

# Oregon City Enterprise

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Published Every Friday.

Subscription Rates:  
One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... 75  
Trial subscription, two months... 25

Advertising rates on application.

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Entered at the postoffice at Oregon City, Oregon, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 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.

### PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg represent the Russian press as commenting in a dazed manner upon the efforts of the United States government to protect its Jewish citizens in foreign countries. The Journal de St. Petersburg editorially characterizes as "stupefying" an article in a recent French paper which professed to explain President Roosevelt's desire to gain more liberal treatment for Russian Jews naturalized in the United States and revisiting Russia with passports as American citizens.

In his letter of acceptance President Roosevelt gave an authoritative account of the ground taken by his own administration and that of President McKinley as regards the protection of American citizens of foreign birth, or of particular creed, who desire to travel abroad; the phrase is quoted from the letter of acceptance. It is alone as an example of condensed and accurate meaning. Instructive. Continuing. President Roosevelt says:

"Russia, for instance, refuses to admit and protect Jews. Turkey refuses to admit and protect certain sects of Christians. This government has consistently demanded equal protection abroad for all American citizens, whether native or naturalized. On March 27, 1893, Secretary Hay sent a letter of instructions to all the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, in which he said: 'This department does not discriminate between native born and naturalized citizens in according them protection while they are abroad, equality of treatment being required by the laws of the United States.'

"These orders to our agents abroad have been repeated again and again, and are treated as the fundamental rule of conduct laid down for them, proceeding upon the theory that all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from the government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native born citizens."

He further declares that in issuing passports the state department never discriminates or alludes to any man's religion, and that "in granting to every American citizen native or naturalized, Christian or Jew, the same passport so far as it has power it bestows that all foreign governments shall accept the passport as prima facie proof that the person therein described is a citizen of the United States and entitled to protection as such. It is a standing order to every American diplomatic and consular officer to protect every American citizen, of whatever faith, from unjust molestation; and our officers abroad have been stringently required to comply with this order."

This enunciation of a course of action is backed by the cause of justice. The reception recently given the American idea of religious liberty in certain quarters on the continent of Europe attaches additional pertinence to the criticism with which Mr. Roosevelt closed that section of his letter which he devoted to the discussion of the theme. "It is a striking evidence," he says, "of our opponents' insincerity in this matter that with their demand for radical action by the state department they couple a

demand for a reduction in our small military establishment. Yet they must know that the heed paid our protests against ill treatment of our citizens will be exactly proportionate to the belief in our ability to make these protests effective should the need arise."

### WHAT WOULD MR. PARKER DO?

It is about time for the Democratic party to make some distinct declaration in regard to the celebrated pension order of President Roosevelt, which they constantly declare to be an encroachment by the Executive upon the powers of Congress. Mr. Roosevelt, with characteristic bravery and with the frankness and honesty which has so endeared him to the people, has challenged his opponents to declare what they would do, if entrusted with power, regarding the order pensioning veterans at the age of 62.

It is time for Judge Parker to come out of his cave and tell the people whether or not he would repeal the order. Would he issue an executive order, amending that made by President Roosevelt, which was in itself an amendment of those previously made by President Cleveland and President McKinley?

Will Judge Parker tell the people plainly and frankly what he will do? Will he let the veterans know his position in this matter? Will he pledge himself to fix the age for partial disability at 70 years, instead of 62, or will he restore the age limit to 75, as it was fixed by President Cleveland?

The people of the United States are tired of the evasion, the duplicity, and the mystery which has surrounded the Democratic candidate for the presidency. He and his party have sought to characterize an ordinary executive order of the President as an encroachment upon the powers of congress. He and they have intentionally ignored the fact that this action of President Roosevelt was not a new order, but merely a modification of an old one. He and they have sought to deceive the people of the United States into the belief that President Roosevelt, of his own motion, and to secure his own political advantage, has without the consent of congress issued an executive order pensioning a large number of old veterans who would not otherwise receive a cent from the national treasury.

Judge Parker's ignorance of national affairs may possibly excuse him, but Senator Gorman, ex-Senator Davis the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and ex-Senator David B. Hill, Judge Parker's life long friend, and political manager, each know by personal experience that just such an order was issued by Grover Cleveland without exciting the slightest comment, except among the veterans themselves, who believe that the age of partial disability should have been made much earlier than it was.

The law passed by congress provided that a veteran of the army of the United States who was wholly or partially disabled, should be entitled to a pension. Somebody had to decide when the disability existed. President Cleveland decided, by an executive order, that it was fair to presume a veteran was wholly unable to earn his living when he had reached the age of 75 years. This was a proper order, which was never questioned, and least of all by the Democratic party.

President McKinley decided that it was fair to presume an old soldier at the age of 65 was at least half disabled.

All President Roosevelt did was to reduce the age limit, and to fix the presumption of partial disability at 62 instead of 65 years. There was no secrecy about his order, and he has himself now challenged the Democratic party, and Alton B. Parker, their candidate for the presidency, to stand up and be counted.

