

The Columbia Register.

HOUULTON, ORE., MAY 13, 1904.
—PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY—
R. H. MITCHELL, Editor.
Application has been made to enter this paper as second class matter at the Houulton, Oregon post office.
Subscription price \$1.00 per year in advance.
Advertising rates reasonable.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Supreme Judge, Thos. O'Day of Multnomah.
Congressman 2nd District, J. E. Simmons.
Dairy and Food Commissioner, S. M. Douglas.
Presidential Electors John A. Jefferson, Marion; T. H. Crawford, Union; W. R. Dillard, Columbia; and J. H. Smith of Clatsop.
Joint Senator from Multnomah, Washington, and Columbia, J. T. Miller.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
W. A. YOUNG,
Of Clatskanie.

For County Judge,
R. S. HATTAN,
Of St. Helens.

For County Clerk,
H. HENDERSON,
Of Mayger.

For Sheriff,
J. M. HILL,
Of Mist.

For Surveyor,
JAMES BARR,
Of Clatskanie.

For County Commissioner,
Wm. PRINGLE,
Of Pittsburg.

For County Treasurer,
G. W. WELSCH,
Of Marshland.

For Assessor,
U. W. CLARK,
Of Houulton.

For County School Superintendent,
W. A. WOOD,
Of St. Helens.

We can all see where the taxes can be lessened, it has been plainly pointed out. The only question remaining is, do we want another dose of the 1903 prescription. The matter is now up to the voters.

In the last issue of the Mist the editor devotes considerable space to abuse of the Socialists, because as he alleges, they are guilty of the crime of supporting Mr. R. S. Hattan for County Judge in the coming election. Flag states that the working man possessed of a good brain soon rises to be a capitalist and an employer of men. If the question is pertinent, why is it that flopper Flag has not risen to the capitalist state; it surely can't be lack of brains.

No such thing as an explanation, of any kind, can be wrung from Flag, excepting always, why he left the democrat party, which for a Fairy story has given us a man's fall to a farwell. He is as uncommunicative about taxation past, present and future as he is about the republican County platform, which is so conspicuous by its entire absence; leaving the people without any guarantee whatever that next years tax levy will not be raised with a jack-screw and stall fed; and a raise we must expect if a change is not made in the financing of the county's affairs.

M. J. Butler of Goble grange has been appointed chairman of the finance committee for the coming session of the Oregon State grange. I. H. Copeland of Houulton has been appointed chairman of the committee on education and is a member of the committee on Good of the Order. Mrs. Anna F. Copeland is a member of two committees: Resolutions and Women's Work. J. P. West of Scappoose is chairman of the Legislative committee. R. P. Burns is a member of committee on Appeals, and Mrs. Mary N. Burns is a member of Co-operation committee. M. J. Butler is also a member of the committee on By-laws.

One of the latest methods of advertising the candidacy for the republican candidate for representative in this county is by silk banners with gilt letters hung from a pendent in some conspicuous place. Quite frequently in a saloon. Of course the people should be advised as to who the candidates are. But it is questionable if the method is not a bad advertisement. The question has been asked how does the candidates for representative stand on the question of local option. Mr. Young has pledged himself for its support by his vote at the polls and in the legislative halls too if need be. How about the republican candidate?

Some attempt is made, it is true, by individual politicians, to give a reason for such excessive taxation, by explaining that our State tax is much, very much, higher than before, and that the school was made unavoidably larger by the act of the last legislature; and here it ends, and here it must remain. We say again, as we said in our first issue, that the State tax was raised between \$4000 and \$5000 and the school tax raised about \$7000, making about \$12,000, if possibly an unavoidable raise. But this in no way explains how our taxes have practically doubled since 1897; and it cannot be explained, for we have had no excessive expenses nor valuable improvements. In fact, no improvements whatever.

