

Oregon City Enterprise

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 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 THE BEST WAY TO ADVERTISE.

In last week's issue, the Courier published a summary of the semi-annual reports of the Clackamas county officers under the caption: "Clackamas Deep in Debt." We question the efficacy of this style of advertising. Does it give the intending business man or property buyer a correct and intelligent idea of this section? The article referred to was observed by a recent arrival to this city, who was just on the point of purchasing a farm in Needy country. Naturally when he read the scare head line "Clackamas Deep in Debt" he began to investigate although he was tempted to seek a location at some other place where the liability of a financial crisis in county affairs is less imminent than he was inclined to believe existed in Clackamas county judging from the headlines referred to. He consulted the assessment roll and when he learned of the extensive area of the county and its many resources with assessable property values approximating \$10,000,000 he concluded that county affairs here are not as alarming as intimated, and decided to cast his lot here. This gentleman will buy a farm and become a permanent resident of the county. Confidence in an individual or a community is not promoted by reciting the fact of indebtedness alone and ignoring all mention of assets and the ability of the person or public corporation to discharge the obligation.

Councilman Kelly thinks the Enterprise unintentionally did him an injustice in its issue of last week. In connection with the consideration by the council of the S. P. Franchise, Mr. Kelly was quoted as saying: "The railroad company is a party to this contract, in fact it is the first party in the matter and has thus far had very little to say. There is no reason why this ordinance should not be amended so as to meet the objections of the railroad company." Mr. Kelly says his remark implied merely the legal relation of the railroad company to the city, Section 4 of the ordinance providing that in the contract to be entered into the railroad company shall be the party of the first part and the City of Oregon City the party of the second part. This explanation of Mr. Kelly's position is gladly made to correct any incorrect impression that may have been formed from reading the report of the council proceedings the Enterprise. Mr. Kelly is generally very fair and may usually be depended upon to do just about what is in the best interests of the people, but the Enterprise is of the opinion that he is making a mistake at this time in insisting on giving the S. P. Company a perpetual franchise under the conditions proposed.

A STRONG MAN OF PEACE.

The President's action in the matter of arbitration comes somewhat unexpectedly to the Democrats. They grasped the idea that he was a strong man, some time ago, and immediately jumped to the conclusion that he was a terrible soldier, a military despot, who only waited the slenderest opportunity to embroil us with all the

South American States and most of Europe. How this was to be done they did not exactly explain, but they evidently thought the world to be situated on a sort of volcano of warlike feeling, ready to burst out, wherever there was a crack in the crust. As a matter of fact, it would be hard to drag any of the European countries into a war; the business is too expensive. To make war a cheap luxury as it was in medieval times would be far from desirable.

But now it becomes apparent that the whole world is anxious for peace, and that they are looking to this "terrible war lord" to help them get it. It is hard on the Democrats. All their documents and cartoons and things arranged on the basis that the President is a sort of military monstrosity—ought to be labeled "Look and See the War Man from Oyster Bay—He Eats 'em Alive." And here come representatives of all the civilized nations addressing him as the Strong Man of Peace, who can help them as no one else can. Interesting sight—very. But it is hard on the Democrats.

MR. FAIRBANK'S LETTER.

Senator Fairbank's letter of acceptance is a document which appeals directly to the business men and workers generally. It states clearly some of the most important, but perhaps not sufficiently understood, tenets of the Republican party in its conflict with Democracy.

In calling attention to the service done to the entire country by the establishment of the bureau of commerce and labor with a special department to deal with corporations, the senator points out the first real attempt by the government to deal with the trust problem. He clearly sees that the regulation of the great combinations of capital by law is possible, is necessary, and he shows the consistent course of the Republican party in this regard.

As to foreign policy, Senator Fairbanks rightly considers that we have much to be proud of in the firm, conservative and thoroughly broad and Christian policy which has been adhered to during the years of Republican administration. The tremendous expansion in our trade our foreign interests and influence has been accomplished by peaceful methods, and no remote sign of war has appeared upon our horizon in the years following the establishment of new national relations of our acquisition of a vast territory in the far east.

In his enunciation of the Republican idea of the responsibility of loser trade relations with our great neighbor, Canada, the candidate for the vice-presidency is peculiarly happy. He is plainly for a liberal movement for reciprocity between this country and the people just over the line in the north. He also emphasizes the value of the "open door" secured for us in China, and promises a continuance of the benefits of that result of our recent foreign policy.

As a whole, the letter of the vice-presidential candidate is a strong paper, one which commands respect and confidence. Senator Fairbanks is meeting the American people face to face, from one end of the country to the other, in his very lively campaign. It is well, however, to have in hand his written opinions and aspirations as a public man on the great questions at issue at this moment.

