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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

OREGON CITY, JUNE 9, 1899.

An American Internal Policy.

First—Public ownership of public franchises. The values created by the community should belong to the community.

Second—Distribution of criminal trusts. No monopolization of the national resources by lawless private combinations more powerful than the people's government.

Third—A graduated income tax. Every citizen is contributor to the support of the government according to his means, and not according to his necessities.

Fourth—Election of senators by the people. The senate, now becoming the private property of corporations and bosses, to be made truly representative, and the state legislatures to be redeemed from recurring scandals.

Fifth—National, state and municipal improvement of the public school system. As the duties of citizenship are both general and local, every government, both general and local, should do its share toward fitting every individual to perform them.

Sixth—Currency reform. All the nation's money to be issued by the nation's government, and its supply to be regulated by the people and not by the banks.

DIRECT LEGISLATION—Lawmaking by the voters.

THE INITIATIVE—The proposal of a law by a percentage of the voters, which must then go to the referendum.

THE REFERENDUM—The vote at the polls of a law proposed through the initiative, or on any law passed by a lawmaking body, whose reference is petitioned for by a percentage of the voters.

THE IMPERATIVE MANDATE—Whenever a public official shall be deemed dishonest, incompetent or negligent in his duties the voters shall have the right to retire him and elect one of their choice. The people alone are sovereign.

The grand squabble for an office, elective or appointive, is caused by the scandalous fact that a public office is left in this country, that is still open to all comers.

Republican congressmen, senators and bankers are still planning a scheme of "currency reform" to relieve the government of all labor in this line and put the money matters in the control of the banks entirely.

The great aggregation of capital in this country in the various trusts is greater than the power of the government under a republican administration. The trusts own most of the courts and defy the balance. In fact they are all powerful, and the father of all trusts is the gold trust.

The great robber trusts now being fostered by the gold party cannot exist without a large standing army—and the army will be used to coerce the laboring men of the land and shoot them down unless they continue to toil without recompense, while the trusts pile up their ill-gotten gold.

A great many newspapers, mostly republican however, are speaking now of "logical" presidential candidates for the democrats next year and they are trying hard to find a "logical" candidate. Don't bother yourselves, gentlemen, the democrats and reformers have already decided on a man who suits them, and his name is William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Markhanna caused Mr. John Sherman to be kicked out of the Senate to make room for Markhanna—he then caused him to resign from the cabinet to make room for a strap of Markhanna. And now he has persuaded Tom Reed to retire from the speakership or be kicked out. Markhanna seems to be the whole menagerie in the g. o. p. combination.

Democrats, and in fact bimetalists and reformers in every state in the Union, even in New York, favor the nomination of Bryan for president in 1900. The only opposition is from a few so-called democrats in New York City—and even these fellows say they would be for Bryan if he would only throw in the back ground the silver issue. But if these few fellows are really democratic they will support the whole platform—16 to 1 and all.

Little drops of acid, Little wads of rot, Make the big beef ration For the army pot.

ONE man who was state printer for several years cleared \$150,000 from that office. Was this legitimate, or is it true that the law protected him in such extortion?—West Side.

THE populists will rejoice that Peffer's whiskers have got out of their party and republicans will be mortified to discover that the old imbecile has joined their ranks—whiskers and all.—Salem Independent.

No laboring man in this land receives a penny more wages for his toil on account of the robber tariff that enriches his employer and enables him to "chip in" to the republican campaign boodle fund.

A young art student jumped from Brooklyn bridge last week after reading a book on theosophy. It would seem as though he had punished himself sufficiently for all his sins by reading the book on theosophy, without jumping from the bridge.

Those Spanish-American gold standard fakirs who call the American patriots "copperheads" and "rebels" and accuse them of treason because they oppose the administration's policy of expansion will be making affidavits before many years that they "never said it."

Any man who tells you he is a democrat and yet who opposes the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is not a safe man to place at the front, either as a delegate to any convention or as a candidate. Paste this in your hat and don't forget it when canuses begin to get ripe.

There is no reason in the world for reformers to feel blue or discouraged—the prospects for a national victory were never before so bright as they are now, and each day, each week and each month of the rule of the trusts and the gold clique only make victory more sure for the people next year. Be of good cheer all ye doubting ones.

