

OREGON CITY COURIER

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

MISUSE OF APPOINTIVE POWER.

The postoffice, as a part of the immense political machine, by which an administration is greatly assisted in regaining control of our government, is at present receiving much attention from those accustomed to giving political affairs considerable attention.

Some recent events have forced this question upon the public mind, prominent among which were the scandals that were followed by the conviction of men prominent in the postoffice department, and the narrow escape of others, who also go convicted in the public mind. Not only this but many believe that only a comparatively small number of those guilty of the wholesale robbery were even prosecuted, but that the administration covered up the seething mass of corruption especially in this department with the smoke and confusion of a few noisy prosecutions. As a reason for the president's alleged action in hushing this agitation, it is urged that he, on the threshold of a doubtful campaign, dare not place himself out of harmony with those prominent in the postoffice department, and thus lose much of the service of his most potent political machine.

The misuse of the President's appointive power of postmasters has gone much toward bringing the people to consider the feasibility of electing them. And along this line W. J. Bryans' Commoner comments as follows:

Why should the president be permitted to turn the postoffice department into a partisan machine and use thousands of postmasters as paid agents to advance his political fortunes? He should not. Why should a member of congress be permitted to build up a personal organization composed of the postmasters recommended by him but paid by the government and use this organization to defeat other congressional aspirants in his own party? He should not. Why should a chief executive be permitted to fill the most frequented office in the community with a postmaster objectionable to the community and reward him for his services with the money paid in by the community? He should not. Why should the "Great Father at Washington," as the Indians call him, be permitted to electioneer among the colored voters of the north by appointing black postmasters in the south against the protest of the patrons of the office? He should not. And yet all these things are openly and notoriously done today. The election of postmasters by the people whom they are to serve will correct all these abuses. It is in harmony with Democratic principles; it is consistent with the doctrine of local self-government. What objection can be raised to it? Can a president know the aspirants more intimately than the community and better judge of their qualifications? Is he more interested than the community in prompt, honest and efficient service? By leaving the appointment, the removal and rejection for cause in the hands of the president, but by restricting appointment to a list furnished by the community, the rights and interests of both the federal government and the various communities can be protected. Presidents and congressmen will then run on their own merits and not on the machines which they have built up; the public service will be improved and communities will be protected from the impositions that are now practiced upon them.

A President shorn of this appointive power, would have little incentive to tolerate boodling in the great department of our government. His succession in office to a second term, for which he begins to build immediately on the commencement of his first would not be imperiled by a vigorous prosecution of the guilty members of the department.

Our attention is called to a most flagrant abuse of the appointive power in the naming of postmasters in south-

ern states. The instance is fresh in our memory of a good sized town being entirely derived of mail facilities by the president, because its inhabitants refused to patronize and threatened bodily harm to a colored postmaster. Of course President Roosevelt did not expect to gain any support in the southern states by the appointment of colored postmasters, but he did not overlook the fact that in the large doubtful states of Indiana and Illinois the negro vote is the balance of power, and he hoped to gain the favor of the northern negro by foisting the southern negro on the people of that section.

It is probable that such considerations as these will in the near future give rise to a demand from the people for the election of postmasters.

THE LOWELL OF THE PACIFIC.

Probably not many residents of Oregon City realize the importance to the city of the substantial improvements now being carried on on the West Side by the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company. The hundreds of thousands of dollars being expended there by this corporation prove beyond any possible doubt that an increase in the capacity of the mills will be made, thus lengthening the already long pay roll which is one of the mainstays of this place. Although the management of the paper companies will not at this time confirm the rumor of an extension of the Willamette plant by the installation of more paper machines, there is a persistent report to that effect and it is known that steps have been taken by the company to secure estimates on the new paper making machinery. The large pulp mill now being erected on the West Side by the Willamette Company will have a larger output of pulp than can be made up into paper with the present machines. This points to a corresponding increase in the capacity of the paper making machinery.

The substitution of oil for fuel in the mills during the past year is important, as it furnishes cheaper and more easily handled fuel than wood. The success of this feature of mill operation will prove encouraging to the management for further enlargement of the plant.

With all the other large manufacturing plants of the city running on full time this summer, with orders plenty and an army of men working at good wages, one reason for the building boom which is now in progress in Oregon City may be found. The absence this year of the usual dull spell which attends the summer months has somewhat puzzled the merchants of the city, who could not assign a cause for the phenomenon, but the increasing number of new dwellings and a continuous growth in population proves that Oregon City is just now enjoying an era of unaccustomed prosperity.

Without going into the realm of prophecy it requires no extraordinary sharpness of vision to see the time, not many years away, when our magnificent water power will be harnessed to its capacity, and unnumbered horse power now going to waste will be put to work in turning wheels of manufactories. Each year sees a step taken in that direction. We may look for a time when break waters will be constructed here that will be impossible for the previous waste of water which now obtains.