NEARLY ALL FOR ROOSEVELT.

William F. Crerand, publisher of the Textile Trade Journal of 372 Broadway, New York, has just completed a canvass of the trade publications to learn their attitude toward the national tickets. These publications are non-partisan and as a rule do not allow political discussions to appear in their columns. Mr. Crerand's canvass shows that out of 892 of these publications 768 are for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

It should not take the voter long to decide between Republican and Democratic records. It is a clear case of national credit against national discredit.

Polls of the first voters in various portions of the country indicate that 99 per cent of the young men will vote for Roosevelt. There is something attractive about the president and his career that appeals strongly to the youth of the land.

Democracy's effort to show that times have not been good under Roosevelt's administration is a ludicrous performance. The compilation of all the strikes which have taken place in the last three years, instead of showing a lack of prosperity, indicates the country has been unusually prosperous. Strikes are a rarity in bad times. Working men demand higher wages only when business is good. They are astute enough to know that they stand a better chance of getting what they want when factories are flooded with orders and when they are running on short time.

It is respectfully suggested that if the Democratic party puts many more appendices to its platform it may die of appendicitis.

Der Democrats had a barty,—
Wo ist dot barty now?
Es war completely ausgespielt,
So strenuous was its row.

Tom Taggart has figured out a clear majority in the electoral college for Judge Parker. It will be remembered that the Democrats elected Mr. Bryan four years ago this month.

From the manner in which he has succeeded in dodging every issue offered by the Republicans, Judge Parker is entitled to be known as the Kuro-patkin of American politics.

It does not mean anything any more when you call a man a democrat unless you specify the kind. There are as many kinds of democrats as there are forms of folly.

It was injudicious to enjoin silence on Marse Henry Watterson. If he has to keep that eloquence of his corked up to long there is liable to be an earthquake down in old Kentucky.

Parker Constitution Clubs would stand better in the public estimation if the Parker politicians did not lead one to suspect that "the Constitution does not amount to much between friends."

Western Democrats have no objection to the Eastern Democrats electing Judge Parker, if they can do it, as they nominated him by a trick which left Western Democrats out of the calculation.

There are times in the career of every President when he cannot possibly borrow another person's backbone, and in view of that, it is just as well that he should form the habit of using his own.

Between the slough of despond and the kind of mud Gorman leads his party into, there seems to be very little to choose, but Judge Parker would do himself credit by choosing the former.

When Tom Taggart returned to New York and reported that the Democrats would certainly carry Indiana and Illinois, the betting odds on President Roosevelt's election promptly increased from 2 to 1 to 3 to 1.

The Democratic managers have decided to talk about the tariff. Foreign manufacturers who have seen American goods capturing the markets of the world are also talking about and condemning it in true Democratic style.

John Sharp Williams once said that were he nominated for President it would be immediately be said that his platform was the amended constitution of the State of Mississippi. And he knows that platform would have trap doors in it.

It is charged that increase of armies and navies will increase the possibility of war. Are our big cities safer or less safe since the establishment of a competent police force in every one of them? Yet the policemen are not serving for love.

Is Judge Parker attempting to win votes by the use of absent treatment?

The Republicans began the building of the Panama canal. The Democrats complain of the extravagance of the greatest enterprise in commercial history and offer no assurance that they would complete the project, if they were in power.

"I have not given up the idea of fighting for silver and I think the day will come when the plank will again be a part of the platform," said Mr. Bryan at Denver. The plank is now a part of the platform so far as action to the contrary by the St. Louis convention is concerned.

The Dingley tariff law now in force, and the sound-currency act establish the gold standard are the two great achievements of the Republican party since the beginning of the McKinley administration. As a result of these acts we have boundless industry and a sound currency with which to conduct it. The Democratic party opposed both.

Protection has done more for the American working man and farmer than any other policy carried out by Republicans. If "protection is robbery," as the Democratic platform asserts, the only persons robbed are the manufacturers and tollers of Europe. American workmen certainly do not suffer from protection. They are the chief beneficiaries of the greatest of Republican policies. Without a protective tariff wages would soon drop to European level, which is from 69 to 109 per cent below the rate now paid in the United States.

General Apathy is still in charge of the Democratic campaign.

Parker concluded in his letter of acceptance to try a different bait, but the fish don't seem to bite.

Mr. Davis seems to be a little afraid that instead of getting a run for his money he will have to run to hide it.

Some of the convictions the Democratic party is dragging to light for use in this campaign smell of moth-balls.

Colonel Bryan declares that he loves peace. He cannot expect, however, to find it in the Democratic party.

