

OREGON CITY COURIER OREGON CITY HERALD

CONSOLIDATED.

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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

OREGON CITY, JUNE 16, 1899.

An American Internal Policy.

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

SECOND—Destruction 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 to contribute 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 incapable of his duties the voters shall have the right to retire him and elect one of their choice. The people alone are sovereign.

When the people take the law making power in their own hands by direct legislation, it will put a stop to bribery.

The difference between a tramp and a trust is, a tramp asks for what he gets while the trust takes it without asking.

Machine politics must go. The life of the republic is of more importance than the ambition and greed of the political bosses.

What the government needs in the Philippines is about 30,000 foot-racers. We can't civilize the Filipinos until we catch them.

If a few men can control a whole line of business why should not the people do it and save the profits that make millionaires of the few?

"Read ye not the changeless truth, the free can conquer but to save."—President McKinley, at the Boston Banquet. We're saving them.

Already the trusts are subscribing liberally to the election of the republican candidate for governor in Ohio, in spite of the platform declaration.

Why not call the Filipinos in and put a mortgage on 'em? That will civilize 'em quicker than anything else and it's almost as fatal as shooting at 'em.

No wonder the politician opposes the referendum. It would destroy his chance to boodle and make him in truth as well as in name a servant of the people.

If their legislatures will only "stay bought" it will be some time yet before California, Delaware and New Jersey will have a full quota of U. S. Senators.

There is not gold enough in the world to cash the capitalization stock of the trusts formed since the first day of January in the state of New Jersey alone.

The Enterprise has purchased the subscription list of the Press and now that sheet will probably claim that it has a circulation as large as the COURIER-HERALD. It will have to buy another paper before it can honestly make such a claim. The COURIER-HERALD purchased the job press and some material of the detest Press and is now better equipped than ever to turn out first-class work on short notice.

Highest Bidders.

Editor COURIER-HERALD: I notice in last week's issue in Dr. Strickland's answer to Dr. Carl that he makes mention of Drs. Carl & Somers receiving \$180 more than the lowest bidders.

Now, while we don't have any ill will or feeling toward Drs. Carl & Somers, we do think that the action of the commissioners ought to be investigated. We, the people, elected them to office to transact business for us, and it is no more than right and just that they should do as the majority of the people desire.

Now, do the honorable commissioners think that the people want them to let "jobs" to the highest bidders? If so, the sooner they find out otherwise the better it will be for them.

It may be possible that they have more money than they know what to do with. If so, they may let us have some to put on the roads, as we have got no money yet to improve our public highways. It is such action as this that will hasten township organization more than any one thing that they may do.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will find room in your paper for this communication, so that it may attract the attention of the honorable board.

I remain yours respectfully,
LOUIS FUNK.

Redland, June 12.

Socrates on Argus.

Editor COURIER-HERALD: We have been deeply interested in Argus on our money system, but have failed to grasp anything tangible in it as yet.

He starts out with the pre-conceived idea that money is a concrete substance—that gold and silver basic money (to use his own terms) is concrete, and all other money is representative, or abstract, and depends for its value on gold and silver, therefore you might just as well try to measure the length of a house by a mathematical point as to try to measure value by any other substance than gold or silver.

It seems to me that a 10-year-old school boy ought to know better. He says he is aware that value is only an idea. If this is true, it ruins all the rest of his argument. Suppose the people get the idea that paper money is all right; then paper satisfies the idea of the people, and as value is only an idea in the minds of the people, why not use it as a standard of measure as well as gold and silver? Then, according to his own reasoning, the idea satisfied is value received, hence paper can measure values. If Argus owes me \$10 and presents a \$10 bill, or a note on some individual, or county warrant, or government bond, or even one of those bogus bank checks the populists talk so much about, whether I receive it or not depends on my idea of its worth. If I take it, then it becomes a measure of value to the amount I think it is worth.

