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OREGON CITY COURIER

25th YEAR. OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1908 No 44,

DEMOCRATS HAVE GREAT LOVE FEAST

Three Hundred Banqueted at Willamette Hall Thursday Night.

MANY NOTED SPEAKERS PRESENT

Notable for Its Harmonizing Effect---A Banquet of the People--Excellent Music by Portland Orchestra.

The Democrats of Clackamas County have banqueted, tipped the flowing bowl, listened to eloquent speeches, laugher at toasts so full of humor and wit, enjoyed the dryness of versatile toastmaster, drank in the strains of music superb, shook hands with many Democratic friends and some Republicans and jostled jollyingly against each other till there was not much more to be done. And all the same evening, Thursday, of last week.

At eight the chimes rang out and the crush began, and it was uncertain for a time whether standing room was to be obtained or not, which resulted in setting many places the second time. About three hundred were present and a more jolly, enthusiastic assemblage has never graced our city.

To eat and sip were first in order and when the body had been supplied with oysters and salads and fruits and various other tempting dishes, with an unlimited supply of cognac de orange, attention was turned to the table of Honorables, a regular Hall of Fame. There sat in the center our Governor, George E. Chamberlain, to his right Mayor Carll, then came Frederick V. Holman of Portland, Col. Robert A. Miller of Portland, one of Clackamas county's honorable sons, Judge Wm. Foley of Portland, W. B. Dillard, of St. Helens, Senator J. E. Hedges, together with ex-Mayor Caufield, Superintendent T. J. Gary, Mr. H. L. Kelly, and many other notables from this city. At right angles with this table were arranged three very long tables where county Democrats with a good sprinkling of Republicans were seated. To start the ball rolling Mayor Carll after first paying his respects to the press, announced there would be no set toasts, but that Democracy should reign supreme, first, last and all the time. He announced that the first speaker would be one the people assembled all knew, loved and admired, and that he would not have to mention his name, Governor Chamberlain taking the cue arose amid continued applause. The distinguished gentleman complimented those who made the banquet a success, spoke in exalting terms of the City and the people who have made it the leading industrial city of the Northwest. He thought these banquets did not come often enough that they should be held every week if possible and at least once a month, for many of the distinguished gentlemen at his side including himself were ever on the alert for such free dinners, and that they could not come often enough, which remark caused considerable merriment. He spoke in very sure terms of the Standard Bearer who led the hosts in 1900 and that he is the chosen one to lead again in the coming conflict. The men sent to Washington must represent the people and not special interests, that the eyes of the world were on the good state of Oregon in its new legislation for the people's rights to rule, and the putting out of commission the machine, tabooing the convention system as a thing of the past. He asked the very pertinent question what excuse could be offerer against Statement No. 1, admonishing the men to stand by their guns, and not recede from the very important position they now occupied.

Then followed toasts by several gentlemen which were greatly appreciated. W. B. Dillard made some references that were pleasing about the "Ass and the Elephant," and referred to Fulton as the snake that wriggles in and wiggles out and leaves a fellow in doubt whether he's going north or coming back, with apologies to Darius Green. He reached the climax of his talk when he stated that men should prize manhood above money and country above all.

F. V. Holman was the life of the round table, his wit and humor keeping the house in an uproar from start to finish. He believes we would still be in darkness had not Lincoln "Stuff-um" informed us that U'Ren had forged out our course on the anvil.

J. E. Hedges, the boy senator of the Willamette with his usual entertaining manner, impressed upon the minds of the Democrats that to judge unwisely the men for the various offices was political suicide, and from information from many he had made up his mind that if the Democrats select good men for the ticket that they will have a good show of being elected, in fact he believed a great many Republican would vote the straight Democratic ticket at the coming election, but it all rested on the selection of our finest men.

Barrister Foley warmed up to the point from the start and it was thought for a time that he would make an effort to embrace the Republicans present, but it soon became apparent that he merely intended to congratulate the Republicans present because they were not following the policy that had led the other half into jail, and that he was glad that they were falling in line with the Democrats, and admonished all present to love each other and help each other have a good, clean and decent government.

