding of cultivation, our greater knowledge of the soil, and our improved live stock and many other things that we might mention, have been the means of bringing greater prosperity and contentment to many of our farmers. But the great rank and file are not enjoying the full measure of these improvements, because they do not yet understand them. Our soils are not producing maximum yields for live stock giving us the greatest profit, because we do not fully understand them. Progress is being made in agriculture but not as fast, we fear, as it is in some other lines of endeavor, yet the opportunity is just as great.—Hoards Dairyman.

The head of a certain Pittsburg manufacturing concern is an old gentleman who built up his business from nothing by his own dogged and persistent toil, and who has never felt that he could spare the time for a vacation. Not long ago, however, says Harpers Weekly, he decided that he was getting along in years, and that he was entitled to a rest. Calling his son into the library, he said:

"Tom, I've worked pretty hard for quite a while now and have done pretty well, so I have about decided to retire and turn the business over to you. What do you say?"

The young man pondered the situation gravely. Then a bright idea seemed to strike him. "Say, pop," he suggested, "how would it do for you to work a few years longer and then the two of us retire together?"—Ex.

As predicted in the Oregonian, the July rains through the wheat belt proved more beneficial than harmful, and some of the local "crop-killers" who spread direful reports of wholesale destruction in the Palouse and other portions of the interior now admit that the advantages of the rain to the spring wheat more than offset any damage to the ripened winter wheat. Not only has there been a marked improvement in the Spring wheat prospects east of the Cascade Mountains, but there has also been a decided improvement in conditions in the Willamette Valley. According to General Manager O'Brien of the Harriman lines, the wheat crop of the Willamette Valley promises to be the largest harvested in the past ten years.—Oregonian.

G. T. Hockensmith, of the S. E. Young & Son's store, has sold his orchard and garden tract in North Albany, consisting of eighteen acres to F. A. Stacey, recently of Crabtree, for \$3500. While Mr. Hockensmith has made over \$1200 on his deal he nevertheless sold the property cheap enough considering the present prices. Mr. Stacey will move on the place and make a business of its products, including gardening. It is one of the finest places around Albany.—Albany Democrat. Mr. Stacey, a few months ago, sold his farm just across Crabtree creek from Richardson Gap and moved to Albany.

American plows and cultivators are turning up the soil in more than seventy countries and colonies of the world. In Japan, in 1908, there were \$22,000 worth; in Asiatic Turkey, \$14,000; in New Zealand, \$50,000; in British South Africa, \$222,000; in Portuguese Africa \$31,000; in Cuba, \$85,000; while Argentina took in 1908 \$780,000 worth; Canada, \$474,000; Russia in Europe, \$259,000, and Asiatic Russia, \$750,000 worth.—Ex.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

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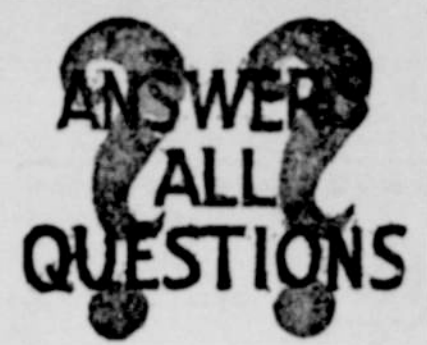
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### Teachers' Examination

Notice is hereby given that the regular teachers' examination for Linn county will begin at the court house in Albany, Oregon, August 11, 1909, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m., and to continue three days for county and four days for state papers.

W. L. JACKSON,  
County Supt.

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