Now, Mr. Argus, we will take away the commercial value of gold and silver by stopping its coinage as money or use as jewelry, or, indeed, any of the uses to which it is put by man. Now bring on your mathematical point and I will begin on the length of the house while you measure values by gold and silver, and we will see who comes out ahead. You will find that we will both come out at the same hole we went in at, and come out empty handed at that.

The fact is that the value of everything created in God's universe depends on man's need of it. Man may, and sometimes does, create an artificial use, and this is just what he did when he created money. For instance, take all of the money out of the world, and man will live just as well without it. On the other hand, take everything from man but money, and he will either freeze or starve to death within ten days.

Now, Mr. Argus, value, being an idea, cannot be measured, for there are too many different ideas in the world; that is to say, it cannot be measured by any one of these standards. Socrates.

(To be continued.)

After fighting the Erie railway for five years George Miller got a verdict for \$50 in lieu of ejectment from a train. By this it will be seen how the courts juggle with justice, and a poor man has about as much show to obtain his rights against a great corporation as a lamb has to kill a wolf. A suit against a railway means years of costly litigation and a slim show to win in the finals. As their attorneys are employed by the year, the railways take every advantage to prolong the agony and thereby too often go unwhipped of justice.

The crown prosecutor should urge cases against corporations exactly as he proceeds against a criminal, for the railways which get so many valued franchises from the people, treat the weak as they would a criminal.

Although a man may know that he has been seriously damaged, he prefers to suffer the indignities rather than bankrupt himself by going to court.—N. W. Herald.

It is a pity that Uncle Sam did not wait until the goods were delivered before he paid the \$20,000,000 for the Filipinos. It should have been a C. O. D. transaction.

Bad Road Work.

Canby, Oregon, June 5.

Editor COURIER-HERALD: I again wish to call attention to the condition of the roads in Clackamas county. On last Saturday I swam through the slush and mud on the lower road to Canby from New Era. There is one law that should be repealed and that is the road supervisors law, or if it is to be left on the statute books they should have a right to repair bad places in all roads without applying to the county court or any one else. If we tell the supervisor that such and such a place in the road is not safe, "oh, I can't repair it until I have orders from the court, and there is no money to pay for the work." Well, how would it do to pay less wages to the supervisors and men that do the work and then have more money to pay for work? Supervisors in this county get more per diem than they can get at any other work. Why is this, is this county so flush with coin that they can pay high wages? I think not. I don't hanker for office or covet warrants, but I will take the supervisorship at one dollar per day and will not put powder enough under a stump to blow it 200 rods which has been done in front of my place and the stumps left for me to get out. I have had a little experience in blowing out stumps lately and know what powder it takes to do the work.

There is one thing the republican party can boast of, and that is that they have put the nation, states, counties and cities in debt fathoms deep. Is it not time to call a halt? The last legislature appropriated \$40,000 to the bug and worm establishment called the agricultural college, at Corvallis. Would it not be better to stop appropriations to normal schools and state fair and colleges and use the money to build good roads. If the constitution of Oregon allows such appropriations it should be amended. I think it does not allow anything of the kind.

I see by the Oregonian of June 2, that they have been decorating the dead convicts' graves and some one writes that they will next try to get an appropriation to build monuments on their graves. Well, I would about as lief pay taxes for the monuments as to pay taxes to keep a gang of professors in idleness. What general benefit is that college at Corvallis only to a few rich men's sons who can get an education cheap there, and then what are most of them good for? Most of them expect to be supported in some way without work. The market is overstocked with educated people. I know one young man, a graduate from that college, and his old father has to show him how to farm. He is of no use on a farm without instructions. Tax payers of Clackamas county, how does the indebtedness of this county suit you, how do you like to pay taxes and drag yourself through the mud and slush up to the hub? If you like it vote the old ticket and keep knee deep in mud.

M. F. MOORE.

Likes Present System.