Col. Robert Miller, the boy orator of Clackamas, dwelt at length upon the two parties and what they represented, showing how far the Republican party had wandered from its original Jeffersonian doctrine in the past thirty or forty years, and how the present disintegration of that party was caused by the very fact of their growth towards an absolute monarchy. He eulogized two of our martyred presidents whose pictures hanging on the banquet wall together with Dewey's picture sugested the thought that they were all Democrats. His opinion of Statement No. 1 was also of great

COURIER —TWO

interest to all thinking people, "we are on the road to good government, don't let the movement be wrested from you by any trickery or false moves, and let us build up the greatest empire the world ever knew."

The evening was enlivened throughout with most excellent music by an orchestra under the direction of A. L. Britting of Portland, playing many fine selections and up to the times trap drummers' work, greatly to the amusement of all.

The committee who had the full arrangement of the banquet under their charge are to be congratulated upon the great success the affair attained, not only in point of attendance and enthusiasm, but success in harmonizing party feeling, which was a most noticable feature of the evening, really a joint meeting of Democrats and Republicans who are becoming more and more closely cemented together to fight the coming battle for people's rights under the Democratic flag.

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C. G. MILLER, Agent

Oregon City, Oregon

COUNTY GRANGE CONVENTION

FORTY-ONE DELEGATES CONVENE TO ELECT STATE DELEGATES FOR MAY CONVENTION.

MANY GRANGERS HERE

List of Delegates Present—They Look After Many Business Matters While In The Falls City.

The meeting of the delegates of Clackamas County Granges that Secretary Mrs. Mary E. Howard occurred in the Court House Tuesday afternoon, the convention being called to order at 1 p. m., and T. F. Ryan was elected President of the meeting and C. E. Spence, secretary. The regular routine of convention presenting of credentials and listing of delegates occupying less than two hours. The following were elected to represent Clackamas county at the State Convention which is scheduled to occur the second Tuesday in May, at Eugene: James Shibley and Mrs. Mary Shibley, Springwater Grange No. 263; A. J. Thompson and Mrs. Ella A. Thompson, Oswego Grange, No. 175; Mrs. L. L. Irwin, and R. E. Irwin, 20th Century Grange No. 341; T. F. Ryan and Mrs. Inez Ryan, Warner Grange, No. 117; W. W. Evart, and Annie Evart, Molalla Grange No. 310.

Mrs. Mary Howard, State Secretary, was present as well as many who are prominent in the good work. Seventeen granges of the county of which sixteen were represented by 41 delegates who with their respective Granges, follow:

Twentieth Century Grange No. 341—W. S. Tull, H. T. Melvin, Mrs. L. L. Irwin.

Abernethy Grange No. 346—Julia J. Tingle,.

Milwaukie Grange No. 268—Mr. J. S. Casto, Mrs. M. D. Reid, Richard Scott.

Clackamas Grange No. 298—L. D. Jones, Mrs. Emma Jones, Mrs. M. C. Hayward.

Tualatin Grange No. 111—T. L. Turner, Fred Elligsen.

Harding Grange No. 122—W. P. Kirchem, A. A. Allen, O. D. Robbins.

Maple Lane Grange No. 296—Mrs. Louise Beard, Mrs. Mary Shelly, A. J. Lewis.

Garfield Grange No. 317—F. M. Gill.

Damascus Grange No. 260—J. D. Chitwood, H. Briethaupt, J. F. Teevin.

Eagle Creek Grange No. 297—F. W. Bates, Lee Bartlemay, M. V. Thomas.

Molalla Grange No. 310—J. W. Thomas, Ray Daugherty, W. W. Everhart.

Springwater Grange No. 263—James Shibley, Ed. Closner, Edwin Bates.

Central Grange No. 276—C. E. Spence, Wm. Grisenwaite.

Warner Grange No. 117—Thomas F. Ryan, R. S. Coe, J. Hylton.

Molalla No. 40—Pierce Wright, C. M. Daniels.

Oswego Grange No. 175—Paul Dickinson, Mrs. H. W. Ewing, Mrs. M. A. Gage.

REV. T. F. BOWEN ON CHRISTIAN FAITH

SUNDAY EVENING'S SERMON AT ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Christian Faith.

"Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Acts 16:31.

I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." 2 Tim. 4:7.

The term "Faith" is used in the new testament in two senses.

1. Sometimes it denotes an attitude of the soul toward God—one of trust, confidence, and committal. For instance, we find such passages as these —"Thy faith hath saved thee," "The Just shall live by faith." "Without faith it is impossible to please God." Which is equivalent to saying "Thy trust in God and committal of thyself to Him hath saved thee." "The just shall live by his confidence in God." Without confidence in God it is impossible to please Him."

But the term has another meaning.

2. Frequently it denotes a body of truth, what we today call a creed. Of this meaning we have instances in such passages as these: "In the latter day some shall depart from the faith." "I have kept the faith." There is "one Lord, one faith, one baptism."

It is of this "Faith" I wish to speak and we notice that these passages of scripture and many similar passages teaches us that there was in the church in the days of St. Paul and others, a body of truth known as "the faith. The apostle Juda exhorts certain Christians to whom he writes to contend earnestly for it, for in those early days there were some who tried to subvert the faith.

St. Paul writes to the Christians at Rome about "the form of doctrine delivered unto them," and thanks God they have obeyed. In the book of Revelations Jesus commends the Church at Perganos because it has not denied the faith.

What was that faith, and where did the church obtain it? The apostle says it was "delivered to the Saints." And who think you delivered it? What authority was it that imposed on the early church its faith? No one else but the Son of God. It was the Lord Jesus who gathered his followers about him and joined them into a society, instructed them in the things concerning the Kingdom of God, and finally sent them out with a commission to go and teach the nations. The church went into the world as the authorized representative of God. The custodian of the faith, "The pillar and ground of the truth."

The question we are interested in is this: What was the faith of the first Christians? Such a faith we may be sure would be jealously guarded so that future generations might possess it. The church in all the ages would want to be sure that it had the faith of the apostles. Christians were urged to "hold it fast," to "contend" for it, and St. Paul at the close of his life rejoiced that he had "kept the faith."

Is there then in the historic church any body of truth, any summary of teaching which has come down to us through the ages? Without doubt we have such a faith. We have it in the creeds of the church. The apostles creed as existed in its present form for fifteen hundred years and is found in substance in a document of the second century.

In the early days of Christianity it was committed to memory by the catechumens or candidates for church-membership. Beyond doubt it contains the faith of the early christians.

But some may say, "I do not need the church nor its creed. I can study the new testament and find the faith for myself."

This suggests a question, "What is the new testament and how did you get it?" Jesus did not write a line. And when the apostles went forth to preach the gospel and plant the church they had no new testament. But they did have the Christian faith. Peter and James and John were as competent to teach the religion of Jesus as any modern preacher.

Chrisianity is not the religion of a book. It is the religion of a person—the Lord Jesus Christ. The apostles were his pupils, and when He left them He gave them the Holy Spirit to lead them into all the truth.

"What then," someone asks, is the new testament?

It is a collection of letters written by the apostles to certain congregations and individuals and a few brief accounts of the life of Jesus. The new testament contains some of the literature of the early church.

It was not written to teach the Christian faith, for all those to who it was addressed were already christian believers. Written by the first christians under the guidance of the Holy Spirit it has been a guide for all later ages of the church, and that portion of the church which we represent teaches nothing as necessary to salvation that cannot be proven by holy scripture.

It is not true to fact, however, to say, as is sometimes said, that the church and the faith rest on the new testament. The opposite is true, The new testament rests on the Church and comes to us stamped with the marks of her authority. She existed and was powerful for good before the new testament was written and would doubtless survive though that best of all books were destroyed.

"Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God and are built upon the foundations of the apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone." Eph. 2:19-20.

MAYOR LANE'S DEFAMERS GIVEN SHORT SENTENCE.

E. E. Radding and Mrs. Belle Waymire Not Yet Behind the Bars —Case to Go to Supreme Court.

That the funds of the Radding-Waymier defamation case, in Portland, are not entirely gone, is evidenced by the filing of notice of appeal to the Supreme Court, immediately following the sentence which was imposed upon the pair Tuesday by Judge Gantenbein. E. E. Radding receiving an order to go to the county jail for six months and Mrs. Belle Waymire a four months' sentence. This conviction of conspiring to defame the reputation of Mayor Lane will not end the matter, as is now indicated, and chances are they will neither see prison cells.

