

Oregon City Enterprise

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 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.

WHAT'S THE USE?

During the last ten days Oregon City business men and representative citizens have been worked by another of those semi-occasional grafts with which this community is afflicted at more or less regular intervals. This time a smooth-tongued, clever dispenser of hot air introduces himself to the merchant from whom he solicits a write-up for an edition of a Portland paper that is to receive wide circulation throughout the East in behalf of the approaching Louis and Clark Fair. On the second visit the solicitor presents the prospective victim with a detailed biographical sketch of himself together with an account of his "large and constantly increasing business," replying the dealer to be "a leading and influential public-spirited citizen"—in fact the sketch slobbers all over the victim whom it is designed to fascinate to the extent that he may be relieved of about \$10. It is bad enough to carry on these grafts, for which the merchant realizes not a cent for his investment, but it is inexcusable to make the Louis and Clark Fair enterprise a party to the graft.

If the Oregon City merchant desires to do any advertising there are published in this city two representative county papers—each of which reaches a large circle of the people of the county with whom the merchant may reasonably expect to do business. The Louis and Clark Fair is able to take care of itself without the aid of such indiscriminate advertising schemes. The Oregon City papers strive to serve the county and its interests, and if there is any advertising patronage to be awarded, these papers are entitled to that business. So far as realizing any returns from the advertising that may be had in these publications for Eastern distribution—there is nothing in it to the local merchant. In the name of common sense, what possible interest can Samuel Wilkins, of Dukes County, Massachusetts, have in learning that Wm. Thompson is the proprietor of a fruit stand in Oregon City, or to what extent will the volume of the local groceryman's trade be augmented by a similar announcement through the same channel?

The average business man of Oregon City does not spend the amount of money for advertising that he should. There is added reason then why his expenditures along this line should be made where they are certain to bring results. Let's become more practical in business affairs and more generally adhere to the principle of patronizing home industry. The local publisher has a fixed residence in your community, pays taxes on his business and has a common interest in the city and county, their growth and development.

UNSELFISH INDEPENDENCE.

The first thing Salem will know it will find that the capital and everything else has been moved over to Independence by that Independence Push Club's energy, unless the Salem Push Club wakes up and gets busy tacking the state buildings down—Salem Statesman.

Needless alarm. We don't want the big State House for it would spoil too much good hop land. We don't want

your governor because he commuted the sentence of the slayer of one of our citizens on the grounds of the murderer's bad shape. We don't want the Secretary of State's office for that official is enriching himself at the pace of \$18,000 to \$20,000 a year on fees legal and illegal while the constitution limits him to \$1,500. We don't want the State Treasury for its vaults are empty while the money is out earning private interest. We don't need your Superintendent of Public Instruction because we have a principal fully as good; nor your Attorney-General because his decisions don't decide. We couldn't use the printing office, for printing just as good can be had at one third the cost, nor your land office because it has no base. We don't want your supreme court, for it brings reverses, nor your library—we haven't time to read it. We don't want the Lunatic Asylum for Salem needs it worse; nor the Penitentiary, for its enforcement of government without the consent of the governed. We wouldn't ask for the Reform School for it is admirably situated as a retreat for politicians for whom there is no other job. We don't need the Blind or Deaf Mute Schools for our eye sight is good, our hearing acute, and we are able to shoot off our mouth. There is no occasion for Salem to get out her hammer and tacks, to hold down the State buildings, so far as the Independence Push Club is concerned. We don't want them. We only want it known that Independence is on the map; that it is the capital of one of the world's greatest hop centers; that it is situated in the "Blue Ribbon" county of Oregon, where fine stock, agricultural and lumber products excel. We want more and better roads and telephone service so that the surrounding country may have access to a live town. We want more buildings and can furnish people to lease them in advance. We want a larger saw mill and have room for other manufacturing plants. We want a river boat and the river dredged. As these are acquired watch us grow without asking for the state buildings or anything else except, good will, from Salem.—Independence Enterprise.

The Democratic Solid South will be offset this year by a Republican solid West.

Silver Democrats must agree with Kuropatkin in his fear of the final triumph of the yellow peril.

American voters will hardly forget their experience when they applied the Democratic back-pedal on an upgrade.

Col. Bryan says that Hamlet is his favorite play. Judge Parker probably fears that the grave digger is the Colonel's favorite character in the play.

After all, the Republican party's chief source of strength lies in the fact that its principles appeal to the rugged common sense of the American people.

There is a general suspicion in Democratic circles that Judge Parker would run better if Cleveland and Hill were not so conspicuous on the coaching lines.