Editor COURIER-HERALD: As a small tax-payer and citizen of Clackamas county, I wish to say a few words in reference to road building. I do not claim the present mode of making roads is perfect, yet I think it superior to the old style of road building. A few years since, when ex-Judge John Meldrum introduced the present method much was said against, and much personal abuse was heaped upon him for daring to adopt the present mode of road making. Mr. Meldrum must be well pleased with the outcome, for scarcely any one would now think of going back to the old method. While there undoubtedly has been some abuses in the present system, it has generally been quite satisfactory. We are now getting many good roads leading to our county seat, whereas a few years ago, it was almost impossible to get to Oregon City during the spring and winter months. Now the people along the main thoroughfares are willing to contribute in labor and money to improve the highways along their lands and the side or less traveled roads can soon be made passably good, and I do not believe any person, advocating the old go as you please method of making roads, could be elected as one of the county commissioners. I think that the people of this county owe a debt of gratitude to ex Judge Meldrum for starting the present system.

Yours truly,
J. S. CASTO.

CARUS, ORE., JUNE 12.

You can't make men honest by legislation but you can take away temptation to be dishonest by giving them equal opportunities.

Will the politician undertake to say that the people are not capable of self-government? Most certainly not. Give us direct legislation.

Every time you draw a check on the bank remember that you contribute two cents to the government, that is to be used either to buy embalmed beef for the soldiers or to purchase another load of ammunition with which to kill a Filipino for trying to do for himself just what your forefathers did for you.—Living Issues.

Socialism vs "Individual Effort"

Last Sunday's Oregonian contains an article which will well repay careful reading. Not because it is new, original or fraught with deep thought, but because like most articles to be found in papers of the Oregonian class it is directly contradictory to truth and sense. "The Socialistic Illusion" endeavors to prove that socialism is in no wise to be wished for as thereby the nation would become in a few generations weak, worthless, bankrupt and a prey to stronger and individual energy as practiced by other nations. It cites the case of Anglo-Saxon Supremacy over the Latin and presumably the Teutonic races to prove that not only individualism is the better way but that any other method means destruction for a nation that follows it. The premises as well as the logic and conclusion are in every sense false. At this end of this memorable century those nations who are most socialistic are most successful no matter whether they are Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Latin, Slav or what not. When "The People" of the state control the collective and distributive efforts, that state, in spite of all opposition is the farthest along the path of progress.

It has been heretofore the fashion to point with pride to what "our glorious country has done for suffering humanity" but we have the very best evidence from commissioners appointed by the states and nation, that humanity suffers more in these United States of ours than any other country on the globe not excepting despotic Russia or tax ridden Turkey.

"Individual effort" coupled with and aided by favorable legislation has made a few men of this country enormously wealthy within a few years, in fact one generation, and on the other hand it has reduced the mass of people, comprising representatives of all nations, to the verge of poverty. Our cities swarm with criminals and paupers, made so by legislative enactments. Our lunatic asylums are crowded by driveling, senseless beings, made so in the struggle for individual success. Ninety-six per cent of all who enter business fail because conditions existing in the body politic under the system of "individual effort" will not permit them to succeed. The only successful branches of industrial or other class of business is that conducted by the whole people, as, witness: the post-office; it could be improved, but not under private ownership, but by making it more thoroughly socialistic than it is. The army and navy—God bless them both—are absolutely socialistic. That is why they are, have been and always will be successful. The flag, the standard always in the nation's heart, is not the flag of individual effort, but the people's emblem. The central figure in the world today, the hero of Manila bay, George Dewey and his deeds, is not the result of "individual effort" by a Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Gould or Sage, but the collective mind and muscle of a whole nation. It was "collectivism" or socialism that made heroes of men like those whose deeds have illumined the pages of this country's history from Washington to Dewey, and not "individual effort." The public schools, the fire and police departments, are socialistic, and the abuses under which they suffer and their usefulness is retarded is because there is too much "individual effort" practiced in loading them down with poor material. Whenever these socialistic affairs are conducted solely for the benefit of the whole and not the few, they will be much better than they are at present. No one with the interests of his country's welfare at heart would turn over the postoffice department to the railroads or express companies, nor the army to Alger, Swift or Armour or any beef or other combine; the navy to Cramp's or Scott's shipbuilding firm; the police and fire departments to the millionaires; the schools to the American Book Company; certainly not. It would be folly to do it.