A republican candidate at the meeting said: "I never scratch my ticket, I always vote it straight, and if there is a weak man on the ticket, it is all the more a reason that we should make a special effort to throw our strength to him." In other words if there is a "yeller" dog on the ticket, it is the duty of republicans to vote for him. Truly, in a recent speech, denounced this kind of sentiment as criminal. "He says: A party man who offers allegiance to his party as an excuse for voting his party ticket, right or wrong, is a criminal."

We arise to ask if the dear people of Columbia County are not a little surprised that they hear nothing from the Mist man explanatory to the present excessive taxation, and why it is so disproportionate with other years, for example: why it was \$7854.71 for the past year as against \$41240.00, in 1897. Does he think the republican majority will fail to note the desolation process of confiscation now going on under non de plume of taxation? If so, he, and his machine made ticket will find that the voters are not so partisan in their political affiliations as to sacrifice their own interests for the sake of voting for a name. That tax receipt of 1903 has left a seal brown taste of heroic dimensions in the month of every tax payer in the County.

The recent session of Pomona grange at Scappoose was well attended every subordinate grange in the county except Mayger being represented. There are fourteen granges now in active operation, with a total membership of 622. This is but a very slight increase over a year ago, but it may well and truly be said of the memberships it now stands—it is composed of the very best elements of society in Columbia county. If you do not belong then you should. The entertainment by Scappoose grange was royal, and nothing better or nicer could have been wished for. The next session of Pomona grange will be held the first Saturday in August, at which time it is expected the State grange Grand officers will be present and will confer the fifth and 6th degrees to all who may desire to take the national or seventh degree. This is the degree which crowns the fabric of Husbandry and it is only the chance of a lifetime that one may receive it.

The thirty first annual session of the Oregon State grange will be held at Corvallis, beginning Tuesday, May 24, at 10 a. m. This will be a very interesting session. Much business of importance will come before this session of the grange. The selection of a new set of officers to direct the work of the state organization of another term of two years. And another very important matter is preparation for the National grange which will convene in Portland next fall. Not only the entertainment of the national guests devolves upon the state grange, but a lasting favorable impression must be made upon the visitors while there. To do this a fair is talked of. To make a creditable showing of fruits, vegetables, and various products of the state will require no small amount of work. But if the matter is properly taken in hand, and no doubt it will be, and the right way, Oregon will make a great success in advertising her resources. Every farmer every man woman and son or daughter over the age of 16 years should immediately connect themselves with a subordinate grange and help to swell the seventh degree list of members in Oregon to about 8,000 instead of just the required 2,000. You may count on the REGISTER doing its part. Will you do yours?

The recent importation from Salem, introduced for the purpose of running the Mist, carrying the County for republicanism of the John H. Mitchell brand and, if he does not sooner change his politics, stand for the legislature in 1906, mounts his tripod, grabs the stylus with a death grip and proceeds to explain why he left the democrat party, how he saved the Country from financial dishonor and thereafter (unlike Judas of old who upon being rewarded for his iniquity went and hanged himself) ran for office, like many another apostate, and, by virtue of the suffrage of an uninformed and over heated majority of Marion county, was elected. The spectacle of a republican of the Mitchell school, advocating with sincerity the gold standard, would be a sight for all the Pagan Gods of Mythology or otherwise. But Mr. Flag may have been honest in his endeavors—may have been anxious for a medium of exchange that would not only be good in "Yourup" Semiahmoo but would also pass current in Pocataguis county, Main. We have, therefore, no inclination to doubt our worthy brother's word as to his strenuous efforts to preserve pure and undefiled our monetary system, or that in 1896, he stood upon that most unique of, all political platforms demanding at one end, protection, in no uncertain voice, against the pauper labor of Europe, and at the other, offering up in most abject humility a prayer to England to please allow the U. S. to coin the product of her own mines. "To what base uses may men return" and live to brag about it; what a picture virile Americanism! As an expert in the art of self laudation Flag holds the belt. Verily he hath a large head and steps this little earth like a Titan.

FIGURES.

During the year 1903 the total amount of money expended for county purposes, other than roads and bridges, was \$16,678.21. The amount of money raised this year for county purposes is \$22,305.95, or in excess of last year \$5,627.69.

