

# OREGON CITY COURIER

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No 49,

## MANY MOVES YET TO MAKE

### Harriman At Sixty Years Will Not Give Up--Expected to Retire This Year.

### HIS PLANS ARE NOW UPSET

#### Government Interference Has Brought Industrial Chaos, He Says--Blames Roads for Losing Rate-Making Power.

(From the New York Times.)  
Edward H. Harriman at 60 is much too busy to think about retiring from the railroad business. On his birthday a year ago next Tuesday, he thought that another twelvemonth would find him ready to quit the game but yesterday he told a Times reporter that there are still too many moves to be made. He doesn't propose to stop even to consider retiring until the complications on the industrial chessboard have been resolved sufficiently to enable him to see clearly a little distance ahead. Until then Mr. Harriman thinks he owes it to 40,000 stockholders and 150,000 employees in his system to stay "on the job."

This definition of his position Mr. Harriman made in the course of his afternoon constitutional along Fifth Avenue yesterday. The reporter met him coming out of his house, and asked him how things looked. Mr. Harriman's viewpoint of 60 years, lacking only a couple of days. It was the railroad man who spoke of the chess board:

"I wouldn't undertake to say," said Mr. Harriman. "No sensible man would undertake now to predict what is going to happen or to make a comprehensive statement of present conditions. There are too many moves yet to be made before any degree of stability is reached to make such a survey possible."

"Who is going to make them?"

"You know as well as I do," returned

Mr. Harriman sharply. "The people of this country have got to be brought to a proper appreciation of the inter-relationship between the various factors in industry. Then they must see to it that the administration of law is conducted in their interest and not as a matter of personal caprice."

"And you are going to stay in the game until this comes about, Mr. Harriman?" the reporter asked.

"Too busy to retire. 'I don't want to say how long I shall stay in harness. A year ago, when the Inter-State Commerce Commission was at work, I said something about retiring in another year. Well, it isn't a case of changing my mind, but of not having had time to think about retirement. I looked then for some falling off in business, but for nothing like what has occurred. I didn't expect to see 50 per cent of the decrease that has been realized. Under such conditions there is nothing to do but to stick until matters get into competent hands, at least, and until confidence has been restored."

"Just now we are hearing about the wages problem. But do people appreciate that, with a given opportunity for the development of business, the more we have to pay for capital, the less there is to pay for wages? I am not referring to the scale of wages, but to the amount that we can spend for wages. An in order to get capital on reasonable terms we have got to have good credit, and credit must be

maintained by surplus earnings. "There is the whole thing in a nutshell."

"A wrong idea prevails in a good many quarters about this relationship of capital and labor. We men who manage the roads are not the capitalists. The security holders from whom we borrow the money are the capitalists, and they are in partnership with the wage earners in trying to make a fair profit out of serving the public, roads to preserve the proper relations between the different factors so far as we can. But what becomes of our efforts when unwise Governmental interference, resulting in such a condition of distrust as prevails at present, jumbles up all the factors in one conglomerate?"

"Be careful, now, not to confuse the terms. By surplus earnings I do not mean the payment of dividends, but the ability to earn something beyond what is required to meet bare charges and expenses. So in speaking of the partnership between the wage earners and the stockholders, I do not limit myself to the relations that exist or that may exist between the corporate organizations on the one side and the labor organizations on the other. I refer to the fundamental relations between those who furnish the funds for investment and those who give their services to make the investment profitable."

**Industry Upset by Restriction.**  
"It is quite obvious that restriction of business brings about economical conditions throughout the industrial structure. When men are working on part time, or under limitations as to hours and conditions, there is a tremendous waste in earning capacity and productive energy. The whole fabric of industry contracts. There is less money to be spent by the workers and consequently less business to be done to supply the wants they can afford. A family makes a bag of flour go where two were used before; the old clothes are made over instead of having new ones bought."

