

OREGON CITY COURIER

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- U. S. Senator—John M. Gear-
in, of Multnomah County.
- Congress—Chas. V. Galloway,
of Yamhill County.
- Governor—Geo. E. Chamber-
lain, of Multnomah County.
- Secretary of State—P. H.
Sroat, of Marion County.
- State Treasurer—J. D. Matlock,
of Lane County.
- Supreme Judge—T. G. Halley,
of Umatilla County.
- State Printer—J. Scott Taylor,
of Klamath County.
- Attorney-General—Robert A.
Miller, of Multnomah County.
- County Ticket.
- State Senator—Joseph E.
Hedges, of Oregon City.
- Representatives—
Henry D. Aden, Pleasant Hill
O. D. Eby, of Oregon City.
C. N. Wait, of Canby.
- Judge—Harvey G. Starkweath-
er, of Oak Grove.
- Commissioner—J. T. Grace, of
Highland.
- Sheriff—R. B. Beatie, of Beaver
Creek.
- Treasurer—Robert Baker, of
Willamette.
- Coroner—Dr. C. H. Meissner,
of Oregon City.
- Clerk—H. F. Latourette, of
Oregon City.
- Recorder—William Shannon,
of Beaver Creek.

BROWNELL'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

Mr. Brownell is out with a circular letter claiming to be the originator of about everything good that ever happened to the people. Let's go through this letter.

You say, "Mr. Brownell, that the Senate Journal of 1901 at pages 45 and 46 shows that you secured the passage of the initiative and referendum resolution through the senate. It shows nothing of the sort and you know that you are making a wilful and deliberate misrepresentation. The Journal shows that you and every other member of the senate voted for the resolution and you know, as a matter of fact, that you never did anything more than this to secure its passage. More than this, you fought with all your power the doctrine of the initiative and referendum when you made your campaign for the senate in 1898."

You say you exposed the school funds, saving the district and common schools of the state \$31,000 in one lump. The truth is, a committee appointed to investigate the books of the school board discovered that one Davis was a defaulter to the extent of \$31,000 and subsequently an attempt was made in the courts to collect this amount from Davis' bondsmen, which attempt failed because the statute of limitations had run against the claim and the amount was never collected from Davis or his bondsmen. It was, therefore, stolen from the school fund and when you say that you saved it you speak falsely from two standpoints: First, you had nothing to do with the matter further than lending your influence to get one member appointed to this investigating committee, and second, the money was never saved to the school fund.

You say you put the contract rate of interest down from 12 per cent to 8 per cent, and in this statement you show that you do not even know what the contract rate of interest is, or else you wilfully misrepresent it. In order that your statement may not mislead someone who still believes in you, let us say that the contract rate of interest, that is the interest that one may lawfully charge by agreement, is 10

Often The Kidneys Are
Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

per cent and not 8 per cent, as you say, but let us ask you: If you had power to put the contract rate of interest down to even 10 per cent and if you had power to make the legal rate of interest, that is, a rate that can be collected where no amount is specified by contract, down to 6 per cent, why did you not do it as a member of the senate in the early 90's, when the citizens of Clackamas county, whom you profess to love so well, were paying 10 per cent for mortgage loans and almost as much more in brokerage to get them. Why did you wait until after the hard times of the early 90's were passed and until after the necessity for it no longer existed to enact such a law? If you were so all-powerful, couldn't you have got around to this law before the session of 1898? You didn't offend the large moneyed interests by passing such a law in 1898, when interest had come down from natural causes, did you? Were you afraid of giving such offense if you should introduce such a bill in the session of 1895? You didn't even introduce such a bill then, did you? No, indeed! You say you aided in amending the



WILLIAM SHANNON—Recorder

homestead law protecting every head of the family in the enjoyment of a homestead that cannot be taken for debt. This state has had such a law forty years before you ever blessed it with your presence. You voted against the \$500,000 appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair. There has never been such a revival of business and such general prosperity in this state as we are enjoying today, and it is generally agreed by those in a position to know that our prosperity may be attributed in a large part to the advertising that the Lewis and Clark Fair gave Oregon. You didn't think about cutting down expenses by dispensing with the 100 idle clerks that legislators of your kind clamor for at every legislative session, did you?

