

OREGON CITY COURIER

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For President, ALTON B. PARKER. For Vice-President HENRY G. DAVIS.

Beef has reached the highest point attained since the Civil War. Secretary Shaw says "High prices mean prosperity." So this must be a good trust.

Republicans pledge themselves to change the tariff "from time to time." But they forget to say whether to lower or higher rates, and when "time to time" gets here.

Congress appropriated \$500,000 for the immediate prosecution of trusts. Only \$50,000 has yet been used for the purpose, the Attorney-general explaining that he isn't going to run amuck against "good trusts."

The fact that several have been indicted for the Slocum steamboat horror does not satisfy the American people. They demand that several of the guilty shall be punished. Yet steamboat managers in New York are in rebellion, declaring that there is no law for the re-inspection of steamboats. The record now is 1,040 known to have perished.

Secretary Shaw in his Chicago speech repeated that \$4,000,000 worth of American merchandise is annually sold abroad cheaper than at home. He merely left out two ciphers—a typographical error. Steel rails are sold here for \$28, but are offered in Europe for \$20 per ton. Our manufactured exports average over \$400,000,000 a year and almost all of them are sold abroad cheaper than at home.

At the Harvard banquet ex-Secretary of State Olney followed Taft, and answered him. He said: "Where will you find in American law any right in a strong nation to appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a weak nation, either in the name of 'collective civilization' or in any other name or in any pretext whatsoever? And if the search be successful—is not a rule which is good for nations good also for individuals? And why not the lives and property of weaker and inferior citizens in any community be rightfully expropriated for the benefit of the strong and the superior?"

Mr. Roosevelt is superlative or nothing. All his genes are swans. When he drops out members of his Cabinet he publicly announces that they are the greatest of their kind ever known. Root was the most remarkable War Secretary ever known, and now he says Knox has left a deeper mark for good on the country's development than any of his great and able predecessors. That is Knox throws into the shade hopelessly William Wirt, Roger B. Taney, William Pinney, Edmund Randolph, Caleb Cushing, Jeremiah S. Black, Edwin M. Stanton, William M. Everts, E. R. Hoar, Alfonso Taft, Chat. Devens, Wayne MacVeagh, Richard Olney, and others of the greatest lawyers.

Is Secretary Root an ingrate? When he left the War Department the President fervently embraced him, hurried for him, and sent a squadron of cavalry to escort him to the depot. But the illustrious man went right off and made a speech to Yale warning the students against the usurpation of public officials saying "The more frequently men who hold great power in office are permitted to override the limitations imposed by law upon their powers, the more difficult it becomes to question anything they do; and the people, each one weak in himself, and unable to cope with powerful officers, who regard any questioning of their acts as an affront, gradually lose the habit of holding such officers accountable and ultimately practically surrender their right to hold them accountable." It is understood that the President immediately sent Cortelyou to Root to ask him if he said it.

THE COLORADO OLIGARCHY.

"If the Western Federation of Miners had control of the governmental machinery of Colorado, and should deport mine-owners 'against whom no criminal charge could be established,' what action would be taken by the National

administration?" The answer is the same in all minds. The whole military force of the United States would be used if necessary, to suppress such outrages. And the administration would be right in so doing; but it is under as great obligation to act now that it is the mine owners who are violating every principle of free government, as if it were the miners who were so doing.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to each state a Republican form of government. Was it the intent of the makers of the constitution that the mere "form" of government should be guaranteed, or did it mean that the republican spirit should be maintained? If the latter, then it is high time for the National government to interfere in Colorado for the defense of the people, for the government of Colorado is no longer Republican in spirit—scarcely in form. It is an oligarchy—a few mine owners being in absolute control. The government of Russia is not so despotic as that of the authorities in Colorado. When men, "against whom no criminal charge can be established," are driven, at the point of the bayonet, from their homes and families; when the murder of non-union miners is traced to a hireling of the mine owners and the investigator suddenly dropped; when the governor of a state will call out the military forces of a state and place them at the disposal of a few capitalists, and under the direction of a prosecuting attorney who is also attorney for the Mine-owners Association; then it is time for working men to consider whether they have any rights which the capitalist is bound to respect.

LABOR'S PROPER ATTITUDE.

The present condition of labor is not altogether unbearable. Labor unions have, to some extent, been able to resist the encroachments of capital. Indeed, the present tendency is for the unions to make terms with the capitalists, thus enabling the latter to make greater profits even while conceding better wages to the laborers. But this will result in unbearable hardships on the great middle class of unorganized labor—the farmers, merchants and professional men. And to the unions let us say, "Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss." Whenever the capitalist considers that his interests will be forwarded by so doing, he will trample unionism under foot as a matter of no moment. The Colorado trouble proves this to be true.

