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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 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.

NOT AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

President Roosevelt is not an unknown quantity to the American people. He is personally well known to a vast number of voters in every part of the country. In New York he is familiar to the sight of a great majority of the people of that great city. Throughout his own state the same is true. In Boston he is as much at home as in New York, for Harvard is his alma mater. Throughout New England he is recognized as the representative and exponent of the ideals which have ruled the cradle of American liberty from the landing of the Pilgrim fathers.

And this native of the Empire state, this graduate from the famous New-England university, is even more fervently admired and beloved in the west—the far west—and the middle west, than he is in the east. And this intensity of feeling for Roosevelt in the west unswayed by sectional bias, as it is, is but the national feeling of a young virile people. A people who recognize a man when they see him.

During the McKinley campaign of 1900, Roosevelt, as a candidate for vice president, visited almost every western state and territory. He spoke to immense crowds, and won friends by thousands by his straightforward, self-controlled, dignified utterances, and his manly, generous personality.

Toward the end of the campaign the national committee was overwhelmed by requests for speeches by Roosevelt in all parts of the country. It was a physical impossibility for him to accept one-fourth of the engagements to speak that were urged upon him.

In Chicago, where upon his return from the west, he addressed a great crowd at the Coliseum, he was received with the utmost exhibition of enthusiasm. His speech was calm, forceful, logical and convincing, a contrast to the frantic efforts of ordinary speakers.

of the United States. He knows them. They know him. And they understand each other.

REBUKE FOR CALAMITY HOWLERS.

There is an effort on the part of some Democratic newspapers and a few blatant orators to create lack of confidence in the public mind by saying the country is going to the bad; that great industries are shutting down; that the railroads are retrenching. Instead of improving roadbed and equipment; that no new factories are being constructed; that thousands of working people are idle and that Republican prosperity is a myth. These statements are so palpably false or so greatly exaggerated that intelligent persons are not misled by them, but there is danger that when the canards are reiterated by the calamity howlers a few people who do not keep closely in touch with industrial and commercial conditions may be led to believe them.

Any man or newspaper that deliberately attempts to create distrust in the financial or commercial world is little less than criminal. Some states have punitive laws framed for the purpose of sending to prison persons who circulate untruthful rumors about banks and trust companies. If the man who causes a run on a bank by spreading a false report is a criminal, is not the man or newspaper that attempts to make political capital by destroying public confidence also a criminal? And, by the same reasoning, is not the party that permits or indorses the utterances of the calamity howler and spreader of false rumors an enemy of the law?

Suppose the Democratic party won a victory at the polls through destroying confidence in commercial and industrial circles, would the administration of that party have the confidence of the people? Would not capital, which is always timid in the face of uncertainty, begin to hide? And when capital is distrustful what happens? Industries lag or close, trade of the retail merchants falls off, the jobber and wholesaler suffer, railway traffic diminishes, hundreds of thousands of wage-earners are thrown out of work, distress becomes general, soup houses are opened and cities are compelled to begin charitable works for the idle.

No political party that countenances the creation of distrust is worthy of the people's confidence. It will be a sorry day for the country when the howlers succeed in reversing the beneficent policies which the Republican party has put into effect and which have resulted in an era of the greatest prosperity any nation has ever known.

That industries and business of all kinds continue to prosper there can be no doubt. The few strikes in the building and other trades are not indicative of depressed conditions. The wage-earners do not strike in times of panic or waning prosperity. Strikes are generally for higher wages, and no toiler expects an increase in wages when work is scarce and thousands of his fellows are idle.

There is ample evidence that prosperous times are still with us. A glance at the newspapers, Democratic as well as Republican, shows that millions of dollars are being expended in building new factories and enlarging old ones, in constructing new trolley lines and improving the roadbed and equipment of steam railways.

More persons are employed now than ever before. As proof of this statement, take, for instance, the railways, whose traffic always is a reflex of business conditions generally. The number of employees on the payrolls of the railways in the United States on June 30, 1903, was 1,312,537, or 639 per 100 miles of line. These figures, compared with those of 1902, show an increase of 123,222, or 45 per 100 miles of line.

FIRST VOTERS, READ THIS.