The gold-bug imperialists tell us that the Filipinos are not capable of self-government—that the Yoonighted States must take care of them. Then these same gold-bug imperialists tell us that the Yoonighted States cannot have bimetalism without the consent of England. The people differ with these English apeing snobs and oppose imperialism and favor the independent and free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

There are more than one million men in the United States who belong to labor unions, and these one million voters have not a single representative in the national congress, and very few in the state legislatures. There are over thirty-six million people in the United States who are farmers, and not a single representative have they in our national congress. Most all congressmen are lawyers, hence our burdens are heavy and hard to bear.

The only way out of our present road improvement difficulties is to adopt the township organization system, and then each district can vote much or little for the improvement of its roads and the money raised will be used in the township that voted it. The COURIER-HERALD is heartily in favor of this system and predicts that the next county convention will nominate men pledged to this reform in our tax levying, tax paying and tax spending system.

Why is it that when our public officials want to do some tinkering with the finances of the nation they always consult the bankers and commercial clubs? We have men in the workshops, in the mills, in the factories, in the mines, in the stores, and on the farms that are as capable, eye even more capable, of giving honest advice than the bankers are. The truth is our officials do not go to the commercial clubs and bankers for advice, but for instructions and pay, for betraying the public.

Dewey is coming home at his leisure. Dewey is right. He wants to wait till the fawning, flattering flapdoodles fry in their own suspense. Dewey has sense. He is not a mouth fighter. He is not a Hobson. He realizes that he has drawn a good round salary for many years that he might be able to direct vessels and guns when it became necessary. He did what a commander should do, no more, no less. That he is above other commanders, however, is shown by the fact that he isn't always throwing bouquets at himself. Unlike Roosevelt, who turned his bluster and freak service into political banquets, Dewey prefers to let the people know that he is a part of the nation and that valor should have its respect—not fawning. Dewey's course is a stinging rebuke to the tuft-hunting and knock-kneed aristocracy who want to give him a house, a horse and God knows what for doing his plain duty while his salary was still in force.—Argus.

WILL BOYCOT US.

If the assertion made by a prominent republican business man is true a meeting of the republican business men of Oregon City will be held with no other purpose in view than to boycott the COURIER-HERALD because it succeeds while their organs are starving, they claim. The republicans are already fearful that a paper with as large a circulation as this one, and one that takes the side of the common people, will have more influence in the next election than they and their organs like. It means that the Oregon City republican ring is liable to receive a black eye if this paper succeeds, which it is sure to do.

The Oregon City merchants will not boycott us because it is a business proposition and they are farsighted enough to see it, too. Think how absurd the proposition is. If you were going to buy potatoes, for instance, and you went to one store (republican) and they would give you but one third of a sack for a dollar while another store (democratic or populist) would give you a whole sack of better ones for a dollar, would you take the republican third, or a whole sack? Same with advertising. If you can reach three or four times as many people with an ad. in the COURIER-HERALD you are not going to pay the same price for an ad. in a paper that has but a third or a quarter as many readers. We are not afraid of that score and would rather like to have the republican ring and their "wire pullers" declare against us.

We are pleased to be able to state that the common people are staying with this paper and its list of readers is constantly increasing. Why shouldn't they? Its only policy in the county that advocates reform principles besides giving all the local and county news, and is not owned by politicians nor has anyone any strings on it. We have already received overtures from the opposition and "invites" to go to Portland and see their boss.

THE GREATEST OF TRUSTS.

Just now people are startled by the principle of monopoly as it manifests itself in the industrial trust, and well may they be startled. The principle, however, is the same as that which manifests itself in the effort of the national bankers to secure a monopoly of the issue of paper money.—William Jennings Bryan.

In the above the great leader brings forcibly to the attention a great truth that must not be overlooked. Because the money trust does not operate in so glaring a manner does not signify that the power it wields is not the most dangerous. The industrial trust usurps the right of the individual, but the money trust, through the national bank, usurps the prerogative of the sovereign people—the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof—and is making the attempt to tighten its grip by the retirement of all government issues in favor of its own.