If Judge Parker is elected President, will he modify the existing executive order? Will he declare that a veteran of the civil war must be 75 years of age before he can be presumed to be incapacitated? Will Judge Parker fix a new limit of his own? Will he refer the matter to congress, and if so, what will he do with the veterans in the meantime? Will Judge Parker tell the people whose votes he is seeking exactly what he proposes to do on the pension question? President Roosevelt's demand for a show of hands is a fair one. He has justified his own action, and he insists that it cannot fairly be criticized by his opponent for the presidency unless some alternative plan is proposed.

Not only the veterans themselves, but all of the people, young and old, have a right to expect, in as much as this issue has been raised by the Democrats, that Judge Parker should declare himself once and for all. If he is elected President will he fix the age at which partial disability is presumed, at 62, or at 65, or at 70, or at 75 or at 80?

If he would not alter the executive

order made by President Roosevelt, why is he willing to make political capital out of that order? If he would modify it, just what age would he fix? If he did modify it, would that not be just as much an encroachment upon the rights of congress as the order issued by President Roosevelt and the previous one issued by President McKinley and the original one issued by President Cleveland?

Judge Parker was once offered a government position by President Cleveland. They have been friends for years, and Cleveland may take the stump for the Democratic nominee. Does Judge Parker believe that Grover Cleveland usurped the functions of congress when he made the original order fixing an age at which disability might be presumed? If Cleveland was not guilty of executive usurpation, how can Roosevelt be charged with this crime?

It is time for Judge Parker to answer these questions. President Roosevelt has honestly challenged him to do this, and unless he accepts the challenge the people will have a right to presume that he is only manifestly ignorant of national affairs, but that he is dishonestly endeavoring to deceive them. The people want an answer to a fair question, and they will not be put off with evasion or trickery.

Would President Parker modify President Roosevelt's executive order regarding pensions, and if so, how?

### DEMOCRATS BELIEVE IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

During the last session of Congress a Democratic senator arose in his place and said: "When the President affirms that this government had no part in the revolt in Panama, that settles it, so far as he is concerned, I believe him."

### PRICE PLACED ON REPENTANCE.

Gold Democrats who bolted the Bryan party will be permitted to join the Hill-Belmont-Parker organization, provided they pay a big entrance fee. The Democratic state committee of Indiana is preparing to levy a heavy assessment on gold Democrats who wish to vote for Parker. In other words, the men who have been reviled so bitterly by Mr. Bryan for supporting Palmer or McKinley at the last two elections must open their pocketbooks if they wish to sit humbly in the Parker handwagon.

### LATEST REPUBLICAN OUTRAGE.

On August 29 a fall of snow, the first of the season, occurred in Minnesota, and it cannot be denied that it occurred under the Roosevelt administration. Crops, flowers and garden produce were damaged and there was the Dickens to pay generally.

The Republican party cannot deny that this thing happened under a republican administration, but it can do this: It can promise another snowfall on November 8, so vast that the memory of all preceding snow storms will be lost.

### WHY?

The last four years of Democratic rule that we had should be a warning to the people not to repeat the experiment. At the end of Mr. Cleveland's second administration the public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the public debt was growing, labor was unemployed, and business was paralyzed. The election of McKinley in 1896 transformed this condition into one of universal prosperity which has continued till the present time. Why invite another period of business depression?

### WHOM SHALL WE HIRE?

The good results of the affairs of a nation depend almost absolutely upon its relations with other nations. There is, under the present condition of thought and affairs, an advancement in the world—a community of nations. The one among those nations which exhibits the greatest honesty and tact and common sense, is the nation which will be to the fore.

Under the administration of the party that is now controlling the affairs of the United States has occurred such extraordinary diplomatic success as has perhaps never been excelled by any nation at any time. This success has accrued because of the tact and sense of the President of the United States, assisted by his secretary of state. The record has been something extraordinary, and all the civilized world has recognized it.

Tact and sense are just as much a requisite in the conduct of the affairs of a nation as they are in the affairs of a corporation or an individual. We reward those who exhibit tact and sense of continuing them in place for our own benefit. The conclusion need hardly be expressed. Any American citizen of intelligence will know whom to vote for this fall.

The record of the Republican party is one of things done and pledges fulfilled; that of the Democratic party is one of things promised and pledges broken.

The average weekly rate of wages in the United States is 179 per cent, and in Great Britain 100 per cent. It marks the difference between protection and free trade.

The Democratic party is like the man who was in favor of prohibition but "agin" the enforcement. It favors a Panama canal, but opposes the measures necessary to obtain it.

President Roosevelt said in his speech of acceptance: "A party is of worth only so far as it promotes the national interest." Judged by that standard, the Democratic party is worthless.

Only twice in forty years have the American people placed the Democratic party in power, and in both of those instances its victory fell like a blight upon the country. Why repeat the experiment?

Comparison of Republican and Democratic platforms of the last 40 years emphasizes the difference between things done and things promised. One is a party of great achievements, the other of great promises.

No matter how Democratic platforms may try to whitewash or sugarcoat the position of the party tariff question, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system which is the principal safeguard of American industries, labor and wages.