You say you voted against and opposed the large appropriation for maintaining four normal schools in the state. You have been in the senate twelve years. Did you ever introduce a bill or suggest a measure to abolish these normal schools or any one of them? You did not. On the contrary, you have voted for appropriations for these schools, every two years for twelve years, excepting the last session of the legislature. You stood in with the rest of that gang of politicians who have always made the election of a United States Senator the chief part of their business in the legislature and you helped to vote these normal school appropriations in consideration of the normal school senators voting for your gang's choice for United States Senator. Why did you, twelve years in the senate, have to wait for Governor Chamberlain to stop this log-rolling graft? You say you supported and aided in the passage of eleven laws in the interests of the laboring men of the state, who work in mills, factories, sawmills, woodcamps and upon railroads. The railroad laboring men will be glad to know that there are eleven laws in the Oregon statutes passed in their favor. Your statement would be more effective if you would refer them to the book and page where three such laws can be found. You say you killed the bill that was introduced in the legislature in the interest of the pulp mills and large lumber companies and kept them from getting hold of the waters of the rivers and streams of this state.

How was it that you killed the bill? Were you the whole senate? The fact is the bill was satisfactory to one class of enterprise and not satisfactory to another and was, as a matter of fact, not just to the people of the state of Oregon. The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, the richest lumber company in the state of Oregon, was opposed to the bill for reasons of its own, and you stood with the side that was headed by Senator Booth, of this company. The part you took in this fight may have been actuated by love of justice and fair laws. Millionaire Senator Booth might shed some light on this proposition. You put it as a matter of personal commendation that the senate should pass a resolution commending your administration as president of the senate and that every member should vote for it. Such a resolution has been passed by the senate commending its president at every session of the legislature that was ever convened to the state. Why do you attempt to convey the impression that this was something unusual, and that you were singled out for commendation and praise, because of this empty formality that the senate goes through with at the end of its every session.

You say you have challenged your political opponent in nearly every speech that you have made to show where you cast one single vote in favor of any railroad corporation. You were chairman of the railroad committee during two of your terms as a state senator and as chairman of that committee you smothered every measure inimical to the railroads that came up and your committee never reported favorably a measure referred to it that the railroads wanted killed. When you became president of the senate in 1903 you appointed as chairman of the railroad committee John Rand, of Baker county, a man who was as a subject tool

the railroads, just as you had been before him. He ran for the congressional nomination this spring, and the labor vote of Portland—thank the Lord!—showed him under so deep he will never see out. So should it do you.

You say that in the last four years it has cost the taxpayers of Clackamas county nearly \$9000 for printing and publishing delinquent tax lists and a few other things. This paper received this year for publishing the delinquent tax list, \$106.50. Last year it cost to publish the delinquent tax list within a very few dollars of \$340. This is the graft and fraud upon the taxpayers of this county that you promise to pass a law to abolish, and you say that your threat to abolish this enormous graft is the real cause of the wilful and deliberate misrepresentation that has been done and is being done by the Oregon City Courier and other newspapers who want this graft out of the people. That is to say, YOU ARE TOTALLY UNABLE TO ARISE TO A PLAIN



CHAS. V. GALLOWAY—Representative in Congress, 1st District.

WHERE YOU CAN CONCEIVE OF ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ACTION OR EFFORT THAT IS NOT ACTUATED BY THE EXPECTATION OF GRAFT OR THE FEAR THAT GRAFT WILL BE CUT OFF.

And herein as never before, you have named your true measure.

You say you will repeal or amend in a practical way, the present fire permit law. From the manner in which you enumerate the things you have done WHILE THE SENATE OF OREGON SAT BY AND LOOKED ON, one would think that if you were opposed to this fire permit law you could have prevented its passage. You say you will repeal or amend it in a PRACTICAL way. Does that PRACTICAL way mean in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the large timber owners of the state? These timber-owners were at Salem during the consideration of this law with a long sack. Is it true, as has been suggested, that at the next session of the legislature the longer these timber-men's sack, the more PRACTICAL will be your amendment of the fire permit law? And talk about introducing or fighting for a law to assess the railroads, that are now assessed at \$7000 a mile, at \$14,000 a mile, which you say would be somewhere near fair and in proportion to what farmers are assessed. You have been in the senate for twelve years, during most of which time the railroad, to which you refer, instead of being assessed at \$7000 a mile has been assessed at about half that sum. Did you not know then, as well as you know now, that \$14,000 a mile would be somewhere near fair? Did you ever introduce and fight for a law to raise these railroad assessments when it was about half what it is now? When you were fixing up such rank rot as this, how many out of the 5000 voters that you mailed your circular letter to did you expect to be feeble-minded enough to be deceived by this stuff?