"Multiply this by eighty million and you can see what it means to have the Nation economize. And the distrust naturally produced among those who have the money to invest, and there is a combination of forces at work with cumulative effect, the result of which it is hard to forecast. Earnings decrease because of the slackening volume of business; capital becomes timid and rates for money high, and there is correspondingly less to be paid for the labor necessary to carry out the work that we have before us. The question of whether wages will decrease does not depend upon my attitude or the attitude of any other manager of industry toward labor. It depends upon whether we are going to have the money to pay labor to do the work that we ought to do."

"I believe that things will right themselves when people have had a chance to understand the situation, provided that we eliminate the self-seeker. What we have got to have in political and in business life is the man who is willing to work for others and doesn't undertake to move the pieces on the chess board solely with a view to what he thinks to be his own interest. If you ask me when I believe an equilibrium will be reached and confidence restored, I speak frankly that I don't know. The pa-

perators are now undoubtedly under treatment that will prove efficacious in the end, but the question still remains whether the disease may not prove very serious before the corrective treatment gets the upper hand.

**Where Railroad Men Have Failed.**  
"Mind, I do not lay all the blame on the public, or even on the politicians. The railroad men themselves are to blame for a great deal of what has happened, and they ought to recognize it at this time, when they have their own worries with them. If the railroad men of the United States had learned to trust each other years ago a great deal of what has been suffered would have been avoided. There was a time when they had the right to make agreements covering traffic and rates, but what was the result? An agreement was hardly made before somebody whom it bound issued an order violating its provisions. That sort of thing was the root of destructive competition, and subjected the railroads to much of the trouble that they have suffered since in being made the victims of any one who wanted to build an unnecessary competitive line for the purpose of selling it out."

"I am not opposed to railroad regu-

## VANCOUVERS GET SECOND

### TWO GAMES OF TRICITY LEAGUE PLAYED SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

### PAPERMAKERS FIRST

#### Games All Full of Vigor and Promise of Good Work by Locals Exceptionally Good for Coming Season.

The first two games of the Tri-City league have been played and honors are even. The Papermakers winning the first on Saturday by a score of 7 to 1, and the Vancovers getting square on the Sabbath with the notches on the stick running 8 to 3 in their favor.

The field was in good condition, the weather was made to order and the fans worked up to a mid-season tension, which with the good playing to the credit of either team furnished a well rounded game either day, and the season was thus most gaily launched and as "coming events," etc., we may well look for something most interesting from the league this summer.

Several hundred enthusiasts attended the games at Canemah Park. The work of Havernicht and Kilt the local battery was the best witnessed of a local diamond. Pitcher Pender, of the visiting team, held the locals down for a time, and was replaced in the seventh by Onley. The entire local team played a most satisfactory game, and Manager Partlow is justly confident of their ability to hold their own with any team in the league.

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**Score for Saturday's game:**  
Vancover. A.B.R.B.H.S.B.P.O.A.E.  
Hunter .3 0 1 1 0 0 1  
Turk, ss .3 0 1 1 0 0 1  
Briggs, lf .4 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Shea, c .4 0 0 0 11 4 2  
Frey, 2b .3 1 1 0 4 1 3  
Woods, rf .2 1 0 1 0 0 1  
Sullivan of 3 0 0 0 1 0 0  
Pender, p .2 0 0 1 0 1 0  
Onley, p .1 0 0 0 0 2 0  
McConnell 3 0 1 1 8 1 0  
Totals .28 1 4 4 24 10 5

**Score by Innings.**  
Vancover . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1  
Hits . . . . . 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 4  
Oregon City . . . 2 0 0 1 3 0 1 7  
Hits . . . . . 2 0 0 2 1 1 0 6

**Summary.**  
Earned run—Oregon City, 1. Two-base hit—Hill. Base on balls—Havernicht, 2; Pender, 3; Onley, 2; Struck out—By Pender, 9; by Onley 3; by Havernicht, 5. Wild pitch—Pender. Left on bases—Oregon City, 6; Vancover, 5. Double plays—Sater to Krueger, Adams to Griffith.