The total amount of money to be collected as taxes (and it is all in but about \$8,000) is \$78,564.71. Almost double the amount (\$41,601.09) levied in 1896.

School fund general \$12,985.00
School fund special 15,600.00
Road fund special 2,790.35
Road fund general 1,152.23

Total other than county general and roads and bridges, \$32,522.68

Deduct this last total from the \$78,564.71 collected, leaves a balance of \$45,972.13 at the disposal of the county court. An amount greater than the tax levy for all purposes in any year of the county history prior to 1900. And in the year 1901 the county indebtedness was wiped out. We are told in the Mist that the running expense of the county is less than \$17,000 a year. Now will the Mist tell the people for what purpose the other \$29,000 is to be expended? It would buy a half dozen rock crushers and second hand engines.

POMONA RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Scappoose Pomona meeting, Saturday:

WHEREAS, It is the sense of Pomona Grange of Columbia county, that the "Good Roads" movement, stands foremost of all our immediate wants, and demands our earnest consideration.

WHEREAS, There has been introduced into the Congress of the United States bills for national aid of public roads in the several states, and calling upon the several states to appropriate sums equal to those appropriated to the said states. Therefore, be it,

Resolved, That our state representative and senator from Columbia county be urgently requested to use their best efforts to secure the passage of a bill in the Oregon Legislature to appropriate state funds among the several counties to be used in the construction and improvement of the public highways to the end that our public roads shall in the future receive the aid from the State and National Government that is their due, and to the end that our roads be improved and made equal to our other institutions.

Resolved, That Columbia Pomona Grange go on record as favoring the passage of the direct primary law to be voted upon by the electors of Oregon at the coming June election, and that we urge all subordinate granges of the county and each member thereof to work for the passage of said primary law.

Resolved, That the Pomona Grange of Columbia county go on record as favoring the passage of the local option law, and that we urge all members of the subordinate granges to work for the passage of said local option law.

REGISTRATION.

The registration closes; May 15th, at 5 p. m. The 15th, comes on Sunday this year and to make sure of your votes you had better register at once if you have not done so. The following was the registration up to Monday night:

Apiary	12
Auburn	112
Beaver Falls	41
Clatskanie	258
Goble	118
Marshland	21
Nehalem	77
Oak Point	115
Rainier	199
Scappoose	86
Union	220
Warren	50
Total	1309

A few days ago Attorney General Crawford ruled that the registration books should close at 5 p. m. Saturday evening. His interpretation of the law does not meet the views of District Attorney Allen. Mr. Crawford contended that the law provided for closing of the books on the night of the 15th, and that the books could not, except by act of the legislature, be kept open after that date. His ruling was that the non-judicial day, Sunday, which falls on the 15, was not to be included within the time specified for registration. The district attorney takes just the other view. Practically all of Oregon's laws make provision for non-judicial days, but the registration law is deficient in this respect. Mr. Allen says the supreme court has ruled on the matter, however, and that, where a date specified in a law falls on Sunday, the following day is to be counted in the place of the non-judicial day. He has made thorough search into the proposition and is quite certain the attorney general's opinion is erroneous so far as we can see no harm can come from leaving the books open one day longer. The object is to give the voters a chance to register. We understand the clerk's office will be open for registration until 5 p. m. next Monday.

The May bulletin of the Oregon State grange suggests one of the finest Flora Children's Day program for subordinate granges that it has been our pleasure to examine in late years. Every subordinate grange where practicable should take it in hand and carry out the program to the letter. It will pay your grange for making the effort.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARRON, Chatham, N. Y.
First Correspondent New York State Grange

NATIONAL GRANGE POLICY.

The session of the national grange held at Rochester was one of much importance not only to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, but to the agricultural class in general. As outlining the position and working policy of the grange the resolutions adopted were significant. They indicate that the high officials of the Order are awake to the needs of the farmers and are endeavoring to secure for them such legislation and other benefits as shall give agriculture its rightful position among the great productive industries of the world.

