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WHOLE NO. 149

Harriman orders work rushed on Central Oregon road CORVALLIS and EASTERN the Most Probable Route.

Why the Republican Party Should be Successful In November.

(By FRANK HENDRICK, of New York City.)

I.—The Party of Expansion

The Republican party was founded upon the principle that this government was established to protect for all times the rights and opportunities of every individual from abridgment. That principle it has successfully maintained. Through the Civil War it consecrated a reunited country to free and equal American citizenship. It has kept the channels of Interstate Commerce open for all and, through the National Banking System, the refunding of the National Debt, Resumption of specie payments, the Gold Standard and the Emergency Currency Law, has sustained the high current of national integrity.

As trustee of the National wealth it has investigated mineral regions, surveyed soils, developed waterways, including the Panama Canal, irrigated deserts, conserved watersheds, and husbanded the public lands. Protecting American labor by regulating immigration and by taking at the Custom House, to pay American taxes, foreign capital's advantage from low wages it has preserved to American industries the home market of eighty millions of the world's greatest consumers and so laid the surest basis for American competition in foreign markets. Uniting capital and labor, thus, in a common prosperity and common source of increased reward, it has created opportunities, improved conditions of employment, brought about a higher standard of living, and more widespread distribution of wealth and well-being, and made expansion mortal as well as material.

In trusted with insular possessions, it has brought them peace and progress, and provided for the extension and protection of American trade, for the National defense, and for the honorable discharge of the responsibilities of world greatness. Maintaining peace at home, with foreign nations and among them, it has given American rights and American opportunities new meaning throughout the nation and throughout the world.

II.—The Party of Progress and Prosperity

Promising progress and prosperity, it has been politically sincere. It has never had a candidate of a section, prejudice, or class, nor a platform of negation scheme of repudiation, program of scuttle, or doctrine of despair. It has never lent itself to a demand for revolu-

tion, to be followed by reaction and retrogression; it has stood firm for evolution by constant, steady and enduring progress. Finding trusts, giant-born, flourishing under supposed conflict of State and National law, the double prohibition of existence serving but to foster their development it has never, in an attempt to destroy trusts, withdrawn, in State or Nation, the protection of law from property, but has, through Executive investigation and resort to the courts, resolved the conflict which had silenced law and given trusts existence.

It has never proposed to advance American workman and American institutions by banishing American industries and building up those of other lands, and scorned to insult labor with an illusory promise of immunity from law. Yet it passed the Pure Food Law, secured equal accommodations on railroads, aided agriculture, created the Civil Service, established Free Rural Mail Delivery, reduced foreign postage, and increased pensions. Continuing naturally marked-out progress, it will keep its pledges of Tariff readjustment, Currency Reform and development of the Merchants Marine and make the United States the financial centre as it has made it the industrial centre of the world.

III.—The Constructive Party It Organizes the National will

In the evolution by which party government has become the extra-constitutional method of securing responsibility to the people, the Republican party has become their traditional representative and the Democratic party the organized aspiration of individuals for power with-out responsibility. Fairly tried, from 1883 to 1885, the two Democratic Houses and the Democratic President were a "wild team" and a helpless driver. Democracy agitates local differences, Republicanism organizes the National idea. In 1883 the people were committed to the cause of human liberty; the idea of "Liberty and Union" expanded for the first time into the reality of the American nation.

In 1879 money was committed to a specie basis; specie was at once, until 1893, no longer sought, and government bonds went to a premium at the reduced rate of interest. In 1896 business men were again committed to confidence; before a single statute was enacted prosperity set in and in ten years

Oregon Summer Days.

SO far away, beyond the city street,
Green firs stand tall 'neath skies of softest blue,
Ah! hark! 'Tis music, heavenly, near and sweet,
The song of meadow lark so loud and true.

The bell of distant herd doth fill the air,
Pink roses sweet are nodding o'er the wall,
Their perfume floats o'er head and everywhere,
Along the walks their dainty petals fall.

Soft breezes stir the hedges and float through
The feathery billows white within the sky,
As soft as eider-down against the blue,
Long summer days go calmly passing by.

God smiles upon our beauteous land so free,
We poorly understand, for we are blind,
The many blessings, Oh that we may see,
Tho' grouping on, sweet thankfulness to find.

So sweet, dear world you seem, and oh so pure,
With kindly Heaven bending over head,
We know sad heartache cannot here endure,
And all the sorrowing shall be comforted.

JUNE McMILLAN ORDWAY, In Sunday's Oregonian.

bank deposits almost trebbled—a permanent gain which the recent panic, a "state of mind" now, completely dispelled, scarcely touched. In 1906 business was committed to fair methods; without compulsion violations largely ceased.

The Republican Party, at each period, sounded the public conscience, felt National pulse, framed its policies in response, and realized in law the dominant American idea. Its constructive past assures its constructive future. It is today as it always has been, "The Party fit to Govern."

IV.—The Party of Statesmen

The party of Statesmanship, it has been the training school of statesmen. Its policies have been forged in the heat of public discussion, tempered in the deliberation and shaped in the conflict of many trained minds, and drawn and finally wrought for the country's welfare.