The Democrats of the West are more interested in again securing control of the party, in 1908, than they are in what will happen to Parker and Belmont in 1904.

The Republican party stands pledged to the policy of protecting American industries. The Democratic party opposes this policy without offering anything in the place of it.

It is all right for Judge Parker to explain where he stands on the money question, but there is nothing in the convention record to show that his party stands with him.

Captain Hobson and Democratic orators of that school bitterly denounce President Roosevelt. There is no objection, if it pleases them, for it does not bother Mr. Roosevelt a little bit.

Even a casual reading of the figures of America's growing export trade will cure any pessimism on the part of those who question the permanency of prosperity under Republican policies.

Judge Parker's conversion to the gold standard bears a later date, evidently, than when he voted for Bryan in 1900. He allowed the New York Democratic convention, as late as last April, to dodge the issue.

A convention may be trapped to nominate a candidate who does not stand on the platform, but it is a different proposition to induce the voters to support such a candidate at the polls. Democratic managers admit this by giving up hope of carrying any of the Western States which went for Bryan in 1896 and 1900.

STRIKING PASSAGES FROM WATSON'S SPEECH.

I have no words of abuse for Theodore Roosevelt. I believe him to be a brave, honest, conscientious man. I give him full credit for having a splendid courage of conviction.

How is it with the Democratic party? Our political history has never seen a situation so ludicrous as that which the national Democracy now holds. I can understand how the citizen can work for the Republican party and vote its ticket with enthusiastic zeal. If the Republican party represents his ideals of government, then he is justly proud of it, can justly confide in it, for it has stood by its principles through storm as well as sunshine; and no matter how bad you and I may think its creed is, we are bound to admit that the Republican party has a creed, is willing to fight for it, is willing to cling to it in defeat and continue to struggle for it until victory comes again. But why any human being should, in the year 1904, vote the national Democratic ticket is something that passes my untutored comprehension.

I can understand why the citizen could vote a local Democratic ticket; I can understand how in some cities and in some States that party may be struggling to do some distinct thing, which he believes ought to be done; but in the name of common sense tell me why any sane and sober citizen, should in this campaign vote the national Democratic ticket.

What principle of Democracy does it stand for? What does it propose to do for the people, different from what the Republicans are doing? To what point is it directing its line of march, except to the Republican camp? Surrounded by the Wall Street magnate who had financed his campaign for two years, Judge Parker bided his time till the perils of the two-thirds rule were passed; and when it was too late for the convention to retrace its steps—for even the Democratic bosses require more than fifteen minutes to turn completely round in—he cracks the Wall Street whip over the heads of his leaders, and with prompt obedience the great Democratic legions were made to furl their flags and reverse their line of march.

The mass of the Democratic party feel outraged at the way in which their leaders have sold them to Wall Street. I do not believe that the six and a half million men who followed Bryan, with cheers on their lips and warm convictions in their hearts, can now be delivered like cattle to the Clevelandites who knifed the ticket or bolted in 1896. I believe that the great majority of the men who voted for Bryan are men of conviction; I cannot hope they will realize that I am fighting their battle now.

I call upon the six and a half million voters whose political faith was crystallized in the Chicago platform of 1896 and in the Kansas City platform of 1900, and I ask, What is there in the Democratic platform of 1904 that bids YOU hope? What is there for YOU in that platform? What do YOU get out of it? To what extent does Parker represent YOU? What is it that he proposes to do for YOU? If you believe in Republican doctrines, why vote for Parker? Why not "go the whole hog or none" and vote for Roosevelt? By what right do the Democratic leaders undertake to preach and expound to the American people any economic questions? How do we know that they have studied and mastered any of those questions?

The two platforms almost identical? Certainly they are. Billed down to its real essence, sifted to its real meaning, the Democratic campaign of 1904 is a mere unscrupulous hunt for office. They have no fixed and certain creed. They have no articles of faith by which Democratic loyalty can be tested. A party, like an individual, should seek to build up a character. And without convictions there can be no character.

Stealing the platform of the People's Party in 1896; stealing that of the Republicans in 1904, how can Democratic leaders now pretend to lead a party based upon convictions?

I cannot see in the management of the national Democratic party anything on earth except an effort to find out which is the best bait to put on the hook. It is merely a question of catching the voter, and winning the office.

You may ask why do I consume more time discussing the Democrats than in speaking of the Republicans. My reply is: It's an easier and quicker job to strike an open enemy right between the eyes than it is to tear off the mask from the face of a pretended friend and show him to be the hypocrite that he is.