**SUNDAY'S GAME.**  
Vancover. A.B.R.B.H.S.B.P.O.A.E.  
McConnell, 1b .5 1 1 1 4 0 0  
Turk, ss .4 1 2 2 3 1 0  
Briggs, cf .5 2 3 2 0 0 0  
Frey, 2b .4 2 2 3 4 1  
Shea, c .4 1 1 1 8 6 0  
Abern, lf .5 1 4 0 0 0 0  
Concannon, p 3 0 0 3 5 1  
Hunter, 3b .3 0 1 1 0 1 1  
Totals .33 8 14 27 19 3

**Score by Innings.**  
Vancover . . . 4 0 0 0 0 4 0 8  
Hits . . . . . 5 0 0 1 1 5 2 14  
Oregon City . . . 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 6  
Hits . . . . . 0 2 1 0 0 1 1 4 9

**Summary.**  
Earned runs—Vancover, 6. First base on balls—Off Rummell, 1; off Concannon, 3. Left on bases—Oregon City, 4; Vancover, 4. Two-base hits—Griffith, Frey, Woods, Shea. Struck out—By Concannon, 8; by Rummell, 2; by Long, 1. Double plays—Shea to Turk, Concannon to Shea to Hunter.

**Letter List.**  
Letter List for week ending April 10, 1908.  
Women's List—Beeman, Miss Lillie; Holt, Miss; Sparrow, Mrs. Emma; Vandenberg, Mrs.; Wagenblast, Mrs. L. F.  
Men's List—Bennett, Rev.; Bailey, C. A.; Christianson, Chas.; Keith, Carl; Strible, Geo. F.

**The Sherwood White Sox.**  
The Sherwood White Sox baseball team, won 3 to 7 with the consent of Portland yesterday on the Sherwood diamond. The White Sox are a good team and expect many victories.

**The Oregon-Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Commission** has opened an office in the Hamilton Building, 131 Third Street, Portland, Oregon, where they can be reached by those interested in exploiting the resources of this great state, either by letter or in person.

Oregon is the first on the grounds at Seattle to erect a state building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and it is the intention of the Commission to make Oregon first in everything throughout the Fair.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Don't overlook the opportunity to get a year's subscription to the Oregon City Courier, the American Farmer and the Metropolitan Magazine all for \$1.75. The Metropolitan Magazine alone is worth the money. Send money order for \$1.75 to the Oregon City Courier.  
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**TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS:**  
The only Republican Statement No. 1 candidate for joint representative from Clackamas and Multnomah Counties is Doctor Walter C. Belt, of Sellwood.  
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I am not opposed to railroad regu-

lation, provided it is coupled with railroad protection. Long ago I expressed the view that regulation even to the point of allowing the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix the rates, was not to be combated, provided that the Government would allow the roads to make agreements with each other through the repeal of the Sherman law. The protection of the public in the making of such agreements is the degree of publicity now insisted upon in respect of other railroad affairs, and of that I am heartily in favor. Sensible regulation, protection of the railroads against unnecessary competition, and publicity are in my mind the three things that will set the railroads right with the people in the end. But, meanwhile, the men who have the responsibilities of the railroads on their shoulders must keep to their task and not give them over into incompetent hands. There will be no trouble about training up the men to run the railroads in the next generation if the proper conditions and discipline are established.

"And will there be the work to do, if confidence is restored and the proper relations established? Of course there will. There is as great a possibility of growth, ahead of the railroads in the next ten years if we only go at it rightly. Within the lifetime of some of our children the population of this country will no doubt have reached 200,000,000, and the system of American Railroading that was developed to meet the needs of 80,000,000 people is in its infancy. But, as I have said, the self-seeker has got to be eliminated and the people at large have got to come to an appreciation of the underlying relationships of the factors in the problem. When those two things are in process of accomplishment it will be time enough to talk about retiring."

### Public Schools Observe Arbor Day.

The teachers of the primary grades of the Barclay High School and of the Eastham school, are preparing to observe Arbor day at the school grounds on next Friday afternoon. Trees have been planted heretofore on the school grounds on Arbor day, but during the summer vacation the trees have either been stolen or destroyed by some miscreant, and it has been decided to purchase plants for the school building. A special program will be rendered by the pupils.

