

Oregon City Courier Signs of Progress

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President Taft, outlining his views regarding the tariff recently, remarked that he hoped to see, in so far as possible, raw materials on the free list. He said he had no patients with the disposition of the republicans to put iron ore on the dutiable list. He appreciated there was a chance that with free ore a small amount would be imported from Cuba and manufactured in the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. It would be impossible to bring Cuban ore north to manufacture because of the transportation charges. In so far as the Cuban ore supplied the demands of the Southern manufacturers it would diminish the profits of the Steel Trust, but Mr. Taft has no objection whatever to that, especially as the manufacture of Cuban ore in the Southern states would increase the demand for skilled labor in that section. The president did not seek to impress these views on congress, although he will do so when the tariff bill goes to conference, but he assumed, and naturally, that when the subject came to a vote in the senate the democratic senators would vote solidly with the progressive republicans for free iron ore. His surprise and disappointment when he learned that eighteen democratic senators had voted with the organization for a duty of 30 cents a ton on iron ore can be imagined. It is as lamentable as it is indisputable that had the democratic members of the senate stood solidly for lower duties, voting their entire strength with the republican progressives, they could have compelled a tremendous reduction of the duties. Instead they have been divided on every vote and "The High Priest of Protection," Senator Aldrich, now boasts that he cannot be defeated for no matter how many republicans may go over to the progressive faction, he will always have a sufficient number of democrats in his pocket to control the situation. Arrogant as this boast may seem, the democrats have, on every vote, done their best to demonstrate its correctness.

These two schedules in the tariff bill which will precipitate a bitter fight when they come up in the Senate and again in the House when the conference report is brought in. One of these deals with lumber and the other with sugar. The duty on refined sugar is inexcusable. It means increased expense to every family in the United States and the sole beneficiary is the Sugar Trust, which controls the entire industry of refining sugar in the United States. Great savings could be effected for the benefit of the entire people by removing the differential, that provision which taxes refined sugar more than the raw product, and only the influence of the Trust prevents this being done. Unfortunately the Democratic Senators from Louisiana and other states which produce sugar, so greatly fear the result of no doing to their home industry that they can hardly be counted on to help the progressive Republicans although as long as they maintained the present duty on raw sugar the planters of the South would not suffer in the least. The high duty on finished lumber is also inexcusable and merely adds to the profits of the Lumber Trust, and yet it is doubtful all the Democrats can be induced to vote for an amendment lowering it. The present duty was imposed at a time when it was necessary to handle finished lumber over and over because the planing machines could smooth only one side of a stick at a time, whereas now they plane all four sides at once and tongue and groove it too without additional labor but only increases the profits of the manufacturers. It is deeply to be regretted that the Southern Senators cannot see that the only protection their industry receives comes from the duty on unmanufactured lumber and so vote with the progressives for lower rates on the finished produce. It looks now as though the rate on rough lumber would be fixed at \$1 a thousand feet, instead of \$2, the Dingley rate. President Taft is anxious to have lumber admitted free of duty.

The Wright brothers have given indisputable evidence of their desire to go down in history as inventors and not public exhibitors, by the offers they have rejected. Who would ever suspect, on reading the iron ore vote in the senate recently, that free raw materials was once a cardinal Democratic doctrine?

\$1000, \$5000, and other sums to loan on farm land. C. H. DYE, corner 8th and Main Sts., Oregon City, Ore. Money to loan at current rates C. H. DYE, S. W. corner, 8th & Main Sts., Oregon City, Oregon. See V. Harris about Berry Crates and Boxes, \$2.75 to \$4.25 per 100.