It is sometimes well to consider what we might have been. Where would our government finances, our revenues, our domestic industries and our foreign trade be now if the democracy had succeeded in 1896 and 1900?

A Democratic national victory is invariably followed by distrust and confusion in business, and by policies that trippe the great industries on which workmen depend for support. No such party should be entrusted with power.

The Democratic platform denounces protection as "robbery of the many to enrich the few." Yet experience has proven that under protection prosperity is diffused among all classes of people, while under free trade all classes suffer.

China and India are "cheap" countries. Human labor is held very low in these lands and the result is that the masses are constantly steeped in poverty and menaced by starvation. In spite of the so-called cheapness the people do not get things.

The country is indebted to the republican party for the national bank system, the resumption of specie payments and the establishment of the gold standard. It can well afford to point with pride to these and other achievements opposed and denounced by the democracy.

"I believe emphatically in organized labor. I believe in organization of wage earners. Organization is one of the laws of our social and economic development at this time."—From Roosevelt's Speech to Locomotive Firemen at Chattanooga, Tennessee, Sept. 8, 1892.

The Democratic party has been fatally wrong on every phase of the money question from the resumption of specie payments after the war to the establishment of the gold standard, both of which it opposed. It is constitutionally unfit to deal with financial questions.

The Democratic party never gets right on national issues, except when it tries to steal the Republican platform. After lecturing for many years that free silver at 16 to 1 was the paramount issue, it now drops the question and actually admits that the gold standard is irrevocably fixed.

The last low tariff law, the Wilson law, was repealed in July, 1897. An official statement, prepared by the department of agriculture, shows that during the last year of the Wilson law the imports of agricultural products amounted to \$409,871,868. In 1898, the first year of the Dingley tariff, these imports dropped to \$315,291,796. The difference went into the pockets of the American farmers.

The Democratic Campaign managers openly tell the public they wish to conduct the campaign free from mud slinging and personalities, but they seem to have secretly given instructions to revile and abuse the Republican candidate in every way possible. Charman Taggart's newspaper, the Indianapolis Sentinel, is cartooning the president as a dog.

### HE HASN'T LOAFED.

The American secretary of state has accomplished about all that has been attained by the great diplomats of the world within the last four or five years. In other words, John Hay hasn't done any "loafin'" round the Throne."

### WISDOM OF A CENTENARIAN.

Benjamin Brown, of Richview, Ill., has been somewhat neglectful concerning his registration as a voter. Now he has registered because he wants to vote for Roosevelt. The only remarkable feature about this case is that Mr. Benjamin Brown is just 100 years of age. But, after all, even this feature is not remarkable, because no American citizen who has acquired the wisdom of 100 years could do anything else than vote for Roosevelt in this campaign.

History shows that a Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity and a Republican tariff by business prosperity. Why not accept the verdict of history?

President Roosevelt said in his speech of acceptance: "A party is of worth only in so far as it promotes the national interest." Measured by that standard, what is the Democratic party worth?

It is said that Tammany will not consider the money question irrevocably settled until the contract for the next \$50,000,000 subway is awarded to a backer of Judge Parker, who will recognize that a public subway is a political trough.

The policy of protection has preserved the American manufacturers and the American manufacturers have made markets for the products of American farmers, and together they have established a high standard of American living and made possible the high wage scale of American wages.

The platform on which Theodore Roosevelt stands reiterates the time-honored republican principle in favor of fostering home industries in order that American workmen may be steadily employed and well paid. The Democratic platform is verbose and evasive, but, sifted of all its platitudes, it simply reiterates the Democratic hostility to any tariff that will protect American industries.

### PARKER'S DEFICIT SCORE.

The Ulster county candidate, laboring hard over Judge Parker's speech to the faithful Democratic editors, sensed out some statistics with which to hammer the Republican administration. But while the Judge was toiling over his empty sentences, "His cogitative faculties immersed, in cogitativity of cogitation," his aptitude for figures went on a vacation and he prepared, or scribbled, some very queer conclusions, which he gave to the admiring editors with much pomp and circumstance.

The trouble is that the Ulster county politician's deficit is not a deficit at all, when it comes to realities. The Republicans delightedly accept the challenge of the Democratic candidate, for it gives them a chance to show a few statistics themselves.

"Judge Parker asserts," says a Washington dispatch to the Chicago Chronicle, "that there is now a deficit of \$12,000,000, instead of a surplus of \$20,000,000 which Mr. Roosevelt found on becoming President. Both statements are reckless, as a careful examination of the records of the treasury will show. In regard to the deficit, the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, show an apparent deficit of \$1,000,000 in round numbers, but during that time the United States paid \$10,000,000 for a Panama canal and advanced \$4,500,000 to the Louisiana Purchase exposition, which latter amount is to be returned to the government. If Mr. Parker will deduct his apparent deficit of \$12,000,000 from the \$14,500,000 paid for the purchase of the Panama canal and the encouragement of an exposition of world-wide scope and importance, he would find a balance of \$12,000,000 and upward on the other side of the ledger."

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