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FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1904.

THE RESULT.

As predicted in the Enterprise last week, Monday's election resulted in the election of the entire Republican county ticket by satisfactory majorities. There was no reason why such should not be the result. Every man on the ticket from congressman to constable received a majority. While the result was entirely expected, still the verdict of Monday is as well a repudiation of the disgusting tactics to which the Democrats and their organ resorted as it is an endorsement of Republican principles.

Any possibility of success for any candidate on the Democratic ticket was dispelled by the work of the Courier. That paper in behalf of the nominees on its ticket conducted a campaign of deliberate insinuation and malicious misrepresentation as to county affairs and the manner in which the county business had been transacted by the Republican officers who were successful in their candidacy for a second term. In its last issue before the election that paper published an abusive article, one column in length, in which the Republicans were assailed and charged with "gross negligence and wilful extravagance," and employing the "grossest misrepresentation in their efforts to retain their hold upon the offices." But the voters had been warned against just such rot as this, which was expected from that quarter at the eleventh hour when it was too late for refutation. The result was that but little influence was exercised by the false accusations and the entire Republican ticket was elected, as was confidently predicted at the beginning of the campaign.

But with the victory there is attached the responsibilities of the various offices, or rather, a continuation of the same responsibilities that were so readily assumed and have been so satisfactorily discharged during the last two years. We do not fear but that with the expression of confidence in the entire ticket that was made Monday, these same obligations and responsibilities will be equally as faithfully discharged during the next two years as they were met in the first term. The same policies that have been inaugurated along efficient and economical lines in the management of county affairs should be continued. The indebtedness of the county during the next two years must be still further reduced and, if possible, entirely eliminated. The county court has arranged for considerable road construction work this summer and other highways all over the county will receive attention. The expenses of the county must be the least that is possible and at the same time be consistent with a business-like management of the interests of the county. Clackamas county is one of the richest and most promising counties in the state. It has extensive resources, still undeveloped, and will in the next few years experience an unprecedented growth. With a continuance of the present conservative policies of the county officers, the condition of the county two years hence will be greatly improved and the occasion of probable Democratic interference at that time will be more distantly removed.

In Ward No. 2, a Democratic voter marked his ticket straight and voted affirmatively on local option. His Democratic qualifications have been challenged.

Vindication of the charges preferred against him was had by Sheriff Shaver, who was re-elected by an increased majority. Such underhanded methods as were employed against Sheriff Shaver are invariably repudiated by an intelligent constituency.

"We are just getting ready to do a complete job two years hence," commented a Democratic war-horse to a Republican voter the day after Monday's Waterloo. But if the Republican officers continue for the ensuing two years the satisfactory administration of county affairs that has been inaugurated, there will be no occasion for a Democratic ticket at all, or in fact opposition of any kind two years hence. Keep the good work up.

HURRAH!

Nothing to it.

It was a clean sweep.

Everything from constable to congressman.

It is still Superintendent Zinser, if you please.

"The only thing we got was local option."—Dr. W. E. Carll.

Did you notice the vote that "awful man" Jim Nelson received?

"We have again met the enemy and we are their's."—Chairman Ely.

That tax receipt will be signed by John R. Shaver for two years to come.

Following the proposition of stock running at large, on the official ballot an Oregon City voter wrote the words "I don't give a —"

Malleicious and cowardly Democratic deception and misrepresentation has again had its reward—not a man on the ticket was elected.

At the request of a majority of the people of Clackamas county, Sheriff Shaver has decided to postpone returning to his farm at Molalla until July, 1906.

Chairman Rands conducted a clean campaign for the Republicans and finds pleasant satisfaction in his work in the election of the entire ticket. He was capably assisted by C. Scheubel, as secretary.

After all, the Republicans should extend the Courier a vote of thanks. The efficiency of its services in accomplishing the election of the entire Republican ticket should at least be recognized.

It was a hard fight for them to carry, but Sheriff Shaver and Superintendent Zinser were equal to the occasion. The Democrats sacrificed their entire ticket in hopes of electing Ely and Starkweather, respectively, to these offices.

The Republicans of Clackamas county did the right thing in carrying the county for Hermann and contributing to the large majority by which the present congressman has been returned to Washington. It is only regrettable that the majority in this county was not larger.

Clackamas county may well be proud of casting 1000 of the 20,000 majority that was cast in Oregon Monday for the state ticket. It was a flattering endorsement of President Roosevelt and his progressive policies and Clackamas county is right in the band wagon with a substantial testimonial of appreciation.

Judge Wm. Galloway's many Clackamas county friends congratulate him on his election to the circuit judgeship in the Third judicial district. It was a decisive victory, since the district is strongly Republican and Mr. Galloway was opposed by B. L. Eddy, the popular and capable young Republican of Tillamook county.

In view of the strong fight that was waged particularly against him, Supt. of Schools Zinser is to be congratulated on his re-election. Not only are congratulations due Mr. Zinser, but also the schools of the county, the interests of which have been very much advanced during the first term of Supt. Zinser's incumbency.

