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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Of New York.

For Vice President:
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
Of Indiana.

Presidential Electors:
J. N. Hart, of Polk.
G. B. Dimick, of Clackamas.
A. C. Hough, of Josephine.
J. A. Fee, of Umatilla.

A COWARDLY PLATFORM.

The Democratic platform very appropriately bears the impress of the tricksters and dodgers who framed it. As originally prepared it had a plank which said: "The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding \$2,000,000,000 to the world's supply, of which \$700,000,000 falls to the share of the United States, has contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of values no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of practical contention." Bryan, although a large majority of the committee was against him at the start, bulldozed that body into killing that plank, and the platform will go before the people without any expression whatever on the finance question. All the New Yorkers, the Murphy men as well as the Hill men, came to the convention resolved to insert a gold plank in the platform, and most of the rest of the Eastern section of their party stood with them, but the opposition in the West and South was so powerful that, rather than have another fight on this issue on the floor of the convention, they dodged it altogether, with the hope of fooling the silver men and the gold men among the voters. In many other respects the platform is equally dishonest.

"We favor a wise, conservative and business-like revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations." The Democratic majority in congress framed this sort of a tariff in 1894, which the Democratic president called the "party perfidy and party dishonor" tariff, and which he refused to sign, letting it go on the statute book on the expiration of the ten-day limit. That tariff failed to produce either revenue for the government or protection for the producer. The fear of the framing of just such a tariff, which the people began to feel just as soon as the news of the Democratic victory in 1892 came in precipitated the panic of 1893. This panic and this tariff were among the things which incited that popular revolution which threw the Democracy out of control of congress in the election of 1894 and expelled it from the presidency in 1896. Had the platform framers in St. Louis mentioned this piece of recent history they would have thrown a little side light on their purposes at the present time and have shown the people just what to expect if the Democratic demand for a "wise, conservative and business-like revision and reduction of the tariff" should chance to be indorsed at the polls.

In St. Louis and in 1904 the Democratic party demands the "extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States." When there was real polygamy in this country which was a menace to the people of its region, and when the Republican party was fighting it, the Democracy had nothing to say about it. This is something also which the platform framers neglected to mention. The platform says the Democracy has been wanting an Isthmian canal for a long time, but it forgot to add that when the only chance for the construction of a canal was offered the Democratic leaders in the senate and a large part of the Democratic mem-

bership opposed the canal treaty, and thus tried to defeat the project. While claiming some of the credit for the national irrigation act of 1902, the platform makers carefully refrained from confessing that it was a Republican president who started the irrigation idea in its practical phase and it was a Republican congress which enacted it. The platform framers appeal for the "protection of our citizens at home and abroad," while their party ostentatiously deprives many millions of citizens in the Southern states of the rights guaranteed them by the law. That platform threat of a war against the trusts has a hollow sound in view of the circumstance that the friendship of the trusts for Parker and the promise of Wall street to make a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund if he were nominated were the leading factors which won him the favor of the Democratic bosses and placed him ahead of all rivals for the candidacy. For evasion, shuffling, effrontery and cowardice the St. Louis platform of 1904 will hold a unique place among Democratic national deliverances. — Exchange.

SCHOOLS MAKE PROGRESS.

Very satisfactory progress has been made along many lines by the schools of Clackamas county during the year that has just closed. An increase of 3 per cent in school population substantiates the claim that many new settlers are locating in Clackamas county. Another important fact disclosed in the annual report of Superintendent Zinser is that the salaries of the teachers employed in the schools of the county have been advancing slightly each year for the last three years, until now the average monthly wages paid male teachers is \$46, and female instructors receive an average of \$36.88. The average length of the term of school taught in the county increased during the last year from 5.8 months to 6.77 months, indicating a renewed interest in the school and the importance of educational work.

The total number of days' attendance for the year covered in Superintendent Zinser's report made public last week was over 900,000, as against something more than 500,000 days for the year before — practically double the attendance for the preceding year. This increase in the number of days' attendance may be traced to several causes—an increase in the school population and a longer school term being partly responsible. Another reason is found in the experiment that was introduced by Superintendent Zinser last year by which certificates of attendance were issued. This had the effect of stimulating interest in the school and encouraging a regular attendance of the pupils.