CHIEF ENGINEER C. E. BURNS, JR. TO BE GUEST OF HONOR.

Mayor Carll Will Preside as Toastmaster, and Entire Fire Department Will Be Present.

Columbia hook and ladder company, No. 1, will give a banquet in honor of Chief Engineer C. E. Burns, Jr., an old and esteemed member of that company, April 3. The mayor and city council and the entire fire department of the city will be the guests of the company. Mayor Carll will preside as toastmaster.

Whipple Nash Dies at Springwater.

Whipple Nash, one of Clackamas county's highly respected and well-to-do-farmers, who has resided in this county for the past 30 years, died on Monday evening at the home of his son, William Nash, at Springwater. Deceased has been sick only a short time with paralysis, and his death was a surprise to his large circle of friends throughout the county. Mr. Nash also leaves a married daughter, who resides at Dodge. The funeral took place from the Dodge school house on Wednesday afternoon and was largely attended. Rev. Marts, pastor of the Presbyterian church, officiated. The remains were interred in the Springwater cemetery.

A man in Iowa wants to be King of Servia. At least this is something new in the way of suicide mania.

THE REAL FATHER OF REFERENDUM

Max Burgholzer Best Entitled To That Honor.

IN FARMERS' ALLIANCE PLATFORM

Story of Who's Who! and Why? By One Who Knows From Molalla---River of Many Sources.

Seeking to answer the question "Who is the father of the Referendum?" one is reminded of the observation of Alexander Del Mar, that "Searching for the beginning of a custom is like tracing a river to its source; we soon discover that it has not one source but many." A like difficulty is encountered in definitely marking the boundaries of credit to be assigned to the so-called discoverers of great scientific or economic truths, for as Robert Rives La Monte has recently pointed out and termed "the law of double or multiple discovery," that, "When the conditions are ripe, the new idea always occurs to more than one man, that is, the same conditions and facts force the same idea upon different minds," and cites, as instances, the simultaneous independent

Max Burgholzer, the Pioneer of Direct Legislation in Oregon.

discovery of the "theory of natural selection" by Alfred Russell Wallace and Charles Darwin, and also the discovery or recognition of the three basic theories of "scientific" socialism by Karl Max and Frederick Engels.

Although it is questionable if this theory of "multiple discovery" can be elevated to the dignity of a law, certain it is that Direct Legislation is not the product of one man's brain, but is rather a growth not invented by anyone but aided and directed by many. While having existed in a more or less crude form from the earliest antiquity in the German states and probably in Greece and Rome; Direct Legislation as now understood and applied is of comparatively modern origin for even in Switzerland, the so-called home of the Referendum, the federal Referendums date only from 1874 and the federal Initiative from 1891. True, the practice was applied somewhat earlier in many of the cantons, or states, but as late as 1860 only about one-third of the Swiss possessed the Referendum.

Who was the "Father of the Referendum?" Hard to tell, because there were so many, but the one who perhaps nearest deserves the title, and whose writings most influenced the Swiss legislators, was Martin Rittinghausen, a German social reformer, who published in Paris, in 1850, that series of articles entitled "Direct Legislation by the People," which, published in book form, stand today as models of literary and economic merit. But I wander from the text. Come to our own state, who was the pioneer of the Oregon movement? Was it W. S. U'Ren, or Alfred Luelling, or L. H. McMahan, or W. S. Vanderberg? None of these, although each, as well as dozens of others too numerous to mention, rendered valuable service. No, the real "Father of the Referendum in Oregon; who made the first clearly defined effort to popularize the "Swiss System" preceding these others nearly a year and whose name should always be held in greatful remembrance is Max Burgholzér, formerly of Buxton, Washington Co., now of Eugene. Proof? Plenty. The files of the "N. W. Reform Journal," afterwards the "Farmers Journal" published in Portland by T. H. McGill, are evidence that Max Burgholzer antedated by a year those who received their inspiration from J. W. Sullivan's "Direct Legislation" (not published till 1892), and made the first systematic agitation of the Democritic form of government in Oregon.