Of the resolutions that most clearly define the public policy of the national grange and will determine the line of action of the legislative committees throughout the twenty-eight states represented these may be mentioned: That reciprocal tariff relations should be maintained in the interests of farmers with those countries that consume the agricultural products of the United States; that our "agricultural products should be protected as well as our manufactured articles"; that since a small percentage of farmers' sons and daughters are able to attend state agricultural colleges the grange should favor the establishment of county or district agricultural high schools; that alleged excessive charges on railroads for carrying the mails as compared with those exacted from express companies should be investigated by the legislative committee; that rural free mail carriers should receive as much pay as city mail carriers; that the establishment of postal savings banks should be advocated; that the legislative committee should persist in its endeavors to procure legislation favorable to the parcel post system; that "good roads" legislation, as outlined in the Brownlow bill, should be favored, and that a federal law should be enacted to "protect the grape growing industry from imposition and fraud."

Many other resolutions were adopted, particularly with reference to the work within the Order. It was voted to remove the national secretary's office from Washington to Tippecanoe City, O. Grange headquarters will be established at the St. Louis exposition. The next meeting of the national grange will be held at Portland, Ore.

The following officers were elected: Master, Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.; overseer, T. C. Atkinson, Morgantown, W. Va.; lecturer, N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.; steward, J. A. Nevecomb, Golden, Colo.; assistant steward, George W. F. Gaunt, Mullika Hill, N. J.; chaplain, W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, S. C.; treasurer, Mrs. Eva W. McDowell, Rome, N. Y.; secretary, C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.; gatekeeper, B. C. Patterson, Torrington, Conn.; Ceres, Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Magnolia, Ill.; Pomona, Mrs. Emma M. Derby, Woodside, Del.; Flora, Mrs. Pauline S. Raine, Monticello, Mo.; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Laura T. Raup, Martinez, Cal. One member of the executive committee is elected each year for a term of three years. C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Vt., was re-elected. The other members of the committee are F. B. Norris of New York and F. A. Derthick of Ohio.

NEW JERSEY STATE GRANGE

A Co-operative Business of Over \$105,000.

Every grange in the state but two was represented at the meeting of the New Jersey state grange recently held at Trenton, N. J. Reports were most encouraging. By virtue of its small area, New Jersey can never be a large grange state, yet it claims 6,000 members of the Order, a gain of 1,000 last year.

The change proposed by the national grange providing for biennial elections in Pomona granges was approved. Among the resolutions adopted was one asking that the protection afforded the robin under the game laws of the state be removed while fruit is ripening or hangs ripe on trees and bushes, the destruction heretofore wrought by these birds having been very serious. Reports of the subordinate granges showed a co-operative business in the state of over \$105,000, with a great saving to the members. One grange reported a business of \$33,000. This is certainly a fine showing by co-operation, and larger states may find "food for thought" in the comparison.

The Ideal Grange.

I think that the ideal grange will be one which gives some attention to all phases of the individual needs—the social, the intellectual, the financial, the political and the moral or inspiring side. It is a mistake for any grange to permit any one factor to dominate. Nevertheless the grange finds people coming to it with all sorts of preparation for grange service, with all kinds of tastes and with all degrees of education. If it is to live and thrive it must deliberately enter to these varying needs.—Professor Butterfield.

Mrs. Brigham, wife of Colonel Joseph H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, died in Washington on Nov. 29. She was stricken with apoplexy on the Wednesday previous. Colonel Brigham is past master of the national grange.

Orange grange, in Vermont, recently held a "reminiscence" meeting, that grange having been organized a quarter century ago.

MR. ALDRICH REFUTED

Claim That the Tariff Doesn't Create Trusts Knocked Out.

WHAT IS THE TARIFF REALLY FOR

Savoyard Proves That the Steel Trust is a Tariff Protected Monopoly—A Party of Words, but Not Deeds. How the Attorney General Discriminates.