By a decisive majority the people of Clackamas county expressed themselves Monday as being opposed to the importation of a young man from Multnomah county to keep the records of this county so long as popular Henry Stevens was available for the place. Henry's majority of nearly 1200 rivals the flattering vote he received two years ago.

A solicitor for a Democratic paper, published not many miles from Oregon City, called at the court house one day recently and called the attention of one of the county officials that his subscription to that paper had about expired. "If I owe your paper anything I wish to pay it, but if it owes me anything you are welcome to it. I do not care for the paper any longer," was the somewhat abrupt manner in which the now ex-subscriber dismissed the solicitor.

Charles Ely is a popular and honorable young man, but his defeat for the office of sheriff was practically certain from the start. In fact no Democrat could have been elected sheriff at this time and others in the minority ranks, recognizing this fact, declined the nomination, which was thrust upon Ely. At a more opportune time, one of these same parties who dared not face the music this year, will accept the nomination and ignore the claims of Ely thereto and the fact of the surprising run he made for the office last Monday.

TROLLEY COMPETITION WITH STEAM ROADS.

The remarkable development of inter-urban trolley lines and the constant enlargement of their field of traffic have naturally aroused much discussion of present competitive conditions between steam and electric roads. Have the inter-urban electric lines drawn passenger traffic away from the steam roads, or have they created an entirely new business and incidentally operated as "feeders" for the main lines?

Discussion of this question four or five years ago was profitless because of the lack of traffic statistics upon which to base it. Indeed, it was not until 1895 that the independent railway systems of cities began to expand into "inter-urban" lines, connecting towns and cities over wide stretches of country. And it was not until 1898 that the electric roads began to demand recognition in the field of short-haul passenger traffic.

We have now arrived at a period in this development where comparisons of passenger statistics on steam roads that must compete with inter-urban electric roads for short-haul traffic are interesting and instructive. We need not consider the rival claims of competitors. We have the facts in concrete instances before us.

An interesting compilation of passenger statistics on electric and steam roads in localities where the short-haul competition has been sharp and where it has covered a period of several years is made by Ray Morris in the June Atlantic. In 1895 the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern carried 104,426 west-bound and 95,588 east-bound passengers between Cleveland and Oberlin, Ohio, a distance of thirty-four miles. A network of electric lines around Cleveland was practically completed in 1896. In 1902 the competition was so severe that the steam road carried a total of 91,761 passengers between Cleveland and Oberlin, against a total of 203,014 seven years before.

Between Cleveland and Painesville, twenty-nine miles, and intermediate points, the Lake Shore carried a total of 199,292 passengers, or an average of 16,608 a month in 1895, and 28,708, or an average of 2,392 a month, in 1902.

Before the building of an electric road from Ann Arbor, Mich., to Detroit, a distance of forty miles, the purely local business of the Michigan Central railroad between these points was estimated at about 200 passengers a day. During the first summer after it was opened the electric road averaged 4,000 passengers a day between these points.

The really significant thing about the figures compiled by Mr. Morris is not the traffic lost by the steam roads, but the entirely new traffic created by the electric lines. The inter-urban trolley lines induce "the traveling habit," and while they have cut into the short-haul passenger traffic of the steam roads, there is no doubt that the development of this "traveling habit" has made them great "feeders" for the long-haul business of steam railroads all over the country.

CHICAGO IS ADVERTISING FOR TEACHERS.

The Chicago board of education is advertising for teachers for the public schools. The condition which has impelled the board to attempt to recoup its teaching force by this unusual method is a novel one. A few years ago Chicago suffered from an embarrassment of riches in the way of teaching talent. The "waiting list" was always long and the pressure brought to bear in behalf of applicants was varied and persistent. Now the board despairs of securing enough capable teachers for the next school year to fill vacancies and new positions.

The threatened dearth of teachers is attributed by Superintendent Cooley to several causes, the most important being the constant raising of the standards of requirement without corresponding advances in salaries, and the greater opportunity offered women in other lines of professional and industrial activity.

With over 5000 teachers employed in the Chicago public schools, the vacancies occurring each year naturally make heavy inroads upon the "reserves" who have passed the regular examinations for teachers. Add to these vacancies the new positions created by the completion of new school buildings, and it is found that for the coming school year at least 400 new teachers will be needed. To supply these only 150 names are on the "on call" list, while the number of graduates from the Chicago normal school this year will be only a fifth of the average class, which a few years ago numbered 350.

What is the remedy for this condition? Of course the first remedy that suggests itself is an increase in salaries to the end that greater inducements may be offered to educated women to qualify for the positions in the schools. The elimination of "pull" and the final establishment of the "merit system" in the appointment

of the teachers has naturally raised the standards of qualification. The introduction of manual training and domestic science and the doing away with "special teachers" in drawing and music have also increased the difficulties in the way of qualifying for positions in the Chicago schools.