You say: "Can you afford to turn me down in face of what I have done," etc. By this circular letter, reeking with falsehood and misrepresentation, you have shown yourself less worthy the support of decent men or of any kind of men that even your corner of dishonor and deceit has shown you. You appeal to the voters to whom you send your circular letter to not believe everything that they see about a man in the newspapers. You have never denied one thing that has been said about you, editorially or otherwise, in the Oregon City Courier. If anything has been said that you do not wish the people to believe, why have you not in your speeches or in an open communication or to private individuals denied it?

Next Monday is election day. In the readers of The Courier will excuse the waste of space that this subject has occasioned we will make this the last offense. It is like shooting cherry birds with shells that cost six bits a dozen—wasting lots of powder on very small game.

WAGE-EARNERS AND FARMERS MUST STAND TOGETHER.

The men who labor for a daily wage need and are gradually securing in Oregon legislation that tends toward the bettering of their condition. Intelligent use of the ballot and nothing else will hasten the better day for the working man. To the men of this class, to whose notice these lines may come, let us speak honestly and reasonably.

In the first place we must all agree that when labor makes a fight in the legislature for a measure that it considers in its interest the opponents to that measure are the legislators who represent large corporate interests. These corporate interests, the mills and factories and railroads, are the employers of labor. So it follows, as

a rule, that the man who is closely connected with these employers of labor will not do the laboring man any good in the Legislature.

A second proposition, which is not theoretical but a matter of experience, is that such legislation favorable to labor as has thus far been secured has been gotten through men in the legislature who represented agricultural sections of the state. In other words the legislator from the farming community can nearly always be depended on to favor legislation that tends to establish a relation between the employer and the employed where in each has justice and neither can gain an unfair advantage. There is a natural bond of sympathy between the agricultural element and the wage-earning element and this bond of sympathy grows out of the fact that both of these classes have to make a common fight against the inclination of organized capital to gain, in legislation, an unfair advantage over them.

Having in mind the foregoing, let us consider the advisability of sending Geo. C. Brownell for a fourth term to the Legislature. Without going in



J. C. SAWYER—Justice, 4th District

to details to state the reasons why, we all know that the agricultural sections of Clackamas county do not want him and will vote strongly against him. He is depending on the communities where there is a large labor vote to overcome the Country majority against him. Hence this appeal to the working man to consider the true interest of labor and to vote with the Country against the man who is really and truly allied with the large capitalistic institutions.

If you believe that Mr. Brownell can be the representative of these institutions and at the same time a loyal supporter of the measures of legislation that would better the condition of the working man there is no need to consider the question further. But if you believe Mr. Brownell when he says he is not in any way connected with these corporations then let us look at that proposition in a reasonable way. In regard to the Southern Pacific Co., when Oregon City brought suit to determine the extent of the Company's rights on Railroad Avenue, Geo. C. Brownell was one of the attorneys for the Railroad and J. E. Hedges, Mr. Brownell's opponent in the present campaign, was one of the attorneys for Oregon City. When one J. W. Wilson brought suit against the same Railroad Company, Mr.

ELECT A DEMOCRAT—
VOTE FOR BEATIE
AS COUNTY SHERIFF.

- When Eli Maddock was Sheriff the cost of the office to the taxpayers was \$5478.72.
- G. W. Grace's administration cost the County \$3996.9.
- The saving was \$1482.68.
- J. J. Cooke's term of office cost \$3674.82.
- The saving over Maddock was \$1803.90.
- The above statement was published in the Oregon City Courier October 6, 1899. Further comment is unnecessary.

