

IS THE PRESIDENT CONSISTENT?

DOUBT President Taft purposes to be consistent in his conduct of the government and in the measures he will recommend to the favorable consideration of congress. No doubt, also, down deep in his heart, he desires to do those things which will be best for the masses of the people. But his environment, during his entire life, has been such that he does not really know how to sympathize with and feel for the poor people who have to struggle for their daily bread. He has, so to speak, been born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He has never associated with the rich and well-to-do and has ever had sufficient means at his command to satisfy any reasonable want. He has never felt the keen pinch of poverty, nor has been compelled to reckon his expenditures down to a penny and, therefore, cannot place himself in the place of the laborer, whose wage is the only source of his daily bread. For this reason, the president, in considering the matter of tariff, ship subsidy, etc., sees only the interests of the people of his world—those with whom he has come in contact and associated with.

Therefore, it should not be a matter of surprise that he pronounces the Payne-Aldrich tariff the best ever enacted by a Republican congress. As the bill confers increased favors upon the classes of the people with whom he has associated—his world, there is every reason why he should think the bill is the best ever. It makes the condition of the tariff beneficiary better, as viewed by the president and, consequently, his good opinion is accounted for. Evidently, the consumers just rights have had no influence, with him, in making up his opinion.

Likewise, when the president favors the ship subsidy, he favors another class of his friends, for it is only the rich and well-to-do who can own and sail ships. Of course it would be a matter of national pride, to know that the Stars and Stripes float from every maritime harbor of importance in the world, but not at the price of a subsidy.

But just how the president can favor a high protective tariff and a ship subsidy at one and the same time, is not quite plain.

To most people, one or the other of these opinions is inconsistent. The purpose of a high protective tariff is to discourage and prevent the importation of foreign made goods, while the purpose of a ship subsidy measure, would be to encourage importations. The high tariff would tend towards the defeat of the ship subsidy and vice versa.

American ships, to prosper, must have inward bound cargos as well as outward bound. A tariff, which is now about prohibitive, discourages importations; therefore, inward bound cargos would be difficult to get. If our tariff laws were placed upon a revenue producing basis, thus encouraging importations, inward bound cargos would be plentiful. The trend of any and all laws is towards prohibition. The higher the tariff, the more complete is the prohibition and every revision of our tariff schedules by Republicans has approached nearer this ultimate desideratum. This policy dis-

courages both foreign trade and American shipping. It is only reasonable, that if we discourage importation of foreign made goods, foreign countries will discourage the importation of the goods we make. There must be a reasonable reciprocity, if trade with foreign countries is maintained. Our present tariff is the most severe blow ever given to the interchange of commodities with foreign nations. So, it will be folly to attempt to rehabilitate our mercantile marine, yet maintain tariff laws which will make the success of ships floating the American flag impossible. The president will, therefore, in recommending the enactment of a ship subsidy measure to congress, attempt to reestablish a mercantile navy, yet retain laws which will be so great a handicap that success will be impossible. To be consistent, he must abandon one or the other of these opinions. They are wholly incompatible.

But if he would encourage American shipping, the repeal of one law will place the American flag upon every sea again. Permit American capital to purchase ships whenever they can be bought the cheapest and there will be no need of talking about ship subsidies. It is said that it costs about double to build ships in the United States to what it does in England. A subsidy amounting to one-half the cost of the ship, would soon cause American capitalists to get busy. They would soon get so busy that they would not have time to lobby for a subsidy.

Anyway, there is not a mite of justice in high protection, for either American made goods nor American made ships. In either case, it is taking money from the pockets of one class of the people and giving it to another class. It is class-legislation of the most objectionable quality and is not in accordance with the spirit of the federal constitution. The American consumer is required to pay just about double for protected goods which his English brother has to pay. This increase goes into the pockets of the manufacturers and trusts. The double cost of building ships in America, goes into the pockets of the ship building trust and is taken from the pockets of other American citizens.

If the president could, simply, place himself in the shoes of the laborer for a while, he would oppose both a high tariff and a ship subsidy. But from his viewpoint, that of the interests, his advocacy of both measures is inconsistent and causes one to doubt his honesty.