While the board is attempting to fill these 400 places with teachers from other cities and towns, would it not be wise to carefully consider plans for greatly enlarging Chicago's facilities for graduating trained teachers to supply the local demand.—Record-Herald.

Perhaps the most surprising result of the election Monday was the vote on the several amendments proposed by initiative petition. This is especially true on the state printer question. This amendment was not generally understood by the voters. There existed in the minds of many electors the idea that by voting for this amendment they were voting to abolish the office of state printer, but that is where they were deceived. The only change in the situation is that the amendment, the constitutionality of which is being questioned, takes the election of state printer out of the hands of the people and gives the legislature the right to name the officer and fix his compensation. Another surprise was the vote cast in this county on the local option. The result on this proposition indicates a quiet but vigorous contest on the part of the friends of the measure. The direct primary nominations measure received the large vote that was expected for it. The people generally wanted such a law. Farmers, as a rule, are opposed to the running at large of stock, and it was perhaps because of a misunderstanding of the intent of the amendment that that proposition was carried.

In 1896 the total revenues of the post office department were less than \$83,000,000. Their estimated amount for the current fiscal year is \$144,000,000, of which twenty millions, or nearly one-seventh of the whole, is devoted to the rural free delivery system, under which 12,500,000 people, living in country or semi-urban districts, have their mail brought daily to their doors. The importance of the revolution which has gone on in postal affairs can hardly be over estimated. The old idea that the man dwelling outside city limits must go to the local post office for his letters and newspapers is rapidly disappearing. At the present rate of progress it will not be many years before a large majority of American citizens in rural communities will enjoy practically the same postal privileges as the inhabitants of the towns and cities, which already contain one-third of the population of this republic. It goes without saying that this unprecedented expansion of the service brings with it increased dangers of fraud and extravagance. The revelations in the scandals which have been the basis of indictments and criminal prosecutions afford conclusive evidence of this. The statement has been given out that President Roosevelt proposes not only to continue the investigation which has proved so fruitful, but that he is determined to hold inspectors and other subordinates to a strict responsibility in order to minimize the chances of fresh jobbery.

Especially interesting attaches to the presidential election of this year for the reason that it is the first to be held under the new apportionment. The last three contests were conducted under the apportionment of 1890. The electoral college then contained 447 votes, 224 being a majority. The new apportionment gives a total of 476 electors, 239 constituting a majority. No state shows a decrease in its apportionment. The increase is divided as follows: New York, Illinois and Texas, 3 each; Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 2 each; Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, 1 each.

In the new electoral college New York comes first, with 39 votes; Pennsylvania second, with 34; Illinois third with 27; and Ohio fourth, with 23. Missouri and Texas have each 18; Massachusetts follows with 16; then Indiana with 15, and Michigan with 14; Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky and Wisconsin have 13 each; New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia each foot up 12; Alabama and Minnesota have each 11; California, Kansas and Mississippi follow with 10; Arkansas, Louisiana and South Carolina 9; Maryland and Nebraska 8; Connecticut and West Virginia 7; Maine 6; Colorado, Florida and Washington 5; New Hampshire, Oregon, North Dakota and Vermont 4; Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming 3.

In arriving at this apportionment each state is given as many electors as it has congressmen and senators.



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Thus a state with one congressman has three votes in the electoral college. The change in the number of electors has no particular political bearing. In the old college the South, including Kentucky and Maryland, had 150; now it has 159. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut formerly had 52; at present they have 58. The total increase in the college is 29.

There is a probability of seven presidential tickets in the field, with a possibility of even more. The Socialists have already nominated Eugene V. Debs, and the Social Labor party also promises to nominate. The Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists will, of course, each have a ticket. The Populists, whose convention occurs at Springfield, Ill., on July 4, say that they will name a ticket. In addition, a convention is already called to place a negro candidate in the field. In case of a bolt from any of these conventions still another ticket is possible.

In case one of the minor parties should secure enough electoral votes to prevent any candidate receiving a majority of the college, the election would be thrown into the present house of representatives. In that event, each state has one vote, the majority of the congressmen from the state deciding for whom the vote shall be cast. In the same way the vice president would be chosen by the senate, voting by ballot.

The present house of representatives, before whom such a contested election would be thrown, stands 207 Republicans to 177 Democrats, with two or three vacancies. Voting by

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states, the result would be 29 Republican to 15 Democratic, the vote of Rhode Island being a tie. The present senate stands 67 Republicans and 33 Democrats.

It is interesting to note that in the makeup of the electoral college the four large states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio have 113 votes, or two more than twenty-two of the smaller states.

Considerable speculation is heard as to the total of the popular vote. This will depend, of course, on the interest taken in the contest. In 1892 it was 12,059,351. In 1896 it sprang to the phenomenal figures of 13,923,102, and in 1900 was 13,959,673. A similar average increase would put it well up to the 15,000,000 mark this year.

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.

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