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NEEDS NEW PARTY

W.M. PHILLIPS ON FINANCE

People Will Demand Double Standard and Possess Adequate Volume.

Clackamas, Sept. 13.—Although the Democratic and Republican parties abandoned the silver issue, there is a standard of silver and gold with a ratio of 16 to 1. Yet the question of settling it "only sleepeth." A referendum vote taken on that issue the double standard with all it implies, would require a two-thirds vote of the people. I can see in the dawning a new crisis that will call for the national money of the Nation. At the ratio of 16 to 1, then at other ratio declared by the people an act of their congress. The coinage of both silver and gold will put more money in circulation among the people—a condition long prayed for. But why was legislation enacted? Simply to put the hands of the rich at the expense of the poor. A lauder Hamilton.

"The president of the bankers association, of New York, said to the effect of the United States: We know how to manage the affairs of the Nation, you do leave the matter all to us."

But the people acknowledged the fact that they were ignorant in such matters, and that the bankers knew it. Hence again, legislation for such as against the poor.

Without standing, the constitution says: "Congress shall have power to coin money, to regulate the value of our coins." Some are so careless as to claim that speculators in trade should be freed from day to day to say what worth of our coins should be, ignoring the constitution, both in spirit and in its letter, as well as the imperative demands of justice. Stability in values anywhere, but not to the manipulation of bullion.

In the year 1810, the English government passed an act declaring that the future English gold coins should only be rated in value in accordance with the commodity price of bullion they were made of.

At the end of the first ten years government found that up to that time an ounce of gold bullion varied in price as much as seven shillings and a half, leaving such uncertainty in the value of coins as to seriously disturb trade relations. As a consequence, the act was repealed, and a fixed value was set on the coin.

Our single or gold standard is being in that direction it seems should deny. The experiment of gold should teach us a lesson. Will we profit by the experiment? Will it money can continue to rule us. As long as we have a single standard and limited coinage, how long will the volume of money be adequate for the legitimate demands of trade.

That trade has illegitimate demands cannot be denied. Under the keen eye of greed, encouraged by the tax and morality of Congress, a speculator could monopolize millions of dollars should have had protection.

There is legitimate trade and industry of it. Can all reach this trade? While greed is allowed to steal opportunities away from the less fortunate. The aggregation of wealth becomes a sin which the single standard fosters; give us a limitation and not in coinage; give us the coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio the people want their congress may prefer, and we will again to use the Lincoln

green-back. Under such conditions a surplus tariff would not be needed, nor scarcely would the people feel the tax we would be compelled to raise through revenue.

It is claimed by some that governments have a right to use any substance they choose to convert into money. This may be true of others but our government is by the constitution committed to silver and gold as money metals and the court has added paper, and while the present ratio may be changed either higher or lower by any congress, yet any material change from 16 to 1, as we now have it would work a hardship on somebody.

This ratio seems to be as old as history. It obtained in Israel long before Saul was appointed king. Again it is claimed that the citizen has a right to choose for goods sold or services rendered, the kind of money he prefers. This view is incorrect and merges near to treason. As well say "I will not defend my country against invasion unless I am allowed to fight in my own way." Money was created to supply a necessity of trade, and every citizen must bow to its legal value.

Again it is claimed, "only gold will find favor in other markets of the world." This, too, is a mistake. Any kind of money that will buy goods or other articles of value, in any part of the United States will pass at its face value in foreign parts where we have commercial relations.

In the campaign of 1840 one of the main issues was paper money. The merits and demerits of such money was thoroughly discussed by the parties contending. It was claimed and not denied by the parties contending that at that time Southern State notes were at par, or passed at their face value in the Liverpool market. These notes were issued by authority of State charter. This charter required \$50,000 coin to be deposited as security against \$150,000 paper money the incorporators might strike for circulation.

As worthless as these bank notes were as compared with coin they were willingly taken by commercial firms of Liverpool and of other European cities. And why was such money thus accepted? Simply because such notes would buy Southern products at foreign wharfs, or in ports of the Southern States, the same as coin: cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, syrup and hemp, in fact most any Southern product except negroes were bought in ports of the South by foreign shippers and paid for in Southern State banknotes.

I will say in this connection that this southern States money, because of its geographical origin, and because of its lack of legal-tender qualities, was not current in the North or East, and the same can be said of Northern State bank notes, while the West sometimes ventured small dealings with each.