The detailed report reflects credit on the energetic superintendent of the county schools and the efficient corps of instructors in their efforts to advance the standard of the public schools of Clackamas county.

THE TIME HAS COME TO SETTLE.

According to the best judgment that can be formed from the known facts concerning the stockyards strike, the strikers are now hopelessly beaten. They may not as yet recognize it, but that does not alter the truth.

The strikers' own statement of their position, issued by Secretary Call, acknowledges that new men can easily and quickly be trained for the most skilled work in the slaughter houses. Every day the packers put more men at work and more men under training. That non-union men in plenty are available is unquestioned. Riot and violence might check this progress in the plants for a time, but riot and violence would at once bring about the complete ruin of the Union cause. No one knows that better than President Donnelly and his lieutenants know it themselves.

Such being the case, it would clearly be the part of wisdom for the strikers to admit their defeat and save what they can for themselves from the wreck of their cause. They can make better terms now than later. No general of an army is justified in continuing to fight with useless sacrifice of life after he has come fully to appreciate that he faces certain defeat in the end. Similarly for the strikers, the time for discretion has come.

Should the strikers decide to call off the strike, without fighting it to the bitter end, it would be the duty of the packers to exercise justice in the midst of victory and to treat the men returning to work fairly, without penalizing any of them for activity in the leadership of the strike. The very fact that unfairness was alleged against the packers at the time the second strike began should stimulate them to scrupulous fairness now.

In many respects an excellent spirit has been shown by both sides during this strike. Let the good spirit be extended to this final act of settlement, and the strikers, the packers and the public at large will all be benefited by it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

American voters have never shown any desire to support a platform of evasion, shuffling, effrontery and rank cowardice.

The money question caused a riot in the Democratic convention, which then, for policy's sake, decided that the issue did not exist.

"The gold standard is an admitted fact," says Editor Henry Watterson. It is a fact, all right, but the Democrats at St. Louis refused to admit it.

In asking the voters to support a man of untested powers on an evasive platform the Democrats forget that buying a pig in a poke is not an American custom.

Petty matters urged by Democratic special pleaders will not shake the conviction of the masses of the voters that all things are going well and it is better not to risk a change.

The only praise that Judge Parker is getting from Eastern voters is for his action in appropriating, in opposition to his convention, one of the standards demanded of all Republicans.

There is a good deal of talk about Mr. Bryan being a bolter. Judge Parker is the greatest of all Democratic bolters. He bolted the platform of the St. Louis convention and is still standing on one made for him by the Belmonts.

Joseph Chamberlain declares that the decline of the iron and steel trade in England is caused by free imports. Our Democratic friends propose to change our tariffs so as to build up England's industries.

The Republican platform speaks gladly of the past and promises an optimistic future. The Democratic platform is one of peevish pessimism, with nothing to spur endeavor, inspire hope or encourage loyalty.

We are solemnly informed that Judge Parker does not speak for Wall street. The history of that famous telegram to the St. Louis convention indicates that Wall street speaks for Judge Parker.

When a party gets into the position where it has nothing better to show than Hill and Bryan, representing the statesmanship of the party's rival interests, it is time to establish a political bankruptcy court.

When the St. Louis convention wired Judge Parker that his attitude on the money question was understood when he was nominated, it accepted the easier alternative. It either had to wire the judge a lie or call the delegates into the ring for another fight.

The New York Herald refers to "Grover Cleveland's masterly statesmanship." Still the country is not banking for a repetition of the statesmanship which tried to make American workmen live at free soup houses on the street corners instead of in their prosperous homes.

Democrats insist that the money question is not an issue. It will be an issue as long as men work for wages, and measure their material prosperity in dollars and cents and no political party with the backbone of a boiled carrot can ever afford to ignore it.

Now for a representative exhibit of the resources of Clackamas county for the Lewis and Clark Fair. The county court takes a proper view of the matter when it calls a convention of the producers themselves and leaves the proposition with them. A creditable collection should be gathered that would give the county a great amount of profitable advertising at the 1905 Fair.