Roosevelt and Fairbanks are both young men, as are a majority of the leaders of the Republican party. If you believe in progress, if you want to see our country the richest and its people the most contented and prosperous on the face of the earth, if you believe in throwing open the doors of opportunity to young men, if you do not believe that smoke-stacks are a proper place for cob-webs and birds' nests, if you would rather hear the whirr of revolving wheels than the murmur of discontent, if you believe in happiness instead of unhappiness, if you believe in courage and honesty, if you believe in frankness instead of secrecy, if you believe in deeds rather than promises, if you believe in reason rather than ignorance, then cast your first presidential vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Under the lead of the Republican party nearly all of the time for over 40 years the United States, from being a third class power among the nations, has become in every respect first.

The last four years of Democratic rule left the country oppressed by misfortune and doubtful of the future. Why should any patriotic American wish to repeat that experience?

But for the Republican party the government would not have survived the storm of civil war nor taken any of the progressive steps that have marked our history since the war.

The New York Herald has printed a fac-simile of Judge Parker's gold telegram. It should furnish a companion piece by printing a fac-simile of his silver ballot in 1896 and 1900.

The question is now being discussed as to whether a shadow can occupy space. The answer must be in the affirmative to those who believe there is a money plank in the St. Louis platform.

A young man about to cast his first vote should identify himself with the party of progress. Why should he ally himself with a party that has to go back a hundred years to find something to talk about.

Forty years of practical control of the government by the Republican party covers the whole period of modern progress. The only intervals of reaction or failure to progress were when the Democratic party was in power.

Experience has shown that the public credit and the national currency are absolutely safe in the hands of the Republican party. Why risk entrusting them to a party that has never shown any capacity for managing them?

One of the incidental benefits of the Republican rule is the general improvement in the condition of the roads traversed by rural free delivery carriers. This is particularly true in western states, where the improvement was most needed.

Under the Republican policy of protection our manufactured products have become one-third of those of the civilized world, and American workmen secure almost double the pay for their labor that similar labor receives in other countries.

"Probably the greatest harm done by vast wealth is the harm that we of moderate means do ourselves when we let the vices of envy and hatred enter deep into our own natures."—From Roosevelt's speech at Providence, R. I., August 23, 1902.

Under the Republican policy of protection our home market affords our manufacturers and producers the best market in the world, even if we do not sell any of our products abroad. But protection has also made us the greatest exporting nation in the world.

A sound and stable currency, good at par in all countries, is a badge of national honor and a source of individual profit. For this condition the American people are indebted to the party that has always stood for maintaining the public credit and a sound currency.

"On the whole our people earn more and live better than ever before and the progress of which we are so proud could not have taken place had it not been for the upbuilding of industrial centers, such as this in which I am speaking."—From Roosevelt's speech at Providence, R. I., August 23d, 1902.

Under the present tariff law all industries have revived and prospered and labor has been fully employed, and more workmen have received good wages than ever before in the history of the country. Why take the dangerous risk of putting a party in power that would reverse this policy of prosperity?

The bill to endow agricultural colleges by land grants and to establish agricultural experiment stations was introduced many years ago by a Republican senator, Morrill, of Maine, and was passed by a Republican congress and signed by a Republican president. These colleges and experiment stations have been of immense benefit to agriculture. They owe their establishment to the party that "does things."

"The mass of the Democratic party feel outraged at the way in which their leaders 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 it in 1896. I believe that the great majority of the men who voted for Bryan are men of conviction; I can but hope that they will realize that I am fighting their battle now."—Thomas E. Watson's Speech Accepting Populistic Nomination.

With the immense crops which are now assured it is essential that the prices be maintained so that farmers may reap the full reward of their labors. This is assured if the Republican party is continued in power.

"We want no laws inspired by passions, nor do we want them administered by selfishness or incapacity. The best laws, wisely administered, are what we demand, and they can be secured if we but do our duty, a duty commanded by the sacrifice of those who sleep on this field, and by our own interests and the interests of those who shall follow us."—Senator Fairbanks at Freehold, N. J., June 27, 1903.

FIRST VOTERS' CAMPAIGN BUTTONS.

The National Republican Committee, Auditorium, Chicago, is distributing thousands of artistic Roosevelt and Fairbanks first voters buttons. They are free for the asking. Apply to the chairman of your state committee. Show your colors.

WOULD IT BE WISE?

It is conceded that the Democrats are not on record on the tariff question. This being the case, would it not be unwise to trust tariff revision to the party opposed to the principle of protection, the result being practically free trade, bringing industrial depression, hard times and the inevitable lowering of prices on farm products?

TAGGART IS FASCINATED.