### Boston Suburb in Ruins.

An apparently insignificant fire which started among the rags on a dump in the city of Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, Sunday, was fanned by a northwest gale into a conflagration which obliterated nearly one-third of the city. Five hundred dwellings and public buildings were destroyed, 1500 families were driven from their homes and 10,000 people made homeless.

### Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

The overturning of the boat containing Sid Charman and Tom Warner, Tuesday while the pair were making an endeavor to hook a child, nearly cost them their lives, and only the prompt action of men working in the Willamette Paper Mill, near the scene of the accident, throwing lines out with which the two were able to be drawn out of the water.

A new feature introduced by the Portland Realty Board is a weekly excursion for its members, either to some suburban addition to Portland or to some point more distant, to thoroughly familiarize them with the city, its environments and the state in general. Last Saturday they chartered two special cars and went to Salem a hundred strong over the new trolley line, to see the Horse Show in the capital city. The excursionists were unanimous in pronouncing these interurban lines the most important factor in the development of any section. There is an assurance that a line will be constructed between Salem and Stayton very soon.

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## HENEY TALKS FOR OREGON'S GOOD

### Corrupt Conditions Have a Remedy --In the Defeat of Senator Fulton.

### POLITICAL ILLS TO BE CURED

#### Fulton's Connection With T. C. Powell and Jones In the Land Fraud Cases--His Efforts to Shield Them.

Francis J. Heney held the attention of about five thousand people at the Exposition Rink in Portland, Saturday night, with a very extensive discussion of the political tendencies of the day and occasionally touched on the political record of Senator Charles W. Fulton.

During the address the speaker brought out still more clearly the corrupt conditions prevailing in Oregon politics during the regime of the old machine and used as illustrations the bribery of Representative Houser of Jackson county, who was paid \$3,500 for his vote, the attempted bribery of Representative Kruse of Clackamas county, who was offered \$3,500, and then \$5,000, but who refused the money and the notorious election affidavit frauds of Portland in 1904 in which Whitney L. Boise, T. Cader Powell, John P. Sharkey and others were involved.

In his address, Mr. Heney contended that his interest in making the appearance at the present time was not that of politics, for he had no interest in who the people of Oregon selected for their representative in Congress. His interest, however, he contended, was that of good citizenship and his desire to see the people of the country cast off the shackles which were binding them closer and closer in slavery to a few interests and special corporations.

Mr. Heney exhorted the people against allowing the rule of the old machine to prevail in the state, called to mind the corruption of the past when "Jack" Matthews was the political boss and when the old Mitchell machine ruled the state, and warned the audience that Matthews and the old time leaders were still in the battle, back of Fulton, making one more effort to regain the power wrested from them by the initiative and referendum, the direct primary law and Statement No. 1.

Mr. Heney paid particular attention to the primary law and to Statement No. 1, contending that the principle of Statement No. 1 was the vital point of the whole law, which without it, would lose its effect and bring no good to the state. He pleaded with the people not to allow the principle to be taken from them, now that they had it, contending that it furnished the remedy by which they could cure themselves of political ills in the state.

Mr. Heney went over the points of his former addresses, dealing with the record of Senator Fulton, showing his connection with the defendants in the land frauds of the state and his efforts to shield these men from criminal prosecution. He brought up the fact that the senator had worked at the request of W. N. Jones, to expedite the fraudulent claims filed by Jones, and persisted in his efforts to secure favorable action on the claims until near the conviction of Jones. He contended that Fulton knew of the connection of T. Cader Powell with election frauds, and of his having embezzled \$6,000 from Multnomah county before his appointment as United States marshal at the request of Senator Fulton.

Because of all these disclosures the speaker contended that Senator Fulton was not the right man to represent Oregon in the senate, and urged the people if they were convinced of the truth of his representations not to return him to office.