Is there a remedy for this condition? Yes; the ballot box. Whenever legislators and other officials find that their election depends, not on the backing of capital but on their own faithfulness to the interests of the producer, then will we have legislation that will prove just and efficient, judicial acts that will prevent instead of encouraging the encroachments of trusts, and executive orders that will protect the rights of labor as well as the "sacred" rights of capital.

The present administration has been "weighed in the balances and found wanting" in its attitude toward labor. Vote it down; not because it clings to Republican doctrines, but because it is controlled by the almighty dollar. If the Democrats, when placed in power, show that they have not fully comprehended the meaning of your votes, then, in turn, vote them down. The great, living, burning issue before the American people is the relation of capital and labor. It is an issue that must be decided. Like Banquo's ghost, "it will not down." Decided wrongly, it means economic slavery for the masses. Decided rightly, it means an upward step that will finally lead to a height of civilization and material development that is as yet almost undreamed of.

It is a duty that every union man, every man belonging to the producing class owes to himself, his family and his fellowman, to vote against Roosevelt, under whose administration and with whose connivance have been consummated some of the grossest abuses—the famous fiasco known as the "merger decision," the exploitation of the public lands, the retention in office of heads of bureaus in which the most dishonest practices have prevailed, the acquiescence in the substitution of military for civil government—a list of abuses that should condemn to everlasting political perdition those who have perpetrated them, and him who, having the power to prevent or punish, has complacently watched their perpetration, nor opened his lips to say them nay.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A LOVER OF WAR.

This from the St. Louis Republic is a fair estimate of Mr. Roosevelt, whom the Republicans have nominated for president, but whom almost certainly will never be endorsed by the voters of the American people: "The Roosevelt personality fairly bulges with dangers. No man ever heard from the Roosevelt lips the exclamation that 'war is hell.' To him war looms as a glorious opportunity for the exploitation of personal valor and he constantly preaches knight-errantry to the American soldiery. He frankly despises the soldier who does not love war for its own sake and laments the fact that there was not enough of the Spanish war to go around. Mr.

Roosevelt writes books on war. He thunders war in his presidential messages. War loving and headstrong, impulsive and impatient of remonstrance, Mr. Roosevelt as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy 'incarcerates a menace which could not but effect the minds of a Christian people which hate war and hold peace and its normal accompaniments above mere military aggrandizements and foreign contest.'—Eugene Guard.

TEACH LOCAL HISTORY.

It is proposed by the teachers of Oregon that the history of the state shall be included in the course of study pursued in the public schools. The proposition is an excellent one. Although originating in the spirit which anticipates the event of next year, and designed especially to familiarize pupils with the historical importance of the work of the pioneer explorers, Lewis and Clark, the ultimate good to be realized from such a step is of much greater significance than what is involved in a knowledge of this interesting story.

Education that puts in the possession of the boy or girl information that is reliable as to the political, industrial and commercial development of the state in which they live, is of the highest value, both to the individual who receives it and the body politic. It appeals to us as altogether sensible that in the matter of historical knowledge to be acquired, that pertaining to the home locality should be first in importance. Such knowledge will enable future citizens to formulate opinions on public matters that directly affect their interests, and to guide their action in connection therewith with an intelligence that could not be otherwise operative.

If the history of the state is properly taught, it will include information regarding all its resources; its present status as regards population, industry, society; its topography; the comparative development of its various sections and the opportunities that are presented in all lines of endeavor. It will disclose the factors that have been conducive to the most rapid and healthy growth and will serve as a guide in the attainment of the highest destiny for the commonwealth. The movement proposed here is one that might well be adopted by every state in the Union.—Telegram.

ONE CAMPAIGN LIE.

The speciousness of the Republican pretense of being the original and only anti-trust party is sure to impress itself more strongly upon the American people as the present campaign progresses.

Every sane man knows that the Republican party is the party of the trusts; that it is Republican legislation which made creation of the trusts possible and which is responsible for their growth; and that the alleged trust prosecutions of the Roosevelt administration have been, as they were designed to be, nothing but a gigantic bluff for political effect. In view of these well understood facts the Republican platform's trust plank deserves consideration principally as an illustration of reckless mendacity. That remarkable document says:

Laws enacted by the Republican party, which the Democratic party failed to enforce and which were intended for the protection of the public against the unjust discrimination of the illegal encroachment of vast aggregations of capital, have been fearlessly enforced by a Republican president.

As a matter of historic fact, President Roosevelt can lay no claim to having originated the anti-trust prosecutions, and there is absolutely no ground for the Republican effort to make it appear that there was any dereliction of duty on the part of the last Democratic administration toward the enforcement of the anti-trust law then on the statute books.