Now the moral I wish to draw is this. If such bank notes were such valuable factors in trade, how much more valuable in trade relations would be Uncle Sam's full legal-tender money, whether this legal-tender money was made of paper, of silver or of gold, or the three different kinds be declared a triple standard of money? As we have trade relations with most every port of the world, our money would find acceptance; there and would be returned direct to us in exchange for our productions.

W.M. PHILLIPS.

TROUBLE MAY FOLLOW THEM

Property Rights of Children Are In Jeopardy.

NO RECORD OF MARRIAGES

One Hundred and Eight Licenses Granted In 15 Years Where No Returns Are Made.

Clergymen and others authorized by law to perform marriage ceremonies are liable for heavy fines over their failure to return to the office of the county clerk a copy of the marriage certificate within 30 days after the ceremony has been solemnized. The Oregon statutes provide that the penalty shall be not less than \$10 or more than \$50 for each five days after the elapsing of the 30 days in which the return should be made.

Ignorance, carelessness, negligence or what not is responsible for the failure to make returns on no less than 108 licenses to wed during the past 15 years. Prior to that time the Oregon law did not require that returns be made and Deputy County Clerk Belle A. Sleight has gone to infinite pains to make a summary of the licenses granted during the period.

The matter is a more serious one than is usually imagined, as in 108 cases there is absolutely no record of any kind to show that the people to whom the licenses were granted were ever married, and in after years great trouble may follow over property rights of children.

Rosalie Scott and J. H. William were granted a license to wed in December, 1900 but there is nothing to show they were united in wedlock. Others involved, who are rather well known are:

Jessie Hoover and Frank Nehren, license issued February 23, 1901;

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MONEY IS DUE FROM COUNTY

City Files Claim With Court For \$2251.

ROAD FUND CONTROVERSY

County Is Anxious to Turn Care of Bridges Over to Municipal Corporation.

Clackamas County and this city may lock horns over a claim of the city for \$2251 that was filed in the county court Friday by City Prosecutor Campbell. The court adjourned without taking action on the claim.

The charter of the city specifies that the municipal corporation is entitled to and shall receive 60 per cent of all monies collected from the county road tax on property situated within the corporate limits. The legislature of 1903 passed a general law specifying that 50 per cent of all road money must be expended in the district where collected. The county court in authority at that time held that the general law repealed that section of Oregon City's charter providing that the corporation should have 60 per cent, and as a consequence several hundred dollars has not been paid over to the city which the municipal officials contend they are entitled to.

The claim presented to the county court by Attorney Campbell is for the difference between 50 per cent and 60 per cent on the taxes of 1903, or \$544, and in addition he has a claim amounting to \$1707, a large portion of which bears a relation to the question as to the authority of a county court to levy a separate tax for bridges. It is stated that there is no provision in the Oregon law for a tax for bridges. In 1904 however, the road tax was divided 2.53 mills being levied for roads and 2.47 for bridges. The court

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VISITS VESUVIUS

SIGHT-SEEING IN THE EAST

Oregonians Peer Into Awful Crater That Belches Forth Destruction.

Liverpool, England, Sept. 1.—(Special Correspondence).—One month before the last great exit of fire, smoke and lava from old Vesuvius, a party of Americans stood upon its crater's brim. They congratulated themselves that American methods of railway engineering had overcome the old, old mountain and would enable them to gratify an insane but intense desire.

At night, they saw from Naples, four great streams of red hot lava trickling down the slope forming an immense capital M. By day, they saw only the dark smoke belch forth from the top. At sunset, midnight and early morn, Vesuvius prevailed above all things. The desire to go intensified into a plan to see it,—to be near it.

We left Naples by steam-railway and went as far as Pugiano, which rests on top of the buried Herculaneum. A stamp of the foot on the earth verifies the hollowness of this modern city's foundation.

An electric car then took us to the famous cog-wheel cable line of Thos. Cook & Son. Here, 3550 feet high on the mountain, are situated the observatory, where the faithful scientist and his American engineer still hold their vigils, and nearby are the offices of the cog-wheel railway company. As we ascended, the swinging seats adjusted themselves to a comfortable equilibrium. Swinging along the strong cable at an angle of about 30 degrees, our hearts' pulsations were lulled by an American sense of "dare and do." Up and up we went, to within 250 feet of the top. Here, Vesuvius had defied further progress by burning out the two upper stations a month before, thus silently calling "Halt."