The great and unanswerable argument for socialism or collectivism is the stability and endurance of these economic features already tried and found to be right, just and feasible, therefore it is the duty of the people to neither hesitate, falter, stand, or go back to "individualism" but to press forward to national socialism.

HOLLAND.

A Most Humble Apology?

EDITOR-COURIER-HERALD:—Please allow me a few lines of space in your valuable paper to offer an apology to your readers for the infliction my growl and flight of Shakesperian quotation has brought upon them and your type stickers. Had there been any question in the mind of any member of the Simian family as to the comparison intended by me it was quite dispelled by the response, for the wildly scattering "essence" of that reply comes from a source classified by Cuvier. I will try in the future, no matter how great the provocation, not to prod the species with anything so harmless yet provoking as a pen.

Shakespearially yours,
W. E. CARLL.

Some people seem to think that reform consists merely in a change of pie eaters. While, in fact, it consists in a change of systems.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

We realize that the summer season in our line of goods is nearly over and not wishing to carry any stock over for another season—especially as we need room for our Fall and Winter Stock which is now ready to be shipped from Eastern Manufacturers and will arrive about July 10th—we will sell all our summer Stock at MANUFACTURING PRICES.

Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Shoes, Etc.

Strictly
One Price
House.

We will call your attention to our line of Fine Pants—the best in the city—and will be sold at cost of manufacturing. Don't miss the opportunity.

A new stock of Ladies and Children's Shoes have just arrived. Prices and quality cannot be duplicated anywhere unless at 25 per cent more than our prices.

The Star ★ Clothing House

A. HECHTMAN, Manager

Harding's Bl'k, Opp. Com. Bank, OREGON CITY

Our Money System.

(5.)

[Written for the Courier-Herald by Argus.]

Our ordinary measures of length, weight and capacity are stable, but a measure of values is more or less fluctuating. Twenty-five and five-eighths grains of standard gold may buy one bushel of wheat to-day and next year it may purchase or measure two bushels. We usually say this is caused by the varying supply and demand of wheat, and not of gold, but the influence, like that of gravitation, acting on large and small bodies proportionately, is mutual. Supply and demand affect both gold and wheat. If there was to be a sudden flood of gold enough to double up the world's supply, in a year's time it would double the price of the world's commodities, and the destruction of half the present stock would no doubt have an opposite effect.

Until a few years ago, our stock of real money consisted of about the same amount each of gold and silver, and as the leading countries have discarded silver, using it only as credit money, we have the same result as if our supply of gold was suddenly cut in two. General values have shrunk more than one half.

A money that will continue to purchase the same average amount of products for a long period of time is a stable money.

There is no way of measuring money, only by the average amount of products it will continue to purchase. You cannot measure money by its representative, or, as the Oregonian puts it, by its credit substitute, or by the fractional currency, which is by its aliquot parts. The governor of Oregon set up 100 copper cents and said that as a gold dollar would purchase 100 of them and always had done so, therefore gold had not changed in value. There was only 15 cents' worth of copper in the 100 cents, which by law was made to represent 25 5-8 grains of gold, and it was equal to saying that a gold dollar equals a gold dollar and always has done so, therefore the gold dollar has not changed value. He would feel inclined to whip his own boy who, when told to measure the length of his barn, would return with the statement that it was as long as itself.

A deed is the representative of your farm, say. You can say the farm has always been equal in worth to the deed, never more nor less, as it would give you possession to it, but it does not prove that your farm therefore has not changed value; but just as the farm changes, and the deed with it, so when the dollar changes, all credit and subsidiary money change with it. Yet on such fool propositions as this, supported by the Oregonian, was the present governor elected.