A sketch of the Swiss system in a California labor paper first set him thinking along these lines and he soon began "hammering away," as he expressed it, on his new hobby; subscribing for Swiss periodicals, translating and adapting to Oregon conditions. One of his first articles, the earliest that I have, was "Defects in our Constitution," published in the "Reform Journal" of May 2, 1891. July 25, same year, argument for incorporating Direct Legislation in state platform of Farmers Alliance, also suggestion for equal suffrage, with educational test for voters. August 15 letter on money question. Aug. 29, one on "Referendum." Sept. 5, another "Referendum" letter, giving some Swiss political history, also showing uselessnes of our institution of state senates and urging abolition of same. April, 1892, letter on "Land Loans," closing with Direct Legislation argument and urging his readers to send for Sullivan's book (just published). July 21, 1893, letter on Banks and Taxes. Aug. 25, same year, began series of articles on "Initiative and Referendum," running for several months. Later he wrote for the "Hillsboro Democrat," then the "Missouri World," and other Populist papers, also the 'Capital Journal" (Col. Hofer's paper), where he punctured that notorious windbag, Dr. Driver, who was talking against Direct Legislation. But his efforts have not been confined to writing by any means, for instance in the campaign of 1900 he made a house-to-house canvcas of his county (Washington) distributing literature and talking Direct Legislation. So that Oregon was permeated to some extent with Direct Legislation ideas before Sullivan's book was ever published to such an extent that, I am informed, was owing to the influence of the Oregon delegation and Nathan Pierce in particular that Direct Legislation was recognized in the Omaha platform of July, 1892.

So much for Max Burgholzer's work, now a few words in closing about the man himself. Like Rittenhausen, his illustrious predecessor, in the cause of good government, Max Burgholzer is also of German stock, worthy descendants of those liberty-loving barbarians who stood beside Armenians in those gloomy German forests nineteen hundred years ago, when the mighty Roman army went down to defeat and annihilation before the Northern fury. Barbarians? Yes, but free barbarians, those of whom Henry George says "The beams of Liberty glinted from the shields of German warriors and Augustus wept his legions." The subject of this sketch was born and raised on a farm in Bavaria, a little more than fifty years ago, and after serving in the German army, took a trip through England, Ireland, Holland, Belgium and Austria, came to the United States in 1881; spent seven years as a flour miller, two years in sawmills and logging camps, two summers on a steamboat and the remaining time farming. This is the story of the pioneer of Direct Legislation in Oregon. Why is it asked if he has done so much is he not better known? First, because most of the papers he contributed to were not of general circulation; second, because he has not been before the people in a public capacity; third, and perhaps most important, because he has never sought notoriety, 'played to the gallery," nor advertised himself in any way, for this soldier, miller, logger, steamboatman, farmer and Tom Watson Populist is modest and, on his Lane county farm, remains content to "hammer away" in the cause and leave the glory to those who care more for it. But, if justice is done, when the historian of the future writes the Oregon reform movement, prominent among the names of the truly great, should rank that of modest, unassuming Max Burgholzer.

GEO. OGLE,

Molalla, Or., March 6, 1908.

ECCENTRIC MAN'S WILL.

The last will and testament of Tilmon Ford, late of Salem, was admitted to probate Friday. The estate consists of real and personal property in Marion, Lane, Multnomah and Washington counties to the aggregate value of $166,750.

The estate is divided among his five surviving legal heirs consisting of Dr. Angie L. Warren, sister, Portland; Frank M. Ford, Rochester, Montana, and Charles D. Ford, Seattle, brothers, and Mrs. Lulu M. Marquam, Eugene, and Mrs. Minnie Cox, Portland, nieces, and 42 other relatives and friends.

To 39 of his most intimate friends he set aside $125 each with which to purchase a gold watch and chain or a diamond ring or pin as they prefer.

In addition he leaves $1000 each to various lodges, and societies and universities, and $4000 to be expended in the construction of a vault for the reception of his remains.