The Democrats believe that the constitution follows the flag, but only after a few hundred years—in Mississippi.

Judge Parker is said to be anxious to secure the favor of the Bryan Democrats. He might send them a silver telegram.

Burke Cockran insists that the times are out of tune. He probably formed his conclusion from the abundance of Democratic discord.

The first voter should contrast existing conditions with those of the four years between the Harrison and McKinley administrations.

American securities are commanding top notch figures in London and Paris markets. Calamity can not be made an issue in this campaign.

Some irreverent person observes that with Herrick, Harrison, and Hill on their hands, the Democratic party seems to be running to H. But there is no law against amusement.

The Democratic managers have compiled a list of shutdowns of mills during the Roosevelt administration. A glance at the list shows that nine-tenths of the mills and factories closed were temporarily shut down for repairs. The list is a "fake."

Edward M. Shepard in 1897 denounced Tammany as "a foul blot on Civilization," and in 1904 Tammany tore a hole in the Shepard boom so ragged that the special favor of Judge Parker and Chairman Sheehan could not inflate it sufficiently to justify a nominating speech.

Where now would be our finances, our revenues, our domestic industries and our foreign trade, if the Democratic party had succeeded in 1896 and 1900? Where will they all be four years hence if a Democratic President and congress should be elected in November?

It is said in New York that if Judge Herrick is elected for Governor this fall there will be nothing voluntary about the retirement of David B. Hill from active participation in state politics on January 1, 1905. There is no room on the same mountain top at the same time for two such organizers as Herrick and Hill.

JOIN THIS PARTY OF PROGRESS.

Rev. Geo. H. Ball, D. D., President of Kenka College, writes under date of September 21, 1904:

"I was a member of the first National Republican Convention in 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont. The canvas which followed brought men of high ideas of civic righteousness, of the dignity of manhood, of the sacredness of human rights, of the supreme value and sublime mission of the Republic and of the great dangers to which it was exposed to the front. This class of men have ever since given tone and direction to the Republican party and brought blessing, progress, union and honor to the nation. I advise all young men to ally themselves to this party of progress."

ASSAILING THE TARIFF.

Signs increase that the Democratic leaders are determined to force the tariff issue to the front in the presidential campaign. While republicans will welcome the discussion of this question, well knowing that it is sure to add many thousands of votes to their majorities, they cannot but regret the selection of the tariff as the main issue, because of the unfortunate influence it will have upon the business interests of the country.

So far this year the presidential campaign has not blocked business and financial activity. Affairs proceed as usual. In all lines of business there is a hopefulness and confidence which is most encouraging. But if the country is to be confronted with another visitation of tariff revision agitation, with even a remote chance of success in the election, there is bound to be a great slump in the industrial world and a corresponding depression in all business interests.

It is well remembered what hap-

pened ten years ago, when, as President Roosevelt put it, the last attempt was made by means of lowering the tariff to prevent some people from prospering too much. The attempt was entirely successful. The tariff law of that year was among the causes which in that year and for some time afterward effectually prevented anybody from prospering at all. Undoubtedly it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trusts from remaining prosperous by the simple expedient of making such a sweeping change in the tariff as to paralyze the industries of the country.

The people of the United States will not soon court again the destruction and panic of 1893. Once is enough for one generation. There will be a tremendous vote against tariff legislation by the Democrats.

The confidence of the country may stand even throughout a tariff revision campaign, but it is risking a good deal to raise that issue in the manner contemplated. They, however, have everything to gain and nothing to lose. They must have something to stand upon, and complete failure in every other attack made upon the Republican position has driven them upon the tariff as a standing outpost of Republicanism which can always be assailed, when nothing else affords a convenient target.

A Great Sensation.

There was a big sensation in Leeville, Ind., when W. H. Brown of that place, who was expected to die had his life saved by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. He writes: "I endured insufferable agonies from Asthma but your New Discovery gave me immediate relief and soon thereafter effected a complete cure." Similar cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Grip are numerous. It's the peerless

Merit is the Keystone

OF OUR SUCCESS

We buy direct from New York. It keeps us in touch with advance styles. We buy in large shipments, hence we show you the best at the least money.

DRESS GOODS

For the coming season we are showing "taking centers" in every pattern of Dress Goods fresh from the fashion center. The service and fashion features of these fabrics enlighten our path to success. They are remarkable for such low prices.

LADIES' FALL UNDERWEAR

Get it off your mind and on your back—Our new line are splendid values—25c and upwards.

LADIES' SKIRTS AND JACKETS

A strong line this season—to see 'em you'll appreciate their style and quality for such extremely low prices.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

Ladies' Heavy Mercerized Underskirts—Don't fail to see them—special, 49c

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