But courage is stronger than fear in some natures, and there was a way to go on for those who love to dare and see and learn. Three men would gladly carry a chair suspended between two poles and earn an American \$2.00 in that way. The ascent fills one with awe which neutralizes into audacity, as he climbs to—he knows not where nor what.

As the guides puff and blow up the last 60 per cent slant, the air con-

quering American sits in his chair and looks down upon cities which look like "tiny specks below". The Bay of Naples seen through the haze of old and smoke seems miles and miles away. On top at last! Joy becomes remorse!

Smoke, ashes, sulphur, stone-chips, lava smites him on the face, hands and body and bid him dare no farther. As if to protect, still more sulphur fumes enter the lungs and admonish "Return! Return!"

"Go down, go down!" murmurs the low growling voice of the crater. Its smoke blinds the eyes, its fumes enter the lungs, leaving one only enough breath to whisper to the guide "yes return, return."

The voice of the crater is the saving grace.

Lower down and safe, the unconquerable thirst to see it all, prevails. Breath and courage return. One must see the burning flowing lava seethe beneath his feet, red and black and hot as steel ought to be. One must bear away a coin dipped into the seething mass as a trophy of his presence there. Who knows how frail the cool lava crust is, or how soon the molten mass below may undermine the fragile bridge?

Oh, man and woman of mind! Your reason gives way to luck in this case, for you set reason to rest or cringe on a pedestal, put trust in your heart and luck in your feet and still go ahead to the very brink.

A glowing molten mass is flowing over the precipice, writing its huge M on the mountain's side. One step amiss would annihilate all, yet man defies the power of whatever is Above, whatever is Below, and stands entranced.

Again the odor of sulphurous fumes admonishes and one gasps. "Return." The guide hastens to obey and silently men and women of refined mind and manner are led away by the ignorant and frightened guide.

One makes the descent to Naples by the same method and feels that that one experience is the only one of its kind on earth. Never again will he tempt the power of life to that extent again, yet withal, thankful that he "has lived by the power of the Gods" to tell the story.

PRESIDENT NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS



BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 6.—The fourteenth National Irrigation Congress closed its sessions this evening after voting to hold the next congress at Sacramento, Cal., and electing as president of the fifteenth congress Governor George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon. The enthusiasm of the Californians over Sacramento's victory was the more pronounced because of the narrow margin by which the victory was won. The attractions of the Jamestown Exposition had been cleverly presented, and on the first ballot for the convention city, Jamestown was in the lead. Sacramento won on the second ballot, with 207. Jamestown received 155 votes. Oregon adopted the unit rule and at an early morning caucus decided upon

Sacramento as the convention city for 1907.

Governor Chamberlain was the unanimous choice of the congress for president, and when he was escorted to the platform and expressed his appreciation of the high honor accorded him by the representatives of 30 states of the Union, he was given a tremendous ovation. Governor Albert E. Mead, of Washington, presided at the final session and introduced the new president. President Chamberlain said:

"I assure you that this great honor conferred upon me is appreciated, because it came unsolicited. I promise you the best effort of my life will be devoted to the interests of irrigation during the coming year."

INJURY MAY BE SERIOUS

Two Carus Women and Baby Thrown From Buggy on Seventh Street.

Mrs. White is probably seriously injured by being thrown from a buggy on the Seventh street hill Saturday afternoon. The shock resulted in concussion of the brain and she is now lying at the Harrington hospital in Galdstone in a precarious condition.

Mrs. White, who is well advanced in years, was coming into the city about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and with her in the buggy were Mrs. Hasbrouck and baby. When near the Eastham schoolhouse the horses became frightened and started down the hill at a break neck pace, overturning the conveyance and throwing the two women and the child to the ground. Mrs. Hasbrouck's hip was painfully injured but the baby was not hurt.

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HUNTING LAW IS VIOLATED

Open Season For Upland Birds Does Not Commence Until October 1.

Pot hunters of Clackamas County were out in force in violation of the game laws Sunday and the popping of guns was heard all around the suburbs of Oregon City. The open season for all upland birds does not commence until October 1, though ducks, geese and swan may be hunted between September 1 and February 1. It is not known whether or not hunters are ignorant of the game laws, but it is presumed that the local Nimrods have been misinformed. The only exception to the general law is in Wasco County where prairie chicken and quail may be hunted from August 1 to October 15.

There is a growing sentiment in this county among the sportsmen for an amendment to the game laws of

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