Dominating its members through principles, it assures unity in Government; its stanchest partisans have made the greatest contributions to National progress.

The roster of its leaders is the national roll of honor of public service. The party of Statesmen has become the extra-constitutional method of securing responsibility to the people, the Republican party has become their traditional representative and the Democratic party the organized aspiration of individuals for power with-out responsibility. Fairly tried, from 1883 to 1885, the two Democratic Houses and the Democratic President were a "wild team" and a helpless driver. Democracy agitates local differences, Republicanism organizes the National idea. In 1883 the people were committed to the cause of human liberty; the idea of "Liberty and Union" expanded for the first time into the reality of the American nation.

V.—Taft and Sherman Constructive Candidates—A Constructive Platform

Republicanism stands today for progressive policies in safe hands. By solving the constructive problems of world power in the last two administrations, William H. Taft taught the world our capacity and us his own. In all constructive legislation for twenty years James S. Sherman has been a leader. In the records of the Republican candidates as well as in the platform are written the story of the nation's progress and the reliance of the future.

A Democratic President or a Democratic House would turn back those pages; thereafter Bryanism would record "Destruction." This the Republican Senate could not prevent. Under Taft and Sherman and a Republican Congress the great progress of the past will be held and the greater progress of the future will be assured.

Surveying Crews are Investigating for Route The Quickest and Most Easily Constructed Will be Selected. Dirt Will Fly within Sixty Days.

The Central Oregon railroad and cost of construction of each and as soon as they have made their report the selection of one of these routes will be definitely made and the work of actual construction begun. Mr. O'Brien says that dirt will move within sixty days and that the route which can be built the quickest and the cheapest will be the one selected. To those acquainted with each of the proposed routes this assertion is taken to mean but one thing and that is that the Corvallis & Eastern will be selected and built.

Tumalo.

Tumalo, Sept 7th.—Mr. L. H. Root, our road supervisor is doing some substantial road work on the road between this place and Laidlaw and is bridging the irrigation ditches. Mr. Root is the right man in the right place.

A petition is being prepared to legalize the road between Tumalo and the foot of the hill beyond the Bull Creek bridge and also to make a new grade near Mr. Clark's place, also a new grade near Mr. Scoggins. When Mr. Root gets all this work done we will have some fine roads in this section.

Mr. George B. Pulliam was a business caller at Tumalo last Saturday and he informs us that he will have a large crop of potatoes.

Mrs. G. W. Wimer and Miss Alice were visiting Mrs. Baker last Sunday.

Chas. R. Low left for Shaniko for freight on last Wednesday.

The little baby of A. J. Harter and wife is very sick.

J. R. Benham went to Prineville on last Sunday and returned Tuesday. Osborne Edwards, of Girt, was in Laidlaw wednesday.

W. F. Fryrear was a Laidlaw business visitor the early part of the week.

C. P. Becker and Jas. McCoy expect to start for southeastern Oregon soon.

Ted Henry and W. D. Barnes were in the vicinity of Cline Buttes on last Tuesday.

F. E. Dayton made a trip into the Culver country for feed and says crops are yielding very much better than was anticipated.

N. C. Low arrived a few days ago with freight from Shaniko. When the railroad is built the freighters will have to hunt another job but that won't be hard to find.

Next to the old ranches in crooked river valley our farmers have the best hay farms in the country. Hay feeders from Bend and above come here to purchase their winter supply.

Prof. J. A. Thompson was in from Pleasant Ridge last Saturday. He will again take up his school duties in Laidlaw on next Monday. He says that owing to the illness of Mrs. Thompson's mother in the east Mrs. Thompson and children will be unable to join him here this fall.

NOTICE!

All members of the Grange are requested to be present at the next regular meeting, Saturday, September 19 at 3 o'clock P. M., when by-laws for the local organization will be presented for consideration and adoption.

W. D. Barnes, Master.

Ted Becker was in from the homestead a few days this week.

Tom couch brought us in a fine sample of oats for the Seattle Fair, who will be next to bring samples.

F. E. Dayton expects to start for Valley points within a short time to be gone several weeks.

Doctor Coe was a professional caller at Laidlaw the middle of the week.

Mrs. Tukesbury was in Laidlaw looking for a house to occupy during the school year so that she can send her children to school.

Father Myers has not been very well for some days, being bothered at times with a severe pain in the side.

A. F. Ramsey and J. C. Thorp returned from the berry patch the first of the week and brought back about 14 gallons of berries.

J. H. Wenandy was in this vicinity trying to buy hay a few days ago but our farmers are slow about contracting hay at present prices.

The only thing you hear now days is "Well it looks like railroads sure this time." "What is new about railroads?" and a few other things about "railroads".

C. W. Allen, A. D. Parkes, and J. W. Brown returned from the berry patch a few days ago. We did not learn what success they had. Clarence Parkes, who went over with them went on through to the Valley.

Daniel Chisholm accompanied Mr. Egbert to The Dalles by wagon to enjoy the novelty of camping. They expect to be about five days enroute by wagon. Daniel will go on from The Dalles to De Koven Hall, South Tacoma, where he will continue his studies. Mr. Egbert, wife, and infant son will return here within two months to live upon their home-stead five miles northwest of Laidlaw.