Tom Taggart is so fascinated by the inscrutable mystery behind Judge Parker's speech of acceptance that he cannot lay it aside long enough to take his meals. He pores over it from morn till dewy eve. He reads it in his bath at French Lick Springs and drops to sleep reading it in bed. He declares that the elusive mystery of what it all means becomes clearer with every perusal, and that by the close of the campaign he confidently expects that it will be as clear as the water of his own Plato spring.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

David B. Hill, the sponsor of the Democratic candidate for the presidency, said at St. Louis that he "did not know how Parker stood on the money question." For 30 years Hill

and Parker have been intimately associated, socially and politically. If the statement made by Hill is to be believed, then Parker is too secretive a man to elect to the presidency; if false, then it was evidently made for the purpose of misleading the people; and if the people are to be deceived in one thing, why not in all the acts of the Democratic leaders?

IMPERIALISM OF STEEL.

When the great iron and steel industry of the United States thrives, other American industries thrive. The Democratic party could not legislate to destroy the protection to the iron and steel industry without legislating to destroy the prosperity of the United States.

The millions of additional profit and wages that have come to the iron and steel industry under Republican rule would have been earned, if at all, by foreign nations, had Democratic policies prevailed during the last eight years. The gigantic rise of this industry during the last eight years added enormously to the wealth of the United States, and every branch of American industry and agriculture has been stimulated by it. "Prosperity at home and prestige abroad" has indeed been intimately connected with the increasing imperialism of steel, which once was Pauper but now is King.

Daily River Schedule

Oregon City Boats—Daily Schedule: Steamers Altona and Pomona for Salem and way points, leave Portland daily (except Sunday) at 6:45 a. m.; leave Oregon City, 7:15 a. m.; returning, leave Salem, 7 a. m.; leave Oregon City, 4:30 p. m. Oregon City Transportation Co.

SCHEDULES OF TIME

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, and times for Albany Local and other routes.

Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

Table with columns: Leaves, UNION DEPOT, Arrives, and times for various routes.

C. A. STEWART, Comm'l Agt., 246 Alder street, Phone Main 906. J. C. MAYO, G. F. & P. A., Astoria, Or.

O. R. & N. OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC THREE TRAIN TO THE EAST DAILY

Through Pullman standard and Tourist sleeping cars daily to Omaha, Chicago, Spokane; tourist sleeping cars daily to Kansas City; through Pullman tourist sleeping cars (personally conducted) weekly to Chicago, Kansas City, reclining chairs (seats free to the east daily.)

70 HOURS Portland to Chicago 70 No Change of Cars.

Table with columns: Depart, Time Schedules, Arrive, and times for various routes.

Ocean and River Schedule

For San Francisco—Every five days at 5 p. m. For Astoria, way points and North Beach—Daily (except Sunday) at 8 p. m.; Saturdays at 10 p. m. Daily service (water permitting) on Willamette and Yamhill rivers.

For detailed information of rates, berth reservation, etc., call or write to your nearest ticket agent, or A. L. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent, The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

COLUMBIA RIVER SCENERY

Portland and The Dalles ROUTE

Regulator Line Steamers

"BAILEY GATZERT"—"DALLES CITY"—"REGULATOR"—"SADIE B." Str. "Bailey Gatzert" leaves Portland 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; leaves The Dalles 7 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Steamers leaving Portland make daily connection at Lyle with C. R. & N. train for Goldendale and Kluckittat Valley points. C. R. & N. train leaves Goldendale on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:30 A. M., making connection with steamer "Regulator" for Portland and way points.

HARPER WHISKY advertisement featuring an illustration of a man drinking and text: "Famous at Home For Generations past. Famous now all over the World. For Sale by E. MATTHIAS - Sole Agency for Oregon City."

LET US Do Your Work advertisement for Williams Bros. Transfer Co. with text: "Prices Reasonable Work Guaranteed. We do a General Baggage and Transfer Business. Safes, Pianos and Furniture Moved. Office Opposite Masonic Building. Telephone—Office 1121 Residence 1833."

Smart Effects Swell Lace Collars just received advertisement with text: "Our buyer is now in New York and within a few weeks we will have on display the smartest and most complete line of Novelties in Ladies' Wear ever shown in this city. Prices Extremely Low. The Fair Main St., OREGON CITY"

OREGON CITY PLANING MILL advertisement with text: "All kinds of Building Material, Sash, Doors Moulding, Etc. F. S. BAKER PROP. OREGON CITY, ORE."

Oregon City Machine Shop advertisement with text: "PHILIPP BUCKLEIN, PROPRIETOR Twelfth and Main Streets Oregon City, Oregon"