

Oregon City Enterprise CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL Published Every Friday.

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

Advertising rates on application.

Subscribers will find the date of expiration stamped on their papers following their name. If this is not changed within two weeks after a payment, kindly notify us, and the matter will receive our attention.

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



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1904.

SOMMER SUCCEEDS DIMICK.

Having for four successive years served the people of Oregon City as Mayor, Grant B. Dimick, the present incumbent, will be succeeded Sunday morning by Dr. E. A. Sommer, Mayor-elect. Seldom does a man serve for that length of time in a public capacity and give the general satisfaction that Mayor Dimick has given people of Oregon City.

Dr. Sommer, who succeeds Mayor Dimick, was elected by a handsome vote and promises the people of this city a clean business administration of the city's affairs. It is generally understood that Franklin T. Griffith, of the legal firm of Hedges & Griffith will succeed Geo. L. Story as City Attorney, but with this exception it is not known that Dr. Sommer contemplates any other changes in the sub-ordinate officers of the city at this time.

Many Oregon City merchants complain this year that the holiday business was not what it should have been. The cause for this is not difficult to give. It was a failure to patronize home industry—a tendency on the part of local people that appears to be growing rather than disappearing as it should when are seen the efforts of Oregon City merchants annually to provide a larger and better assortment of goods from which to make selections.

In their efforts to secure for Oregon City next Summer a Firemen's Tournament, the members of the Volunteer Fire Department of this city, should receive substantial encouragement from the people of the city. It is seldom that the fire boys ask anything and this request should be promptly granted and the requisite subscriptions made willingly.

The upper Willamette country is impatiently waiting for free locks at Oregon City. It is an outrage that this section has been held back so long for the sake of a private company's gain. The Portland General Electric Company must either relinquish its canal and locks at Oregon City at a reasonable price or see its waterway depreciate in value on account of new locks built by the government.—Woodburn Independent.

AND THIS IN MARION, TOO!

Thousands of dollars in trade are yearly lost to Woodburn on account of the bad condition of the roads leading to this city. This is an indisputable fact, and the quicker our business men, property holders and citizens get to work the better it will be for Woodburn. An expenditure of a few thousand dollars on these roads would double Woodburn's business. It is up to the people of Woodburn.—Independent.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

Plans for the educational department of the Oregon display at the Lewis Clark Centennial have been outlined by General Supervisor R.

F. Robinson and approved by the State commission. Professor Robinson is planning a display of educational methods in the Exposition state which shall embrace the work done by every school in the state, and every grade in every school. Probably so comprehensive a display was never before attempted for an exposition.

The state will be organized by counties, each county being made an exhibit unit, although cities that so desire may make separate exhibits. The work will be arranged by grades, commencing with the primary and ending with the high school. This plan will enable visitors to understand the educational work of the state in the order of development. Circulars on the subject will be sent to every school in the state. Compositions of pupils drawings and paintings made by students, and photographs of school rooms, class rooms and pupils will be features of the exhibit.

NO GOOD ROADS LEGISLATION THIS SESSION.

Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, the father of the Good Roads movement in Congress, reluctantly admits that all hope for any legislation along that line this session must be abandoned. The slogan of "economy" that has been sent out by the leaders of both houses has sounded the death-knell of special legislation requiring great sums of money to render it effective.

The movement, which, up to the last session, had been treated rather jocularly, gained standing through the favorable report of the committee on agriculture, considered one of the most important in the Senate.

Senator Latimer, in the hope that agitation will not harm this measure will endeavor to have a number of public hearings on it, with a view to pushing the legislation in the next Congress.—Roseburg Plaindealer.

REVISE THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Half a million male immigrants now come to the United States from foreign lands each year. They are, in the vast majority, prospective citizens, and since manhood suffrage is the general rule of the states they all look forward to the time when they will participate on even terms with natives in the government of the nation.

For over a century it has been the law of the land that aliens of good character may acquire citizenship after five years of residence. There is no reason, even now, with our enormous immigration, to complain of this rule as too liberal. Five years of the American environment fit the stranger to play his part in the government of the land of the free.

It is, however, a most unfortunate and danger-bringing fact that within recent years the frauds in the naturalization of aliens have grown to great proportions. Immigrants often obtain citizen's papers before they have been six months in the country. Unscrupulous agencies secure blank papers from careless court clerks and sell them to aliens, or they substitute new names in genuine papers, or they forge papers outright. It is estimated that in New York City alone there exists from 75,000 to 100,000 fraudulent papers. The newly arrived immigrants with such papers in their hands are the ignorant tools of the enemies of democratic government. They cast their votes to thwart the will of the people. They are a peril to the nation.

What is needed is a revision of the laws governing the technical details of the process of naturalization, to the end that these frauds will be made, if not impossible, at least extremely difficult. President Roosevelt vigorously urges Congress to act. He asks for laws specifying exactly what courts may issue naturalization papers, prescribing the testimony upon which naturalization may be conferred, requiring the publication of all applications in advance of action, establishing a uniform certificate to be used exclusively in all states, and requiring the courts to make regular returns of all naturalizations to the secretary of state.