The foundation for all the litigation for which the Republicans assume to themselves credit was laid by the law officers of the last Democratic administration. It was Attorney General Harmon to whom belongs the credit of securing a favorable decision for the Government in the great case of the United States against the Trans-Mississippi Freight Association. When Mr. Harmon became Attorney General that case, which had been lost by the Government, was pending an appeal in the supreme court. Mr. Harmon took personal charge of the case, prepared the briefs himself and made the oral argument against an array of the finest railroad lawyers in the country. He won his case.

This was the first in which the anti-trust law had ever been enforced. The decision secured from the Supreme court by this Democratic Attorney General has been the corner stone of all the Government's subsequent litigation. This decision was not handed down by the Supreme Court until the fall of 1896. It was followed by the prompt instituting of a similar case by Attorney General Harmon to dissolve the combination of eastern railroads known as the Joint Traffic Association. Shortly after this, when the facts concerning the combination made by the manufacturers of iron piping became known, Attorney General Harmon brought the Addystone pipe case, the court's decision in which marked another important milestone in anti-trust litigation. Both of these last two cases were

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344 Acres on O. W. P. & Ry. line, 160 acres in A 1 cultivation, small house, large barn, orchard, living springs, two million feet timber, \$30 per acre.
100 Acres, level, 60 in cultivation, good buildings, 1 1/2 miles from terminus of O. W. P. & Ry. line, at Springwater, \$40 per acre.
82 1-2 Acres in famous Logan country, 60 acres in A 1 cultivation, new frame dwelling cost \$1500, large barn, living water, \$50 per acre.
160-Acre Stock Ranch in Sec. 17, T. 4 S., R. 5 E., two acres cultivated, small house and barn, two million feet fir and cedar, land mostly good, range immense, \$5 per acre.
225 Acres at Logan, 100 acres in cultivation, 50 more nearly ready to break, house, barn, fruit, good neighborhood, \$30 per acre.
80 Acres 4 miles from Oregon City, 2000 cords wood, over-half good land, improved farms on three sides; wood will pay for the place; \$20 per acre. Will trade.
349 Acres, 220 in A 1 cultivation, orchard, buildings, 7 acres hops, 6 miles from Hubbard, \$35 per acre.
90 Acres on main plank road, 45 acres in good cultivation, large frame barn, no house; land rich; \$3000.
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Two or three thousand acres of good land near line of O. W. P. & Railway, in lots of from 80 acres up, and from \$10 per acre up to \$15, on easy terms.
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brought by the Democratic Attorney General, and were prepared by him, but the decisions which sustained his intentions on behalf of the Government were not rendered until after he went out of office. To him, however, is certainly due the major part of the credit for winning them. The Northern Securities case, about which there is so much boasting in the Republican platform, was simply another step along the way which the Democratic attorney had blazed, and it would probably have attracted but little attention had it not been for the fact that it brought Philander C. Knox, who had been attorney for great trust interests, into lime light in the role of trust buster.

The Republican claim to all the credit for anti-trust legislation is as groundless as its platform assertion that the Democrats failed to take action under the anti-trust laws; and that is mendacious.—Atlanta Constitution.

Proclamation.

Whereas, there was submitted to the electors of the state at the last general election as required by law, an initiative petition for a Direct Primary Nominating election Law; And, whereas, on the 24th day of June, 1904, the Secretary of State in my presence as Governor of the State of Oregon did canvass the votes given for said law; And, whereas, it was ascertained and determined upon such canvass that there were 56285 votes cast for said Direct Primary Nominating Election Law, and 16354 votes against the same, and that said law received an affirmative majority of the total number of effective votes cast thereon and entitled to be counted under the provisions of law.

Now, Therefore, I, Geo. E. Chamberlain, as Governor of the State of Oregon in obedience to Section 9 of an Act entitled 'An Act making effective the initiative and referendum provisions of Section 1 of Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and regulating elections thereunder and providing penalties for violations of provisions of this Act,' approved February 24, 1903, do hereby make and issue this Proclamation to the people of the State of Oregon, and do announce and declare that the whole number of votes cast in the State of Oregon for said Direct Primary Nominating Election Law was 56285 votes, and the whole number of votes cast in the state against said Direct Primary Nominating Election Law was 16354 votes; that said Direct Primary Nominating Election Law received an affirmative majority of the total number of votes cast on said measure and entitled to be counted under the provisions of law, and that said Direct Primary Nominating Election Law shall be and is in full force and effect as the law of the State of Oregon from the date of this Proclamation. Done at the Capitol at Salem, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1904. By the Governor: (Signed) GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN. (Signed) F. I. DUBOIS, Secretary of State. (Seal)

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