"Fulton has always been a thick and thin Mitchell man for 20 years, said Mr. Heney. "But he had been closer to Mitchell than these men had been. In 1897—and I regret that it is necessary to talk about a man who is dead, but it is impossible to tell this story, and it is important that it should be told, without describing Mitchell's part in it. In 1897, when Mitchell was bribing the legislature, that hold-up legislature, Fulton was there as his first lieutenant. Fulton says 'prove it.' Why, my friends, every man woman and child in Salem knows it; every man, woman and child who lived in Salem at the time knew it; knew that Fulton was the recognized lieutenant of Mitchell in that fight and was handling the sack. He admits himself that there was a sack there. He admits he heard that Smith got money; this man that made the affidavit that the money was paid to him, that Fulton was the man who made the proposition to him to give him \$1500 down and \$1500 after he had voted for Mitchell when the Mitchell house was organized. Fulton admits he heard about it. He heard about it? Why, it was common rumor at Salem at the time."

"Who is behind Fulton in this fight? Where is Jack Matthews in this fight? Is he for or against Ful-

ton for United States Senator? Don't you know? I will tell you. He is for him, tooth and nail. Who else is for him? Whitney Boise. Who else is for him? Heap big merchant, all the same like Chinamen—Mr. Wilcox. Mr. friend Wheelwright is for him. He is a Democrat. I should think Fulton should be suspicious. I have been called a Democrat, called myself one, have been one. Do you want to know what I am now? I will tell you. I am ashamed to call myself a Republican and I am ashamed to call myself a Democrat, and I am ashamed to call myself by any name that brands me as belonging to something that has no existence. They say, 'Be loyal to your country.' What is your party? Why, my friends, are you not intelligent, self-governing people? Where do parties come from? What are they? We start in tomorrow without any. Let's say we just got our liberty—it came to us today; we have just created these United States free and independent. What party do you belong to? Well, I haven't any yet. Well, how do you get parties? Why there is some question arises of principle, and I say I believe that we ought to have a certain kind of government, and you say don't believe we ought to have that kind, and I commence to preach to the people or to argue to them that it ought to be my way and you commence to preach and argue to them that it ought to be your way, and some men believe in my way and some believe in your way, and then we have two parties.

Now, then, I say to you, what party do you belong to, or what party are you going to belong to? You just came over here, and you would say, "Well, Heney is running that one." "Well, what is his nationality?" "Well, he is half Irish and half Dutch." "Well, that won't do for me, I am French." Is that what you ask? No, my friends; that say, "Let me see what the principles are that this party stands for, that Heney is the representative of," and if you believe in those principles, to be put in operation in government, then you work with that party. How long will you work with it? Suppose they change the principles on you; suppose Jack Matthews gets control of it and slips the cut on you, are you still so much a Republican that you will have to still go that way? Are you a Republican in principle?

"When you are dealing with a man who wears a silk hat and a broad-cloth coat, you must not treat him the same as you would a drunken sailor, and so Mr. Fulton said to Hall, 'now here, don't bring a criminal suit against this man. I don't like to see a man of his high character injured by an indictment.' Stelwer had that fence up for five years, and during that five years, as we proved in the Hall case, those little fellows up there were complaining and complaining and complaining, but it didn't do them any good.

Stelwer was a state senator, had a vote for United States senator, and when the time came that Dixon made a report upon that and insisted upon the arrest of these men and their prosecution, Hall did prosecute the little saloonkeeper up there who had 250 acres fenced and he did prosecute the other small cattle men who had some 300 or 400 acres fenced up; but he did not prosecute the Butte creek people because Mays went up there as their attorney and tried to get Hall not to do it, and then Hall talked strongly to do it, and then he was going to do; he went off and saw Fulton himself, that is Mays did, and Fulton went up there and at that time Hall wanted to be reappointed United States Attorney and Fulton and Mitchell had the speech who should be United States attorney and Hall did not prosecute and Fulton wrote Stelwer a letter.

"Now, my friends, in conclusion, Statement No. 1, is what gives you your power to nominate your senator. Without that there is nothing in that law unless you please the men whom you nominate for the legislature to vote for the man who receives the highest popular vote of the people of this state, there is absolutely nothing in it. By nominating in that method you control absolutely the election of the United States senator without any machine and without any corporate interest having a chance to interfere. No, do not let them fool you into losing that right. What I object to more than anything else is the election of Fulton is that it gives comfort, it gives power and public office to the machine men who held you pats to more than anything else in fact you back again when you have escaped from it by Statement No. 1."

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