The arrival of a private car in Grant's Pass, containing three rail-roads men, has caused no small amount of talk in that town. Saturday was Clean Up Day in Corvallis. As a result of a Booster meeting held in Silverton last week, a great deal of interest is being taken in the work of the schools. The Columbia Agricultural Company have begun in earnest the work of reclaiming 10,000 acres of swamp land near Clatskanie. When the work is finished, the tract will be divided into farms. So great an interest has Albany taken in the efforts of Evangelist Johnson that the business houses closed from 3 to 4 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons of this week to allow the clerks to attend the services. Lebanon residents are working in unison for the success of their Strawberry Fair, which will be held June 4th and 5th, and as a result it is one of the most talked of events of the summer. Nothing like pulling together for your own town. The United States National Bank is to erect a five story steel building in Salem this summer, and the Masonic lodge of that city is planning to follow it with a seven story temple, using the two upper floors for lodge purposes and renting the remainder of the building for a modern hotel. L&P Mrs. L. E. Gardner of Beaver Creek was an Oregon City visitor Monday. Lloyd Riches of this city spent Sunday in Estacada, where he participated in a concert given by the Journal Band of Portland. Mrs. J. Krissinger of Canemah spent Monday afternoon with Portland friends. Portland people are delighted over the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision this week opening the Portland gateway. This is a ruling Portland has long contended for and the victory is regarded as an important one. Its chief significance will mean a free interchange of passenger traffic at Portland between the Hill and Harriman lines. This is bound to increase the travel of Eastern visitors to the Coast through this city for at present travelers coming through Portland bound either to or from the Sound, must re-check their baggage and buy new tickets here. This is inconvenient and has often deterred passengers from coming to this city. The decision means that through tickets must be sold via Portland, a thing that the Hill lines have hitherto maintained should not be required as it would give the long haul to the Harriman roads. The Hill roads are expected to appeal the case to the Supreme Court. Portland merchants met at the Commercial Club this week and took steps to decorate the city thoroughly in honor of the many visitors who will attend the Rose Festival early in June. The retailers intend to make their stores highly attractive for the out of town guests and tourists who will soon be here for Festival week. Places of business will be transformed into perfect bowers of beauty for the delight of visitors. The work of embellishing floral designs on shop windows about town is now coming on. Flags and festival colors will be put up next week. Rose decorations of the business houses will be delayed until the festival opens on June 7th, supreme about the city. Showing much interest in Oregon timber, a party of 18 Michigan capitalists spent a day in Portland during the week. They represent a capital of over \$50,000,000, and their visit here shows an interest in Oregon timber that will mean the investment of large sums here in the future. They said some of their number intended to secure some of the remaining big tracts of this state shortly. Two of the party will return to Portland within a few days to receive reports on Oregon properties they are now looking up. The visitors are mostly officials of the Michigan-Pacific Lumber Company. A new member, the Brownsville Commercial Club has just been added to the Oregon Development League. Brownsville, one of the most favorably located cities of the Willamette Valley, has joined with the other 89 progressive cities of the state composing the League, making a round 90 of Oregon communities now in line for all the benefits to be derived from co-operation and intelligent publicity work. New and improved train service throughout on the Southern Pacific lines in this state will be inaugurated on June 1st. At that time the Shasta Limited, the new fast train to California, will be put in commission. Improving the Willamette Valley service to a great extent. Civil War veterans are completing arrangements for the annual state encampment which will be held at Corvallis June 2, 3 and 4.

NEWS FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL TAFT ISSUES PROCLAMATION OPENING 440,000 ACRES. CHANCE TO GET INDIAN LAND Flathead, Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Reservations to Be Thrown Open for Settlement. Washington—President Taft has issued a proclamation providing for opening up for settlement and entry of about 440,000 acres of land in the Flathead, Mont., 200,000 in the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and between 50,000 and 100,000 in the Spokane, Wash., reservations. Registration which will commence on July 15 and close August 5, must be executed and sworn to at either Kalspell or Missoula, Mont., for the Flathead lands; at Spokane for the Spokane land; and at Coeur d'Alene for the lands in the Coeur d'Alene reservation. Applications for registration must be delivered through the mails only to the superintendent at Coeur d'Alene which will be the principal drawing for all three reservations. The drawing will begin at 10 a. m., August 9, and continue until completed. The time for making the entries has been fixed as April 10, 1910, for all reservations in order to make personal investigation of the lands which will be subject to entry. Regulations regarding the opening of the lands will be available about June 1. Governor C. N. Haskell and other defendants in the various townsite cases in Oklahoma have filed their formal charges in the department of justice against W. J. Gregg, district attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma; Sylvester Rush, assistant attorney-general, and M. L. Mott, special attorney for the Creek Indians, who has also assisted as special counsel in the town lot cases of Oklahoma. The charges allege that these attorneys were combined in an attempt to procure unlawfully and by improper means an indictment of C. N. Haskell and other defendants in the town lot cases. They are charged with attempting to prejudice and intimidate witnesses in Muskogee and Tulsa and with attempting to discredit Haskell and other defendants.

Flashing around the world by wireless telegraph warnings of approaching storms and other disturbances of the elements is one of the latest international projects, according to an announcement made here. Still another of perhaps little importance is the proposition to equip the vessels of all nations with uniform storm signals. These are the leading problems to be threshed out at a conference of distinguished meteorologists of the principal nations to be held in London June 21. A concerted movement will be inaugurated to induce the principal governments to adopt a uniform system of wireless marine weather reports.

The second National Good Roads Congress at its closing session adopted resolutions favoring the active cooperation of state and nation in the construction of post roads and the employment of convict labor in the building and maintenance of public roads. With practical unanimity the congress asks that the government appropriate at least 10 per cent of the internal revenue for building and maintaining public roads, provided that any particular state using such an appropriation shall expend an equal amount for the purposes of public roads. The United States supreme court has decided the case of the Adams Express Company vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky, involving the right of the express company to ship liquor into a local option county, contrary to the law of the state, in favor of the company. The opinion says that the transaction was interstate commerce, and therefore not subject to interference by the Kentucky authorities.