A HALT IN REFORM

IT MAY BE SAID that reform has been given a turn backward in San Francisco and Cleveland, Ohio. If so, the assertion, if partially, is not wholly true. While the defeat of Mr. Heney may be considered a knock at reform, it should not be so considered, for the reason that, during the canvass, Mr. Heney made many rash assertions which exemplified the enlarged egotism of the man and his tendency to override opposition, right or wrong. A gang of corrupt scoundrels had secured control of municipal affairs in San Francisco and the reconstruction of the city, after the great earthquake and fire, furnished these scoundrels every opportunity to gratify their propensities for graft. An unscrupulous mayor and board of supervisors offered the city franchises for sale and Patrick Calhoun bought them. The mayor and supervisors had subscribed to a solemn oath that they would conduct the city government honestly, frugally and protect the interests of the city. Yet, despite this fact, they sold the franchises, pocketed the loot and signed away, free, public privileges which should have yielded the city large revenues. Calhoun, who had not subscribed to a solemn oath, wanted these franchises and bought them, paying a cash consideration therefor. Mr. Heney in order to reach and punish Calhoun, gave immunity to the supervisors, who had violated their oaths of office and received the loot, in order to reach and punish the lesser rascal, Calhoun.

A great many San Franciscans, while they approved of cleansing the city hall of graft and general dishonesty, did not think that it was just fair to

allow dozens of the great rascal's rascal free, in order to reach the lesser one. Undoubtedly this is the chief cause of Heney's defeat and most fair minded men think the defeat is deserved.

In Cleveland, Ohio, where Tom Johnson suffered his first defeat for mayor, the fight was not against a corrupt city government, but to establish a 3 cent fare trolley service. Mr. Johnson had won four mayoralty elections upon this issue, yet the question remains unsettled. People get tired of continual turmoil, no matter how meritorious, and Mr. Johnson's defeat is, probably, due to this tired feeling. Nevertheless the defeat in either instance, the cause of reform is not dead in those cities. San Francisco will never, again, suffer from the peculation of another brazen set of rascals as Mr. Heney was instrumental in removing. Mr. Heney's methods may be open to criticism and, doubtless, merits it, yet he has rendered the city a service in ousting the Ruef-Smitz gang which is inestimable. Mayor Johnson may not have fully established his 3-cent fare policy, yet the agitation of the question has given the people of Cleveland an understanding of rascal matters they, otherwise, never would have had.

The principal good accomplished by any and all reforms is the agitation and education they generate. People must know that an evil exists before they can or will eradicate it. The evil of the election of United States senators by state legislatures, with the attending corruption and graft, had to be made public, before the people made the effort to devise means by which the evil is being overcome. And this agitation will continue until, with amending the federal constitution, senators like representatives, will be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Reform means reconstruct, rebuild, etc. Hence when any government either city, state or national, undertakes to reform its methods, it may halt somewhere in its progress of reform, yet it will never return to its former condition. The effort at reform results in education of the people to the functions of government. It enables them to vote more intelligently and, as a rule, select better men for office.

MAY DIVIDE THE PARTY

SPEAKER CANNON has said, if Senator Cummings was a Republican, he (Cannon) was not one. The inference is that as Mr. Cannon was in accord with the majority of Republican members in congress, he and they are Republicans and Senators Cummings, LaFollette, Bristow and the rest of the so-called insurgent members, are to be read out of the party. The question arises what and whom constitute the Republican party? If a vote of that party throughout the nation could be had as between the merits of Senator Cummings and Speaker Cannon, the senator would win out by a handsome majority. Therefore, if the so-called insurgents have a majority of their party behind them, Speaker Cannon will undertake a good-sized job when he attempts to fire the insurgents and their following from the party.

There is more in speaker Cannon's statement than the first glance would seem to portend. When Senators Cummings, Bristow and the other insurgent congressmen returned to their homes, after the close of the special session, they were received by their constituencies with open arms and enthusiastic acclaim. The people endeavored to show their appreciation of the action of the insurgents, by the enthusiasm of their welcome. Knowing that they have the almost united support of their constituencies, these insurgent members will return to congress next month, more fixed in their insurgency than ever. What difference will it make to them if Speaker Cannon assigns them to unimportant committees? What difference will it make if the speaker does invoke his czar methods more severely toward them than ever? They know that Speaker Cannon is serving his last term, as speaker, and that the next congress will have a larger array of insurgency than ever. They can well afford to bide the time, for they have the conscientiousness of knowing that they are right.

Speaker Cannon and Chairman Aldrich represent simply one wing of the Republican party, which includes the Interests(?) and those sections of the Union which are under the dominance of the interests. The insurgents represent the party of the great middle west and of the Pacific coast.