Hence I have no fear that the people to whom I shall appeal will make

any mistake about the Republicans. For I know they will do as I shall do—fight the Republican party with all the power that is in them. But the National Democratic leaders, pretending to be in favor of Jeffersonian principles, when at heart their purpose is the same as that of the Republicans, hope to mislead those millions of voters who will always be found voting for Jeffersonian principles unless they are deceived.

This country today is in the utmost peril from the money question. In vain do the Democrats waive it; it cannot be waived. The Cleveland ruling, by which coin was held to mean gold, and by which paper notes were used to get bonds from the government, is still in force, and the endless chain only needs another Cleveland at the windlass.

Why is Judge Parker so assured that the gold standard is irrevocable? Nothing in human law and custom is irrevocable—especially if it is wrong. Neither the sanctions of the Constitution of the United States, the statute law of the land, nor the unbroken national practice of a century were sufficient to make the double standard of gold and silver irrevocable. Why, then, should the single gold standard, which violates the Constitution, mock the statute law and rebels against the precedents of a hundred years, be considered irrevocable?

FROM THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Three years ago I became president because of the death of my lamented predecessor. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and the interest of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise thus made. If next November my countrymen confirm at the polls the action of the convention you represent, I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of all our people.

We who have been entrusted with power as public servants during the past seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievement. In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word; and if we are continued in power we shall unswervingly follow out the great lines of public policy which the Republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving and shall give, a united and therefore an efficient support.

In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from power.

Seemingly their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere.

Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void. We know our own minds and we have kept of the same mind for a sufficient length of time to give to our policy coherence and sanity.

In dealing with the great organizations known as trusts, we do not have to explain why the laws were not enforced, but to point out that they actually have been enforced and that legislation has been enacted to increase the effectiveness of their enforcement. We do not have to propose to "turn the rascals out," for we have shown in very deed that whenever by diligent investigation a public official can be found who has betrayed his trust he will be punished to the full extent of the law without regard to whether he was appointed under a Republican or a Democratic administration.

We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year. We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive commitment on the most important issue which has recently been before the people, and which may at any time in the near future be before them again.

Upon the principles which underlie this issue the convictions of half our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the Republican party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain mining centers,

but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom.

In the fiscal year that has just closed the excess of income over the ordinary expenditures was nine millions of dollars. This does not take account of the fifty millions expended out of the accumulated surplus for the purchase of the Isthmian canal. It is an extraordinary proof of the sound financial condition of our nation that instead of following the usual course in such matters and throwing the burden upon posterity by an issue of bonds, we were able to make the payment outright and yet after it to have in the treasury a surplus of one hundred and sixty-one millions. Moreover, we were able to pay this fifty millions of dollars out of hand without causing the slightest disturbance to business conditions.

That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted; but such changes can with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of protective tariff is beyond question; for otherwise the changes would amount not to readjustment, but to repeal. The readjustment when made must maintain and not destroy the protective principle.

We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor.

It is a singular fact that the only great reciprocal treaty recently adopted—that with Cuba—was finally opposed almost alone by the representatives of the very party which now states that it favors reciprocity. And here again we ask that the worth of our words be judged by comparing their deeds with ours.

We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law, for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold, but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage, and of common sense.

The Isthmian canal is now being built by the government of the United States. We conducted the negotiations for its construction with the nicest and most scrupulous honor, and in a spirit of the largest generosity towards those through whose territory it was to run. Every sinister effort which could be devised by the spirit of faction or the spirit of self-interest was made in order to defeat the treaty with Panama and thereby prevent the consummation of this work. The construction of the canal is now an assured fact; but most certainly it is unwise to entrust the carrying out of so momentous a policy to those who have endeavored to defeat the whole undertaking.

In the Caribbean Sea we have made good our promises of independence to Cuba, and have proved our assertion that our mission in the island was one of justice and not self-aggrandizement; and thereby no less than by our action in Venezuela and Panama we have shown that the Monroe Doctrine is a living reality, designed for the hurt of no nation, but for the protection of civilization on the western continent, and for the peace of the world. Our steady growth in power has gone hand in hand with a strengthening disposition to use this power with strict regard for the rights of others, and for the cause of international justice and good will.

We earnestly desire friendship with all the nations of the New and Old Worlds, and we endeavor to place our relations with them upon a basis of reciprocal advantage instead of hostility. We hold that the prosperity of each nation is an aid and not a hindrance to the prosperity of other nations. We seek international amity for the same reasons that make us believe in peace within our own borders; and we seek this peace not because we are afraid or unready, but because we think that peace is right as well as advantageous.