Senator Aldrich in a speech at Providence, R. I., on March 23 said: "We believe that these duties levied do not encourage or create monopolies or trusts or combinations, which are an incident of our industrial development and in nowise affected by the imposition of tariff duties."

Commenting upon this foolish and absurd statement of Senator Aldrich, Savoyard says in the Washington Post of March 20:

"What is the tariff for if it be not to curtail or destroy competition? Can a trust exist as long as there is competition? What is a trust but the absence of competition? I believe that a reasonable tariff on trust made goods or free trade in them would do more to benefitly compose the trust issue than all the demagogues in the Union will ever do or all the Sherman laws you could write on a scroll as vast as the sky."

"Here is the steel trust, that will sell the Canadian Pacific railroad, a foreign corporation, steel rails cheaper than it will sell them to the Northern Pacific railroad, a domestic corporation. That may be expansion of foreign trade, but it is restraint of domestic trade. If there ever was an occasion for an attorney general to run amuck, here it is, but it seems that the present attorney general reserves his muck running for beneficent trusts that expand trade and cheapen rates and has nothing but encouragement for vicious trusts that sell to American consumers at monopoly prices and foreign consumers at competition prices. For example, a railroad corporation in the state of Washington wanted some steel rails. Instead of ordering them directly from the trusts it ran amuck and got a firm in Vancouver to order them and thereby saved a lot of money. All this happened under the eyes of the attorney general and Senator Aldrich. Free trade in iron and steel would not destroy the steel trust, and indeed it is not desirable to destroy it, but it would change the nature of the thing, and after the surplus water had been squeezed out of its stock it would make a respectable and a beneficent trust of it."

Republicans oppose the removal of duties on coal, hides, wool, pulp, etc. No one who understands the relation of the Republican party to trusts, the business connections through campaign funds and tariff duties, will for a moment suppose that the Republicans in congress intend to do anything to harm the trusts. The Republican congressmen owe their political existence to the trusts, and they lose no opportunity to show their gratefulness, although they often indulge in harmless talk against the trusts. In theory the Republicans are most bitterly opposed to the trust combinations; in practice they never vote for any measure that will curtail trust profits. As President Roosevelt has told us, "Words are good when backed by deeds, and only so." Republican words as to trusts are not backed by deeds. This fact was demonstrated most conspicuously on March 23 when, by a party vote, the house committee on ways and means voted down motions made by the Democratic leader, John Sharp Williams, and by Champ Clark of Missouri to favorably report bills placing salt, coal, twine, hides, wool, pulp, agricultural implements and other articles on the free list. The Democrats all voted in favor of taking action to put these trust made goods on the free list and thus to take the quickest and most certain way of curtailing the excessive profits of the trusts. The Republicans all voted to "stand pat" on their trust protecting tariff measure.

It should be easy for the voters to decide this year between the party that backs its words with its deeds and the party that talks one way and votes the other.

Rich Criminals Unpunished.

It appears that the gentlemen who engineered the merger will not be punished for violation of the antitrust law, for the reason that they did not know it was good law until after a decision was rendered settling its validity. And the only means they had of learning whether the law was valid was to do something and then have the law tested. Having discovered that the law is good and that they had violated it, they will now be allowed to resume their efforts to frame up some sort of scheme that will permit them to accomplish what they sought to accomplish through the merger. This explanation may not be quite clear to those who are so old fashioned as to believe that rich criminals should suffer the same penalties as poor criminals when the offenses are equal.—Commoner.

Turn on the Light.

It is well to keep the people in mind that the Republicans in the house stand like a stone wall against a congressional investigation into the post-office department. Wherefore? Evidently because they believe that the half has not been told concerning its rottenness and that the truth would hurt them in the impending campaign. Turn on the light.—Champ Clark.

A WHINING ORGAN.

Sheds Hypocritical Tears over the Trusts Hidden American Farmer.