The continual enlargement of the manufacturing plants here until the limit shall have been reached is on the cards and must come. Oregon City will continue to be as it is now the Lowell of the West.

A COWARDLY ATTACK.

Because it has been usually high-minded in the past, a manlier stand was expected from the Oregonian than it has taken in regard to the candidacy of Henry G. Davis for the vice-presidency. This venerable statesman's great offense arises out of the fact that he has allowed himself to become an old man. Mr. Davis is robust in health, keen in mind and memory, and in every respect capable of conducting successfully as he does, his large private business, but these circumstances cannot be taken in mitigation of the enormity of this crime.

Heretofore the Oregonian has been able to find some object of criticism in an opponent without directing its attack at his physical infirmities. Indeed we have been led to believe that this splendid journal had some veneration for gray hairs. When that good old man, H. W. Corbett aspired to finish his successful career with a seat in the United States Senate, the Oregonian supported him in his last great ambition warmly, never once suggesting that his many years bore too heavily upon him to permit his undertaking the arduous labor he was seeking to take upon himself. Yet it well knew that Mr. Corbett was an old man, and that he was feeble and broken in health.

We are not able to consider this attack any less unkind in view of the

well understood intention of the Oregonian to draw a few votes from Alton B. Parker by a sort of stab in the back. The Oregonian has not yet said that Mr. Davis is a poorer excuse for a vice-president than the one last elected, but, we believe, when it gets around to such a charge, it has said the hardest, meanest thing it could have urged against the noble, able man of affairs, Henry G. Davis.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

While the Republicans were "pointing with pride," why didn't they point to their record on the money question? In 1888, they declared in their platform that the Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demote silver. It appears that in '88 the Democrats favored "honest" money, while the Republican went into spasms over the position of their opponents.

In 1892 they had become more fully wedded than ever to bimetallicism, and gave utterance to their sentiments as follows:

"The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallicism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money." Did Bryan control that convention? Did he actually have the Grand Old Party hypnotized that they spoke so boldly for dishonest money?

It was McKinley who denounced Cleveland for attempting "to dishonor one of our sacred money metals." It was Reed who said that "Mr. Cleveland can not have gold written in the bond," when President Cleveland desired to issue gold bonds.

In Oregon, Tongue and Mitchell and Hermann and Fulton and McBride and scores of other less prominent politicians, all supported "dishonest" money.

But a change comes o'er the scene. In 1896, the fiat went forth that all must "believe in the gold standard and be saved." But note that the platform of '96 speaks of the "existing gold standard." Who brought that standard into existence? Surely not the Republicans; for had they not been doing all in their power to preserve both "the sacred money metals?" Then it must have been brought about by the Democratic president in spite of Republican opposition. But they were not even then ready to throw away their silver god, but pledged themselves to promote an international agreement for the free coinage of silver.

In 1900 the gold standard was endorsed unequivocally as also in 1904. Strange enough, the rank and file of the Republican party are as strong advocates of the single standard now, as they were of bimetallicism a few years ago. And why? Not one Republican in a thousand knew why he changed his views on this question. There is no disgrace in a change of opinion, if that change is based on good, or apparently good reasons, but the "I believe", based solely on the command of a political machine, is one that ought not to occur among an intelligent and self-governing people.

Only a few years ago Wm. F. Herrin, an obscure Oregon boy, entered the Agricultural College at Corvallis. A few days ago he came to Portland with a company of California's distinguished citizens, he the most noted of them all. Mr. Herrin today as an attorney, draws an annual salary of seventy thousand dollars from one corporation, the Southern Pacific Company.

By close attention to business, untiring diligence and with an ambition that knew no bounds, he climbed the ladder from the lowest round, until now he commands a salary much higher than that of the president of the United States.

Only a poor Oregon boy. What a splendid example for other Oregon boys. Genius may startle the world, brilliancy of mind may win its applause for a short time, but these are the envied gifts of the few. And above all he is honored who toils and strives and conquers. Thus is Wm. F. Herrin honored.

A CONTINUAL STRAIN.

Many men and women are constantly subjected to what they commonly term "a continual strain" because of some financial or family trouble. It wears and distresses them both mentally and physically, affecting their nerves badly and bringing on liver and kidney ailments, with the attendant evils of constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, low vitality and despondency. They cannot, as a rule, get rid of this "continual strain," but they can remedy its health-destroying effects by taking frequent doses of Green's August Flower. It tones up the liver, stimulates the kidneys, insures healthy bodily functions, gives vim and spirit to one's whole being and eventually dispels the physical or mental distress caused by that "continual strain." Trial bottle of August Flower, 25 cents; regular size, 75 cents. At Charman & Co's.

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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.

41 Acres, 5 miles from Oregon City, 2 miles from New Era, 25 acres in cultivation and in crop, living water, good orchard, buildings only fair; crop and all, \$1500.

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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