President Taft has sent back to the war department the estimates submitted to him for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year and indicated his desire that they should be cut approximately \$35,000,000. Secretary of War Dickinson, who has just returned from a 20-day inspection of the Panama Canal, says that all the engineering problems advanced in the construction of a lock type of canal were successfully worked out by the canal commission. Lived 152 Years. Wm. Parr—England's oldest man—married the third time at 120, worked in the fields till 132 and lived 20 years longer. People should be youthful at 80. James Wright, of Spurlock, Ky., shows how to remain young. "I feel just like a 16-year-old boy," he writes, after taking six bottles of Electric Bitters. For thirty years Kidney Trouble made life a burden, but the first bottle of this wonderful medicine convinced me that I had found the greatest cure on earth." They're a godsend to weak, sickly or old people. Try them. 50cents at Jones Drug Company.

NEWS FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL

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SALOON QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

Oregon City Oregon May 23, '09 Mr. Editor: I beg you to allow me a little space in your valuable paper in regard to the problem of confronting the society in respect to the liquor traffic. Present conditions are entirely unwarranted, and although I am not a prohibitionist myself, yet it is evident to any common-sense man that reforms in this line are absolutely necessary. There are many different opinions and methods advanced and proposed whose advocates claim would remedy present conditions and its subsequent evils. Among them are remedies for which their promoters have been struggling for years and years and yet without any apparent headway and in places where they did succeed in establishing their particular reform in local communities the result was not that which was anticipated. The demand for reform in the liquor traffic, however, is so great that almost any kind of a proposition stands a show to gain a parcel of it at least. For instance there are those who would eliminate the evils of drunkenness by reducing the number of saloons, imposing upon them a very high fine or license. It must be admitted that they have succeeded in raising the license to an almost prohibitive point, and a saloon man who wants to make a margin of profit for himself, certainly must be a ruster. He must put his whole energy to catering to the public in order to obtain trade and spare no means to employ devices which serve to attract the attention of a certain easily controllable portion of society. Besides his license there is competition he has to look out for. When the saloon man notices that a certain man has enough "booze" to do him, he dares not tell this man to go home to his wife and children, save his money and be good, for should he do this he would lose a customer and the other saloon across the street would get him. Besides this he needs every nickle to meet the demand of the sick license. It is the duty of every city, town or state to see that all commercial as well as social affairs are conducted in a manner that will be beneficial to its society, and it is entirely incomprehensible to me how any city, town or state can impose high license on any institution for the sake of revenue obtained thereby and thus permitting that institution to conduct a business in a manner detrimental to society. Just think of licensing individuals to make drunkards and then arrest the latter or make him pay a fine and thereby obtain another revenue. Verily I say unto you that the Almighty Dollar seems to be the object not only of the individual of the day, but also of the city, town and state as well, in preference to the welfare of society. Then there is another element who see reform possible only in compelling each and every one to become total abstainers. This reminds me of King Herod who, in order to be sure and get the infant Jesus killed, ordered a multitude of infants to be slaughtered, thus making sure that the Holy Infant could not escape. They reason that there are many men who once get the habit of drinking whiskey, it becomes a disease, which is uncontrollable, and while the effect is not so bad on one as it is on another, yet to make sure of it they make all of "tee-totalers". They would do away with a commodity which is very often a necessity, because unfortunately it happens to be abused by some, who as a matter of fact are usually almost entirely devoid of any moral training whatsoever. They would suffer about nine tenths of the population of Oregon City to do without a commodity for the sake of the other tenth who may perhaps not be able to control themselves. Is this fair? I think not. Here the question arises: "Is it right or is it wrong to partake of alcoholic beverages in any quantity?" Holy Scripture tells us that Christ was invited to a wedding at Kana, and while there they ran short of wine. Seeing this he performed a miracle changing water into wine, thereby sanctifying the moderate use of it. In the earliest days of man's creation, wine, which is an elaborate beverage, has been used as a necessity, and wine is the product of a plant or vine which God allows to grow here upon earth for the benefit of mankind. Therefore the moderate use of alcoholic beverages cannot be wrong or else God would not have manifested to his people already in ancient times. The fundamental principle underlying the use of alcoholic beverages and the remedy for its abuses would be, moral training of man's character. But we must allow that man has free will, and in his free will he is subject to do wrong. Therefore I admit that it is not satisfactory, for society to deal with the situation such as it should be, but it must be dealt with as such as it is. It is the duty of society to protect its