Some Republicans in Minnesota and other states bordering on Canada are very anxious for reciprocity with Canada. The American Economist, however, denounces this reciprocity as "a means of adding to the profits of the millers, the jobbers and the railroads" and "a selfish, senseless scheme of cheapening the domestic market for farm products." The Economist also insists "it would break down the price of wheat at Minneapolis, and for precisely that effect and for that reason the Minneapolis milling corporations and the Twin City daily newspapers are urging reciprocity with all their might and main."

Every farmer knows, this crude reasoning is based on the supposition that the price of wheat is fixed in Minneapolis according to the amount of wheat received there. But the facts are that the price of wheat is controlled by the combined crops of the world and the demand for the surplus after our own and other home markets are supplied. Those countries like England which do not raise enough wheat to supply their own people buy what they need from the United States, India, Argentina, Russia or any other country that has a surplus to sell. The demand for that surplus fixes the price of wheat all over the world, and the Canadian wheat has but a slight influence to raise or lower it. If the Canadian wheat does not come through Minneapolis, where most of it would be ground into flour in American mills, it would be shipped to eastern Canada and either made into flour there or shipped direct to England. In any event the most of it reaches England and competes in regulating the price that is paid the world over.

The American farmer has been badly treated by the protectionists. He has to pay high tariff prices for all he buys and has but little protection on what he raises. The Economist knows this and must bolster up its protection fallacies by its pretended anxiety for the American farmer. The Protective Tariff league, which supplies the money to publish the Economist, is composed of eastern manufacturers, most of whom are now organized into trusts and combines, which are bleeding the farmer at every pore, and their anxiety, expressed through their organ, the Economist, for the protection of the farmer is like the love of the lion for the lamb—to make a good meal of.

This contention among the Republican protectionists on the virtue of reciprocity, which, by the way, was favored by Blaine and urged by McKinley and was part of the political creed of President Roosevelt until the "stand patters" forced him to yield to their do nothing policy, is favored by many Republicans who see that protection cannot long exist unless some of its barriers to trade are lowered.

The Democrats may accept reciprocity as a means to break down protection, but it is not the Democratic way of curing the evil of monopoly. When the farmers are relieved from trust exactions by the tariff being reformed, so that the trusts can no longer charge them much higher prices here than the same trust productions are sold for abroad, the wheat problem will be settled at the same time. All the farmer wants is to be allowed to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the best market that the world affords. The farmer, with the trusts removed from his back, which are now riding him to his undoing, will then have equal rights with the monopolists, who are now enjoying special privileges at his expense.

Elkins Anti-rebate Law Evaded.

When the Elkins anti-rebate law was passed last year the Republicans crowded loudly. They called it antitrust law which was to curb the railroads by compelling them to treat all shippers alike. It was observed, however, that the railroads were not opposed to this law. And why should they be, when its object was to prevent the secret cutting of rates by one road against another and to guarantee that all roads would charge and collect the maximum rates? If it surprising that the values of railroad stocks rose rapidly in Wall street after the passage of this act?

But, just as the Democrats then said, the law is proving ineffective to stop discrimination. The Iron Age of March 31 mentions one way in which the law is being evaded. It is done through the payment of switching charges to switching companies. These amount in some cases to \$15 a car. The Iron Age says that this device has "been in operation since a very few months after the passage of the Elkins law, and its existence has been a matter of frequent comment."

Another way in which this law is evaded is this: A big shipper, located favorably for shipping over two or more railroads, ships over the road that will allow the greatest claims for lost goods. No packages or goods are actually lost in transportation, but the agent is authorized to deduct so much for such losses. In this way rebates amounting to 20, 30 and even 50 per cent of the freight bill are allowed.

Which is Sense, Which Nonsense?

While Senator Aldrich was saying at Providence that tariff duties "do not encourage or create monopolies or trusts or combinations" the German minister of commerce, Moeller, commenting upon the recent decision of the United States supreme court in the case of the Northern Securities company, was saying that "the evils of the American trust system can only be counteracted by a tariff reduction because the high protective tariff is the cause of the evil acts the trusts are guilty of."