The electric rural railway fever is contagious. With such a general distribution of this sentiment throughout the entire valley, it is quite reasonable to conclude that there will be accomplished something along these lines, and that in the immediate future. As Oregon becomes more generally settled, additional transportation facilities must be provided and the building of electric rural lines in various sections of the valley will provide this service besides greatly enhancing property values.

There has been made but little publicity of the fact that there will be held this fall a State Fair at Salem. This is a state institution, and is certainly entitled to all possible advertising by the management that a successful meet may be insured. A state Fair should expand each year and enlarge its field of usefulness. The vigorous and effective work that was accomplished by Messrs. Webrung and Wisdom, former president and secretary of the board, in placing the fair on its feet, should be continued.

FREE WORLD'S FAIR TOUR

All railroad transportation to St. Louis and return and \$100.00 additional for expenses will be given to the winner of this contest.

Prize

Will be awarded to any Party in Clackamas County receiving the highest vote.

We Give Coupons

With every 25 cent cash purchase:

HOWELL & JONES
Drugs—Prescriptions—Stationery.
THOMSON'S BARGAIN STORE
Dry Goods—Clothing—Shoes.
LAMB & SAWYER
Bicycles—Sporting Goods—Guns.
MISS WISNER
The Leading Photographer.
FRANK REDNER
Candies and Ice Cream.
R. PETZOLD
Meat Market.

J. M. PRICE
Clothier—Furnisher—Shoes.
MILES & McGLASHAN
Groceries and Provisions.
W. L. BLOCK
Furniture—Carpets—Stoves.
S. OLDSTEIN
Favorite Cigar Store.
BRUNSWICK RESTAURANT
The Only First Class Restaurant.
OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

A woman, while living at Missoula, Montana, with the husband she is now suing for a divorce, was commanded by her husband to "Go to hell." Instead, she went to Portland. Can this be an instance of selecting the lesser of two evils?

Tom Taggart, National Democratic Chairman, is reputed to be an interested stockholder in a gambling house at Indianapolis, Indiana. It is a safe wager that Tom is too conservative a man to back the Parker deal with any considerable amount of money.

FIRE BURNS VALUABLE TIMBER.

A fire, that for a time threatened to be disastrous to the timber interests of Clackamas county, started the latter part of last week and was not placed under control for several days. In the meantime a great deal of valuable timber was damaged, although the extent of the fire was not to be compared with the costly conflagration of three years ago.

The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company was the principal loser in the fire which did much damage to some of the finest timber that is owned by this corporation in Clackamas county. But for the gallant work done by the residents of the Union Mills section of the county, there would have resulted considerable damage to timber and property interests in that locality. A small fire, started for the purpose of burning some slashings, got beyond the control and spread to the adjoining timber where it was only suppressed after several days' of hard work on the part of fifty men who joined forces to fight the fire. This volunteer fire department fought desperately all of one night and barely saved the Union Mills school house from the flames.

As a general rule, these fires find their origin in the carelessness of some camper or farmer in the foothills who does not exercise the precaution in the matter of building fires that is required by statute. Some complaint is made by experienced timber land people, that the average resident in the timber district in Oregon, does not use good judgment in the work of clearing his lands and fields of ferns and slashings and this, it is alleged, is responsible for many of the forest fires. This complaint goes further and says that the farmers defer until mid-summer the burning of the dead fern from off their fields and wooded tracts, when this task should be discharged in the spring. By waiting until the summer is well spent, the fern is thoroughly watered and as dry as tinder, affording a splendid fuel for the starting of a fire that may result in thousands of dollars worth of damage. When once ignited, ferns in their thoroughly dried state, burn with great rapidity and are practically impossible to control. This work should be done in the spring, as suggested, before the wood and surrounding growths and buildings are so susceptible to a stray spark.

WILL BE REPRESENTED IN 1905.

Convention of Farmers Has Been Called To Arrange Exhibit.

In all probability, Clackamas county will have an exhibit representative of its resources, at the St. Louis & Clark Fair. There is a sentiment throughout the county that favors the plan. Influenced by that sentiment and a conception of the value of making such an exhibit, the county court has issued a call for a convention of the farmers and producers of the county to be held at the county court house in Oregon City, Wednesday, October 5. At that time and place it will be determined definitely whether or not this county will be represented at the Lewis & Clark Fair and the details of the exhibit, its collection and arrangement will be provided for.