Some people say that as the interest on gold is coming down, it proves that gold is abundant enough to do the business of the country alone, and that it is getting cheaper.

The use of gold, or interest, may be cheaper, through the shrinkage of business on a gold standard, while yet a gold dollar continues to purchase a constantly increasing quantity of products and labor.

(Continued next week.)

Quay missed the penitentiary and hit the United States Senate. He was a candidate for both at the same time and it was for awhile uncertain to which he would be sent.

Machine politics will go down before the initiative and referendum. The boss will be eliminated, intense partisan spirit will disappear, and the people will rule themselves.

Senator Frye says he will vote to admit boss Quay to the United States Senate so that the QuayStone state may be properly represented by a man who had to plead the statute of limitations to avoid being sent to the penitentiary.—Oregon Independent.

The beef investigation cost the government \$20,000,000 but it was worth a hundred times that to the people. It shows the methods of trusts and politicians.

The trouble with the representative system of government is, the representatives don't represent. They sell out. Direct legislation will put a stop to that.

The press reports state that President McKinley smokes ten cigars—costing \$1.50 apiece—each day. No wonder he never loses an opportunity to proclaim the arrival of prosperity!

TALKS WITH FARMERS.

Results of Practical Experiments
On Clackamas County Soil by
Actual Farmers.

W. W. Irwin, of Barlow, believes that sheep and goats are the most profitable stock that can be kept on the farm. He recently sheared 400 sheep that averaged eight pounds a piece. They were a mixture of graded Cotswold and Merino sheep, which he considers the best for ordinary farm use. Lambs at three months old bring from \$2 to \$3. Sheep, however, must be sheltered and properly taken care of if the best results are obtainable in the way of choice lambs for market and a good growth of wool at shearing time. As an example of the profit in sheep, Mr. Irwin said that a few months ago he was driving home a band of sheep, when a young yoe accidentally broke its leg. He left it at a farmhouse, and told the farmer to take care of it, and to retain its possession if he never called for the animal. Recently, the three-legged yoe had two lambs, which will soon be worth \$2 each, to say nothing of the spring wool clip. Mr. Irwin, also has great faith in goats. It costs but little to keep them, while they shear from two to five pounds, and the wool brings from 32 cents and upward per pound. He now has 200 young lambs from a flock of 150 goats. Last winter his goats ran on a brushy pasture, and he only fed them a few bales of hay. Goats thrive on a brushy pasture, and if the twigs are too high to reach, they will be readily devoured when cut down. It is said that goats will beat a grubbing machine clearing off brushy land.

County Commissioner J. R. Morton says that potatoes are the best crop that can be produced in the vicinity of Damascus, as the soil is peculiarly adapted to that product. His plan is to plant potatoes on ground that needs summer fallowing, thus cleansing the ground, and putting it in excellent condition for fall wheat or any other crop that may be desired, and at the same time get a profitable crop out of the land. The potatoes prove an excellent crop, and are always in demand with Portland dealers. Mr. Morton says that after the potatoes are planted, the ground is thoroughly cultivated with a large harrow that pulverizes the ground for a depth of four inches until the vines are six inches in height. This does not injure the vines, loosens the soil and kills the weeds. After this the ground is worked with a shovel plow. People in that section are partial to the burbank potato. They haul their products to the Portland market for the reason that they can only sell a limited quantity here, but their preference is Oregon City. In view of the fact that Richard Scott, jr., is one out of many graduates of the agricultural college, who remained on the farm after completing his course, led to the inquiry of County Commissioner Scott as to how he made farmers of his boys. Mr. Scott replied that he always taught them to work, when there was work to do, but gave them opportunity for recreation.

County Commissioner Marks believes in keeping chickens on the farm as a matter of profit, and thinks the brown and white leghorns are the best for laying.