Our foothold in the Philippines greatly strengthens our position in the competition for the trade of the East, but we are governing the Philippines in the interest of the Philippine people themselves. We have al-

ready given them a large share in their government, and our purpose is to increase this share as rapidly as they give evidence of increasing fitness for the task. The great majority of the officials of the islands, whether elective or appointive, are already native Filipinos. We are now providing for a legislative assembly. This is the first step to be taken in the future, and it would be eminently unwise to declare what our next step will be until this first step has been taken and the results are manifest. To have gone faster than we have already gone in giving the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government would have been disastrous.

We face the future with our past and our present as guarantors of our promises, and we are content to stand or fall by the record which we have made and are making.

The trouble with the Democratic candidate for the presidency seems to be that he is too radical for the conservative Democrats and too conservative for the radicals, and between them there is still a breach which divides them irreconcilably.

STATE FAIR.

The premium list of the 44th Annual Fair to be held at Salem, September 12th to 17th are now being distributed. A great many changes have been made and new premiums offered, and as a whole the list has been increased. The stock show will be as good as last year if not better. Several exhibitors from California are contemplating bringing their thoroughbred stock.

The County Exhibits will be larger than ever and this year an exhibit will be at the Fair showing what the north-western portion of Canada can produce and the advantages they have to offer.

Good racing and splendid evening entertainments through the week will make it enjoyable for all who attend.

Send to the Secretary, W. A. Moores, at Salem, for a Premium List and then make an exhibition of your stock of goods.

OREGON HAS SAME LAW.

Washington Supreme Court Declares Poll Tax Law Invalid.

The rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington in its decision on Wednesday declaring the poll tax law unconstitutional for lack of uniformity, if followed by the Oregon Supreme court would have the effect of doing away with similar laws in force in this state.

The poll tax statutes in Washington provide that all males between the age of 21 and 50 years are subject to the payment of the tax, and exempts fire department members. The constitution of that state contains a provision for uniform taxation, and where these exemptions are made, the supreme court holds the tax is not uniform.

The constitution of Oregon also provides for uniform taxation. There are three poll tax laws in operation in Oregon, a state poll tax law, a county poll tax law, and a road poll tax law. The latter applies to persons between the age of 21 and 50 years, and may be liquidated by work done on the county roads.

Infirm people and those unable to perform labor are among the exempt class. There are also special statutes exempting active and exempt from the payment of poll tax, and the militia act of 1901 exempts all active members from the payment of poll and road taxes, and from jury duty after five years' active service in the Oregon National Guard.

It will be seen that there are more exemptions in the Oregon statutes than in those of Washington, and as the constitutional provision is practically the same, there is more material here for a test case than in the sister state.

Poll tax laws are unpopular and in many places have been done away with. They are not enforced to any extent in this state, except the road law, which is looked after by road supervisors. It does some good in the way of keeping up the roads, but does not furnish the road fund proper, which is realized from a tax levied on the taxpayers of the county or district. The poll tax proper has been collected from Chinese and a few others, but has never been collected as a whole or even attempted.

The poll tax laws in this state are valid until declared otherwise by the supreme court, and no one knows, if a test case were brought in this state, whether the learned judges would look at the matter in the same light as those in Washington.

Alfalfa Is Taking Root.

The experiments being conducted by Gilbert & Patterson in growing alfalfa on one of their farms near Salem, Oregon, seems to be very satisfactory in its results. The alfalfa was sown three years ago, on bottom land. For two seasons the crop was very light, but the alfalfa is now becoming well set and seems to be a good producer.

The first cutting this season yielded ten tons to three acres. The alfalfa is now a foot tall and there is a prospect of a yield of from one to two tons per acre for the second cutting, with some fall pasture left. The dryness of the season has not yet had any appreciable effect on the crop. Where the alfalfa is growing there is about 12 feet of soil on top of gravel containing water. Presumably the roots of the alfalfa find their way down to the water, or at any rate go deep enough so that the dry weather does not affect them.

A number of farmers in this section of the Willamette valley are experimenting with alfalfa, and though they have difficulty in getting a start, they believe that the ultimate results will be satisfactory, and that this fodder plant will become a common product in this section of the state. The fact that it need not be re-sown every year or two, that it is not affected by drought, that it can be cut before and after the usual June rains, gives it its chief value as a farm product in the Willamette valley.