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members from becoming a slave to this bad habit of getting drunk, and means must be adopted to control those who cannot control themselves. But can this not be accomplished by any other means, outside of compelling all the people to go without this commodity entirely? Is there no other remedy? We will see! In these days of progress, we hear and read much about government ownership of railroads, municipal ownership of street cars, municipal ownership of water systems, municipal ownership of telegraph and telephone systems, municipal ownership of lighting systems; all of which are calculated to benefit society and protect it from the avariciousness of the individual corporations. Why is it that we hear nothing of the municipal ownership of the liquor traffic? What are the evil consequences caused by the extortion of excessive rates in public utilities by individual corporations in comparison with the evil consequences caused by the present day method of conducting the saloon? Why, in the name of common sense will not a city, in order that it may maintain its integrity and honor as a ruler and protector of its society, manifest an ambition to make reforms where most needed first? It seems that there is something wrong somewhere, and it's getting high time that the people wake up in this line also, or else it won't be very long till the more radical changes will be brought about. High license, competition and greed for money are the three principal factors which are almost wholly responsible for the deplorable conditions which exist in our cities today, and it is my firm conviction that municipal ownership of the saloon would elevate the respectability of any city to where it belongs. Let the city conduct its saloons in a manner so that anybody, man or woman, boy or girl, doctor or minister, can enter just like any other place of business without reason to consider it a disgrace. Let the fronts be wide open just like drug stores or other places of business and have everything just as clean and respectable looking. There will be no drunkards to soil the interior and things can be kept clean. Then make the position of bar-tender a good paying one, and set rules which he must obey, and should he break some of the rules of restriction, discharge him at once. Among other rules such as are necessary, require of him to refuse any drink to anybody who manifests in the

least that he has already enough and order him to leave at once. There will be no competition, and let him find drink somewhere else if he can. Also nobody will care if he comes back some other time or not. The bar-tender gets his salary, does his duty and that's all he cares for. There is no owner who tells him to make as much money for him as possible and instead of catering he gets orders to the opposite. The revenue obtained by the city would in this way be perhaps just as great as under the present system, and even if it should not be, would that be any reason for allowing present methods to corrupt society? Oregon has made immense strides toward reform in the political arena, and it must be admitted by every state in the Union, that the people of Oregon mean what they say. Past elections prove this and even if there are a few "leaders" who would call her the "Fool of the Family," we don't care for that bit of ridicule, and know that we are only "fools" because we do not accept the dictates of the "bosses" and therefore are credible fools at least. The father of the reform known as the Initiative and referendum with its Statement No. 1 is an Oregon City man, so let Oregon City again lead the way in a reform which means vastly more to its own citizens than any amount of state wide political reforms could possibly do. It means the elevation of the standard of society and citizenship to a point from which it can look with pride and glory upon its achievements in that line. In conclusion I will say that I hope that some champion of better society will consider these notes and perhaps draw up details, as myself being only a little "back-of-the-woods" farmer, have no time for such work. Perhaps someone can supplement and improve this. Let's hear from them. I am willing to learn. Yours truly, A. J. KELNHOFER, R. D. No. 3, Oregon City, Ore. Grand was Tainted. Tulsa, Okla., May 7.—Upon motion of the government, Judge Marshall of Utah, in the United States circuit court here dismissed the grand jury empaneled to reinvestigate the Muskogee townlot fraud cases. Judge Marshall upheld the government's contention that the jury had been subjected to improper influences.

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1909 Nearly Half Gone And you have not yet opened that Bank account that you have been promising yourself that you would. You have been neglecting one of the essentials to your life's happiness and success in this delay. Do not put off this important matter any longer, but NOW, RIGHT NOW, take the step that will surely lead to success in life. You will never save unless you make a start, and if you wait until you have a large sum the time may never come and the start never be made. Remember that a small beginning sometimes makes a large ending. Do not put it off any longer but make your first deposit today and we will help you save The Bank of Oregon City

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE Will positively cure any case of Kidney or Bladder disease not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more. FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE strengthens the urinary organs, builds up the kidneys and invigorates the whole system. IT IS GUARANTEED TWO SIZES 50c and \$1.00 SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY The JONES DRUG COMPANY Passed Stone and Gravel With Excruciating Pains A. H. Thurnes, Mgr. Willis Creek Coal Co., Buffalo, O., writes "I have been afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble for years, passing gravel or stones with excruciating pains. Other medicines only gave relief. After taking FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE the result was surprising. A few doses started the brick dust, like fine stones, etc., and now I have no pain across my kidneys and I feel like a new man. FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE has done me \$1,000 worth of good" No Other Remedy Can Compare With It Thos. W. Carter, of Ashboro, N. C., had Kidney Trouble and one bottle of FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE effected a perfect cure, and he says there is no remedy that will compare with it.