This division, as represented in the special session of congress, will eventually lead to a division of the party. Time was when the leaders of the party of the Atlantic states, could dictate the policies of the party. This is no longer true. The great middle west has grown too big to continue to be merely the tail of the Republican kite. The only reason which will prevent the division will be, that the eastern Republicans will bow to the will of the middle west. The American people have become too great and too diversified to have their national financial policy dictated by a senator from the smallest state of the Union.

Referee's Sale

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Referee will on the 11th day of December, 1909, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the front door of the County Court House in the city of Albany, in Linn County, Oregon, pursuant to the decree and order of sale duly made and entered in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County, on the 29th day of September, 1909, in that certain suit pending in said Court wherein Emeline Hassler and J. M. Hassler, her husband, J. A. Richardson and Volera Richardson, his wife, Margaret A. Lucas and M. A. Lucas, her husband, Orpha Garland and G. W. Garland, her husband, A. L. Richardson and Belle Richardson, his wife, L. W. Richardson and Ella Richardson, his wife, and M. N. Richardson, were plaintiffs, and William Garland a minor and M. N. Richardson as his guardian, Gilbert Garland, Harley Garland, and Roy Garland, minors, and J. W. Garland, as their guardian, James Garland and J. W. Garland were defendants, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, subject to confirmation by said Court all the right, title and interest of the above named plaintiffs and defendants in the following described premises, to-wit:

1. All of the South half of the Donation Land Claim of W. W. Richardson and wife, Notification No 1208 in Township 10 S-4th, Range 1 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Linn County, Oregon, containing 160 acres.

Also the Northwest quarter of Section 26 in said Township and Range containing 160 acres.

Also, the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 27 in said Township and Range, containing 40 acres.

Also, the South half of the Southwest quarter, and the South half of the North half of the Southwest quarter, the South half of the Southeast quarter, and the South half of the Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 22, in said Township and Range, containing 22 1/2 acres, all of said above described premises being situated in Township 10 South Range 1 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Linn County, Oregon, and containing in the aggregate 280 acres.

Also, the North half of the Donation Land Claim of W. W. Richardson and wife, Notification No 1208 in Township 10 South Range 1 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Linn County, Oregon, containing 160 acres.

That at said sale said above mentioned tract containing 580 acres, and said last mentioned tract containing 160 acres will be sold separately by order of the above entitled court.

R. Shelton Referee.

Hewitt & Sox, Atty. for Referee. First publication, Nov. 12, 1909. Last publication Dec. 10, 1909.

Referee's Sale

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marion.

Matilda C. Simpson, Harriet Shriver, Cassie Hicks' Rosannah Simpson, William Simpson, James Simpson, Frank Simpson, Silva Ferrel, Victor Simpson, W. H. Logan, Frank Logan, Edward Anderson, Elizabeth Coloway, Flora Beason, Letha Bolar, Della Anderson, Rebecca E. Blanton, Annie Garrett, Louisa A. Blanton, James Simpson, David Simpson, Lois Simpson, and Bessie Smith, Plaintiffs vs. Henry Stanton, Willie Stanton, Charles Stanton, Mary Dunlap, Nellie Stanton, Benjamin Stanton, Alice Deyou, Martha A. Webber, B. F. Piburn, Clarence Piburn, Effie Piburn, C. N. Dunagan, Josephine Hardidge, Sidney J. Ireland, T. N. Dunagan, J. P. Duangan, Nancy A. Noland, Joshua R. Noland, Elizabeth George, and G. S. Bazil, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marion department number two made on the 8th day of November 1909, in the above entitled action, I the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting referee appointed by the said court to sell the real property described below, will on the 11th day of December 1909, at the hour of 1:00 o'clock p. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States of America, and subject to the confirmation of the said circuit court, at the court house steps in the County of Linn, all the right title and interest of the above named parties, in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the State of Oregon and County of Linn, and described as follows, to-wit:

Town lots thirty-nine (39) forty (40) and forty-one (41) and a part of lot forty-two (42) beginning at the southeast corner of said lot forty-two and running thence north thirty (30) feet; thence west one hundred (100) feet; thence south thirty (30) feet; thence east one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning as recorded in the plat of the original survey of the town of Scio.

Terms and condition of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States of America, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of the sale by the said circuit court. Deed at expense of the purchaser.

W. B. SIMPSON, Referee.

Clubbing Rates

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