Concerning these recommendations there can be no honest difference of opinion. Congress should

pass laws such as the President suggests without further delay.

LEGISLATURES AND SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

All but seven of our state legislatures will be in session this winter. Some of them will be busied in the election of United States Senators, while others will be fortunate enough to be left free from that duty for this session, with the result that they will have more time and energy to give to their legislative work. All of the legislatures, however, will have before them at least a potential subject for consideration the proposal to amend the federal Constitution so as to secure the popular election of Senators.

Reports from the different states secured at the close of the legislative season a year and a half ago showed that up to that time the legislatures of twenty-two states had passed resolutions in favor of the constitutional reform, and that of these thirteen had formally demanded of Congress that a constitutional convention be called to submit such an amendment to vote. Of these thirteen states, one is in the South, five are beyond the Rock Mountains and seven are in the central West.

Evidently the central West is the stronghold of the movement, and evidently, also this winter is an excellent time for the states of this section of the country which have not yet acted to fall in line and make the demand unanimous from the Alleghenies to the foothills of the Rockies.

The roster at the present time is as follows: Iowa made her formal demand in 1892, and her demand is still standing. Montana acted in 1900, North Dakota soon after, and Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Nebraska all passed the necessary resolutions in 1903. Of other states in this section of the country Michigan, South Dakota and Kansas have all endorsed the reform by resolutions, though without formally demanding it of Congress, while Ohio and Indiana have heretofore been against it. The Ohio legislature does not meet this winter but the other four states have an opportunity to join with their sisters.

Under the Constitution two-thirds of all the states—that is, at the present time, thirty states—must join in demand before Congress is compelled to act. The movement has been steadily gaining force in the South and West, and its adherents are as strong in the Republican as in the Democratic party in these sections.—Chicago Record-Herald.

STATUARY FOR THE FAIR.

Work of Art Valued a \$2,500,000 Secured For 1905 Fair.

Portland, December 29.—Statuary valued a \$2,500,000 is the magnificent gift of St. Louis to the Lewis & Clark Centennial. This represents the cream of the Louisiana Exposition statuary, and will add an element of beauty to the Exposition that nothing else could give. The statuary was selected a few days ago by Oscar Huber, director of works, who went to St. Louis for the purpose. Notable among the sculptors whose works are represented in the selection are Borglum, Vaudel, Frederic Remington, Weinman, Bitner, Lopez and Rockstuhl. In selecting the statues care was taken to secure only such pieces as would harmonize with the Western World's Fair. The titles of some of the works selected bear this out. They are: "Group of Buffalo," "Resting Cowboy," "Step to Civilization," "Destiny of the Red Man," "Sioux Chief," "Cheyenne Chief," "Four Neptunes," "Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark," "Thomas Jefferson," "Daniel Boone," "Pioneer Seeking Shelter," "Buffalo Dance."

One of the Cowboy groups will probably be placed at the main entrance, just in front of the colonnade. This group by Remington, shows four cow boys, mounted on Western ponies, shooting off their pistols into the air. The statue is done in staff but will receive a covering of bronze before being placed in position.

SPEAKERS FOR CHAUTAUQUA.

Secretary Cross Returns From Meeting at Los Angeles.

Harvey E. Cross, secretary of the Board of Managers of the Chautauqua Assemblies of the Pacific Coast has returned from Los Angeles where he attended a meeting of the secretaries of the four Pacific Coast Assemblies, reports that the Chautauqua management have been disappointed thus far in finally concluding arrangements for the appearance at the Chautauqua on the Coast this Summer of a number of the prominent lecturers and entertainers of the East with whom a correspondence had been conducted. The secretaries found that many of the speakers of prominence had already been engaged for the season while others hesitated about making the long trip to the Pacific Coast. But in view of the fact that next year is Exposition year, Mr. Cross says there is every prospect that a number of lecturers of National reputation will yet be secured. In fact, the Board of Managers has practically concluded contracts with two eminent pulpit-orators—Dr. Francis W. Gunsalus, President of Armour's College, Chicago, and Dr. W. A. Quayle, of Kansas City, Missouri. The former divine delivered a lecture at the Willamette Valley Chautauqua a few years ago when he visited the Coast and conducted the dedicatory services for the First Congregational church at Portland. Dr. Quayle is one of the foremost pulpit orators of the country.

ADAMS BROS. Oregon City's Big Cash Store. Our Great Fifth Anniversary Clearance Sale. Every Article in the Store Reduced. Lot 4 55c, Lot 1 12c, Lot 5 75c, Lot 2 15c, Lot 6 \$1.18, Lot 3 25c. Includes illustrations of clothing and text describing the sale.

COUNTY COURT—Continued. District No. 21, District No. 22, District No. 24, District No. 25, District No. 26, District No. 27, District No. 28, District No. 29. Lists names and amounts for various districts.