Brownell was attorney for the Company. Mr. Brownell can not name three cases to which this railroad has been a party in recent years in which he has not assisted the head Counsel of the Railroad Company to the extent, at least, of taking part in the selection of a jury. Mr. Brownell admitted in a recent speech at Clackamas that this company had furnished, at his request, more than a hundred passes. He could have truthfully said more than a thousand passes, and these represented transportation of the value of thousands of dollars. Now let your reason say whether Mr. Brownell is affiliating with this Corporation. He is more closely affiliated, if possible, with the Oregon Water Power & Electric Railway, and it would only be consuming space needlessly to go into details.

Mr. Brownell spends immense sums in his campaigns. His salary as State Senator is \$120 a year. There is not another honest dollar to be made out of the office. Does he get back the immense sums he spends on his campaigns? If so how? If he gets "graft" out of the corporations he does something in the Legislature for them. Can that something possibly be in the interest of the laborer he loves so well? Consult your reason.

Mr. Brownell promises laboring men that if he is elected he will do something for them in the Legislature. Has he done anything for labor in his 12 years' senatorial career that conflicted with the wishes of the employers of labor? If so, why should the "Portland Labor Press," speaking editorially of Mr. Brownell in the issue of March 24, last, say: "He plays the game of politics with marked cards

and is a corruptionist of the deepest dye. Oregon has been too long cursed with such law-makers as Brownell," and much more along this line. Do you suppose this publication, run by officers of the Portland Labor Union is mistaken about Mr. Brownell?

Mr. Brownell is a corporation tool, pure and simple. The farmers of Clackamas County finally know what he is and they will have no more of him. The wage-earners, in these last 12 years, should know what he is and now is the time to dispose of him. Any man who has lived in Clackamas County two years knows that what is said here is an absolutely correct statement of facts. You get what you vote for. In the name of reason, don't vote for corporation tools when you know they are such and then complain of capital's unfairness to labor.

THE FELLOW-SERVANTS LAW.

This measure, passed at the legislative session of 1903, makes it possible for employees of railroads to recover damages for injuries sustained when the Railway company is responsible for the accident, even if a fellow-servant, that is, another employee of the same road, is partially at fault in the accident. Before the passage of the law the injured person could not recover damages if another employee of the road was partially responsible for his injury. This is the loop-hole through which railroads and other large employers of labor have usually escaped payment of damages for injuries to employees.

Mr. Brownell claims credit for the passage of this law. Representatives of the United Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the United Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen came to Oregon City when Mr. Brownell was making his campaign in 1902 and stated in public addresses that had it not been for Mr. Brownell's opposition to this very measure in 1901, they would have gotten it through the Legislature at that time. They urged working men not to return Mr. Brownell to the Senate for they said he was the worst enemy that labor ever had in the Legislature. Mr. Brownell made the laboring men the same old promises of an eight-hour day that he had been promising for more than eight years and they believed in him and said they would try him once more. Same old result, nothing done but more promises.

The next year after these representatives of their unions were here the Legislature, not with the aid but in spite of the intrigue of Mr. Brownell, passed the fellow-servants law.

Governor Geo. E. Chamberlain said in his speech at Shively's Opera House a few evenings ago, that he himself, prepared the bill, working on it in his spare time for several months, and handed it to a member of the Legislature from Southern Oregon who introduced it. That the very bill which he prepared was passed with hardly a change and that this bill is the fellow-servants law that passed the legislature. He ridiculed Mr. Brownell for claiming credit for its passage. Is Mr. Chamberlain making false representations regarding the matter or is Mr. Brownell?

The Senate Journal, page 390, shows that the bill was introduced in the lower house by a Representative from Southern Oregon, passed the lower house and came up to the Senate for its action. That twenty-eight Senators out of the thirty members had already voted in favor of the measure when Senator Brownell, the last member voting, voted for it. Had he voted against it the vote in the Senate would have stood 29 for and one against the measure. No one has ever accused Mr. Brownell of keeping out of the "band wagon" after the work is done.

The matter is not of importance at this time except that it is just an example of Mr. Brownell's absolute disregard for the truth. We will refer Mr. Brownell to the article published on this page entitled "Roosevelt on Lying."

EARLY STAGE OF TROUBLE.