The call for this convention of producers has been made by the court on the strength, partly, of a communication that was recently received from the Lewis & Clark Fair Commission which desires to stimulate interest in the making of competitive exhibits from the various counties of the state. The Commission announces that in order to insure the making of exhibits by the different counties, that it will agree to purchase at cash value every display that may be sent by any county, provided that no county is to receive for its exhibit more than \$500.

In connection with the issuance of the call for this meeting in Oregon City, October 6, the farmers are requested to preserve from their crops this year the choicest samples of everything, the same to be available for the proposed exhibit. The plan is considered a good one and the court considers that it is doing the right thing by submitting the entire proposition direct to the farmers and it will be up to them to collect and have charge of the exhibit. In this way it will be strictly a farmers' exhibit and can be made more representative of the agricultural resources of the county than perhaps would result from any other plan.

While some of the crops for Clackamas county this year may not be as large as they have been some years, the quality is good and it will be found that a very creditable exhibit of the products of the county can be made that will produce results fully justifying all expense and trouble that may be required in making the effort.

DROWNED LIKE RATS IN TRAP.

Fearful Railroad Catastrophe Costs 100 Passengers Their Lives.

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 8.—One of the most terrible catastrophes in the railroad history of the Arkansas Valley happened last evening when train No. 31, of the Missouri Pacific, which runs over the Denver & Rio Grande tracks between Pueblo and Denver, crashed through a trestle near the little station of Eden, eight miles north of Pueblo, carrying the smoking and chair cars, which were filled with passengers, into the swirling, surging torrent which rushed underneath and so far as defined at this hour between 50 and a 100 persons perished.

At 10:30 this morning the number of bodies recovered approximated 22, few of

which had been identified. Special trains are leaving Pueblo every few minutes, and thousands of persons are patrolling the banks of the Fountain river, into which the cars were carried by the flood, searching for bodies, but the stream is so swollen that but little progress can be made.

As the engine struck the trestle, which had been weakened by the rush of waters it gave way and the train plunged down, one of the cars being entirely lost in the muddy stream and the other carried four miles down the river. Very few of the persons in them could have escaped. Owing to the fact that the conductor's list of names was lost in the confusion following the accident, only an estimate of the dead and missing can be had, but railroad officials on the scene who are familiar with the details admit that the list will range between 80 and 100, and some place it even higher.

Shortly after day break many hundreds of persons began swarming to the scene of the wreck and the greatest excitement prevailed in this city, and all kinds of rumors were circulated, and it was with difficulty any authentic news could be obtained.

W. Vance, porter on the forward sleeping-car Wyuka, was one of the heroes of the disaster. To him and his nerve and bravery the people on that car owe their lives. He was standing near the front end of the car when the crash came, and with rare presence of mind rushed to the hand brake on the front of the car and began tightening the brakes on the wheels. His car was slipping forward from the momentum and from the terrible drag of the forward cars falling into the stream. Vance held onto the brake like grim death. His hands clenched the wheel until his fingers almost bled, but he held on until his tight grip stopped the car. The forward cars broke from the sleeper and fell into the water, while the car which Vance held with the brake stopped one third of the way on the brink of the chasm, overhanging the gulch below.

The forward trucks had left the track and gone down, but the remainder of the coach remained on the tracks and the lives of the passengers were saved. It required two engines and nearly a half hour's work to pull this sleeper back from the brink of the chasm. Nothing but Vance's cool and brave work at the brakes kept the car from plunging into the stream.

Reduced Rates to St. Louis Exposition.

The Southern Pacific Co. will sell round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates to St. Louis and Chicago account the St. Louis Exposition, on the following dates: June 16, 17, 18; July 1, 2, 3; August 2, 9, 10; September 5, 6, 7; October 1, 4, 5. Going trip must be completed within ten days from date of sale, and passengers will be permitted to start on any day that will enable them to reach destination within the ten days limit. Return limit ninety days, but not later than Dec. 31st, 1904.

For full information as to rates and routes call on Agent Southern Pacific Co. at Oregon City, Oregon.

Loyalty to your home town and county includes the taking of the county paper. We recommend the Enterprise—the official city and county paper.