"Whoever controls the money of a country is absolute master of all commerce and industry." Accepting the words of Garfield as true, the industrial trust has reached its present power because it is allied with the money trust, and from this source it draws its sustenance.

HE HAD HIS PRICE.

EX-United States Senator William A. Peffer, of Kansas, sent the following very remarkable special to The Chicago Tribune:

TOPEKA, Kan., May 18.—I have not said nor authorized anybody else to say that I have returned to the republican party. The statement is an inference only from what I did say.

The populist party has gone out of business. Seventy-five per cent of Southern populists are now back in their old places among democrats.

Northwestern populists have arranged a plan of cooperation with the democratic party next year.

Middle-of-the-road populists will make no better showing in the campaign of 1900 than would a side show man with a garter snake for an anaconda.

There will be only two parties next year—republican and democratic.

My quarrel with the republican party was about the money question, and that is settling itself. I don't want to flock by myself and I do not want to be charged with having died a democrat.

I shall vote as I choose, but not for or with the democratic party.

Former Senator Peffer's statement is in explanation of the following report from Topeka, Kas.:

"Ex-United States Senator Peffer, one of the founders of the populist party, and who was for years considered as chief exponent of populism, has returned to the republican fold. Apparent settlement of many of the questions which were the cause of the organization of the old alliance contributed to the change in the political attitude of Senator Peffer."

In an interview Mr. Peffer said: "I have always been a republican except on one main question—the money question. That seems to have settled itself apparently now. The populist party has been eliminated nationally by the democrats, so those of us who don't want to flock by ourselves will have to vote our convictions as best we can.

Farmers, Organize!

EDITOR-COURIER-HERALD.— How do the toilers account for some 3000 millionaires who have been made since the civil war?

What adds to the strangeness of the unnatural condition of affairs is the class of persons who have become abnormally wealthy, who have not gotten their riches by meritorious industry; but it seems that the legislation of congress has greatly favored the interests of the capitalists in various ways, while the producers have suffered great loss by and through these same laws which have made the millionaires.

It is evident that great riches nor extreme poverty would not curse a nation if legislation would always guarantee equal rights to every citizen, but when the laws are so framed that scheming men by their low cunning can rob the producers of more than half of their earnings, the schemers become rich, while the toilers become poor.

We think it is easy to prove that designing men during and since the war have influenced congress to enact many laws which unduly favor capital, against the interests of the producers, and consequently the millionaires have been swarming like bees in number beyond any former age.

Inasmuch as all wealth comes through labor, what marvel is it that those who earn all the wealth have become poor, seeing they have lost what has made so many millionaires excessively rich? It is asserted that the United States is the richest nation on the earth. Admitting the assertion to be true, the producers of this great wealth do not find themselves in possession of but little of it. The condition of the masses since the rebellion has not improved much, if any; in some respects many are worse off. What a paradox, a dilemma, the producers of this great wealth are in! Though having, by hard work and strict economy, created untold wealth, many of the producers have lost their homes.

Politicians tell us that it is through bad management that people don't prosper. If bad management is the cause of hard times, then, with few exceptions, the entire working class are very bad managers, indeed, for they work, work, work, early and late, without getting better off. As wealth comes by labor, that fact goes to prove that by hook and by crook the nonworkers in some way get possession of most of the toilers' earnings without giving an equivalent.

Shall the toilers continue to submit to this abject condition without a mighty effort to throw off the galling yoke of bondage? To become free men, the producers will be compelled to cast off the party chains that are binding them to the financial juggernaut which has for many years been crushing the farmers' best endeavors to stem the tide of adversity.

If the farmers really wish to have good times, they must organize, as other callings do, to guard their interests. To leave their interests uncared for, expecting that strangers will volunteer their services in behalf of the farmers, is very unwise. As the rural population comprises nearly half of the nation, if united, the agriculturalists could vote for and obtain justice to their calling by freeing themselves from this financial slavery.

See what a great change in the farmer's condition since Secretary McCulloch began to destroy the greenbacks in 1866, when he said that "the people were mostly out of debt, and for that reason it would be a favorable time to destroy the greenbacks and other government notes just as rapidly as possible without bringing on a crash." Now, instead of being out of debt, most people appear to be in debt, because of the small volume of currency in circulation, which condition always stagnates business by causing low prices.