The campaign has already had an amusing incident. In an effort to make sentiment against his opponent, Dr. Withycombe has made an attack on Governor Chamberlain with reference to the "Million Dollar" appropriation bill. The Doctor says the Governor ought to have vetoed it so, the legislature would have corrected it. Unfortunately for the Doctor's theory it develops that the passage of the big appropriation bill was the last important act of the late legislature, and that the bill did not reach the Governor until three days after adjournment. The date of its passage was February 17th. After that it went through the usual routine of engross-

ment, etc., and was finally filed by the chief clerk with the Governor February 20th. This point the Doctor had overlooked, and his indiscretion got him into the position of urging that Governor Chamberlain should have vetoed the bill before it was passed.

As a vetoer, Governor Chamberlain has been a "cracker-jack" having in a single term knocked out 29 bills carrying several hundred thousands of useless appropriations; but it has remained for Dr. Withycombe to ascribe to the Governor the transcendent genius of being able to veto a bill before the legislature had passed it.

Chamberlain did exactly the thing he ought to have done with the "Million Dollar" appropriation bill: Here was the situation: The legislative session was expiring, and the monstrous bill was still in the Senate with the emergency clause attached, which clause forbade the people from applying the referendum. The Governor sent in a message that secured the omission of the emergency clause. He could not veto the bill because it was not then passed. He did, however, secure omission of the emergency clause, and thereby opened the way for the people to show their disapproval of the bill by invoking the referendum. Referendum it, they did, and thereby showed their approval of the Governor's action.

Dr. Withycombe's attack can only result in a loss of votes to himself. He is the original and perhaps the only man in Oregon to advance the idea that it is the duty of a Governor to veto a bill before the legislature has passed it. His utterances on the subject give rise to the query, will the Doctor if elected Governor wait for bills to become laws before he uses the veto, or will he send in his veto messages while the members of the two houses are still engaged in the solemn deliberations over measures? Perhaps it is his purpose if elected, to handle the legislators in the same way horses are handled, and that is to operate in the early stages of the trouble.

Justice Halley of the Supreme Court is the first and only member of that Court from Eastern Oregon. His appointment was generally approved by the bar and the people of the state, and his services upon the bench have been satisfactory, and it is justly due to him and Eastern Oregon from whence he came that he should be continued upon the bench.

Do you select your lawyer or doctor because of his politics? If not, then why elect a judge because of his politics? Everybody concedes that Judge Halley of the Supreme Court is able, qualified and satisfactory, then why not re-elect him?

ROOSEVELT ON LYING.

(Compiled by the N. Y. World from the President's writings and speeches.)

The liar is no whit better than the thief.

It puts a premium upon knavery untruthfully to attack an honest man or even with hysterical exaggeration to assail a bad man with untruth.

The man who with stern sobriety and truth assails the many evils of our times, are the leaders.

The soul of every scoundrel is gladdened whenever an honest man is assailed or even when a scoundrel is untruthfully assailed.

In the long run the most unpleasant truth is a safer companion than a pleasant falsehood.

You can pardon most anything in a man who will tell the truth, because you know where that man is; you know what he means.

If any one lies, if he has the habit of untruthfulness, you cannot deal with him, because there is nothing to depend on.

Truth-telling is a virtue upon which we should not only insist in the schools and at home, but in business and in politics just as much.

The business man or politician who does not tell the truth, cheats; and for the cheat we should have no use in any walk of life.

We need in our public life, as in our private life, the virtues that every one could practise if he would.

I do not believe in a bluff. I feel about a nation as we all say about a man: Let him not say anything that he cannot make good, and having said it, let him make it good.

Nothing can make good citizenship in men who have not got in them courage, hardihood, decency, sanity, the spirit of truth-telling and truth-seeking.

We must have honest, fearless and able administration—a square deal for every man great or small, rich or poor.

PROSPERITY

Dates from the first dollar saved. Perhaps the best reason for saving money is, that practically nothing can be accomplished without it. You must have it to start you in business, to furnish your home, to educate your children, to protect you against sickness or misfortune, and to provide for you a comfortable, independent old age.

MAKE YOUR START TODAY.
DO IT NOW.

The
Bank of Oregon City