Seeing the people were out of debt after using a legal tender paper currency exclusively for years in succession, having become more prosperous than ever before under a specie basis system, why did congress abolish that system of finance which brought universal prosperity, and return to the system that has brought disadvantage to most of the people? The producers of wealth never asked congress to inaugurate the system of contracting the currency to a gold basis, which stands for low prices, indebtedness and hard times. No, the producers were perfectly satisfied with the good times under the greenback system that richly rewarded them for their labor. It is asked who wanted hard times, misery and ruin to cover our beloved country like a pall, if the great majority of the useful classes wanted the good times to continue?

We find by investigating the finance question that the creditor class as a rule seem to be anxious to bond or mortgage every valuable property for the purpose of drawing interest from it. It is evident that were the people out of debt they would not wish to pay interest to anybody. We see that while the creditor class is becoming enriched by a restricted currency, the debtor class is becoming impoverished.

A quotation from B. S. Heath's Labor and Finance Revolution: "When the currency was poorest, relatively to gold, our prosperity was greatest and our financial disasters fewest, nor was there a symptom or an indication of financial

Special Sale... The public is well aware already that what we say in print we are doing in our store. Prices on the Entire Stock will be Reduced During this Sale.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

What Democratic National Committeemen Believe the Issues Will Be. Mr. Bryan has made this prophecy: "The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed entire and new planks added to cover new questions. The trust issue will be one of the most important of the issues."

Some of the democratic national committeemen have recently expressed themselves, from which we quote: If the Philippine war is still active in 1900, the leading feature of the democratic platform and campaign will be anti-imperialism. If the war is over, it will be popular rights as opposed to the combined monopolies, gold, trusts, tariff and transportation.—J. J. Dwyer, California.

The democratic platform of 1900 will safeguard the interests of the masses, adhering strictly to Jeffersonian statesmanship, averting monocratic pitfalls. The mantle of one issue will not cover 45 states.—Isaac B. Parker, North Dakota.

Opposition to trusts will be one of the chief features of our next platform.—White M. Grant, Oklahoma. The silver question, being simply a fight against gold monopoly, will, in my opinion, be equally as prominent as the fight against all other trusts.—Peter J. Otey, Virginia.

In the coming campaign the democratic platform will, as heretofore, oppose trusts and monometallism. Opposition to the former is necessarily antagonism to the latter. If the former dies, the latter dies with it. The gold standard men are the trust promoters, and depend upon it for life. Hence the money question will be the paramount issue in 1900, as it was in 1896. The platform will be reaffirmed next year.—Adair Wilson, Colorado.

Mr. Bryan did not say that the fight on trusts would be the most prominent feature of the democratic platform in 1900, but one of the most prominent. I concur in this belief, with the explanation that the gold trust will head the list of trusts to be warred upon.—J. M. Head, Tennessee.

The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed in its entirety. The fight will be on trusts, including the most pernicious trust of all, the money trust, as well as on industrial trusts.—W. W. White, Washington.

I think Mr. Bryan's speech was a conservative expression of Democratic sentiment. The platform of 1896, whatever other features may become prominent in next year's campaign, will be overwhelmingly reaffirmed by the next national convention of the party.—Clark Howell, Georgia.

Just now the trusts are occupying a large share of attention, because the American public has recently awakened to the great dangers of them. The trusts will be denounced by the democrats, it is true, and will probably be discussed more than any other one issue; but they will be treated as an inevitable result of a financial policy that has reduced the volume of money by forcing the single gold standard upon the country.

No one can discuss the trusts without giving the reasons for their existence in the gold standard and protection, and, therefore, the restoration of silver to equal privileges in our mints with gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 will continue to be the main issue until it is accomplished.—John Gilbert Shankle, Indiana.

In my opinion, the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed without change, planks against trusts and expansion being added. The silver question cannot be side-tracked, but trusts and the imperialistic tendencies of the republican party will be fought might and main.—B. R. Tilman, South Carolina.

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