## OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 190

Oregon Gity Enterprise | Published Every Friday. |
| :---: |
| Subseription Rates. |
| One year................................ 82 | One year...

Six months.
Trial subscri)


$\overline{\text { Ths city council Monday night performed a grace- }}$ ful service in appropriating $\$ 100$ to the Heppner relief
fund. Oregon City has certainly done handsomely by the sufferers of the Eastern Oregon flod. In ad-
dition to this cash subseription from the city council, the citizons have subecribed more than $\$ 225$ beside great amount of clothing.
Every community owes the prime duty of support to its local press. If a man can afford to take only
one paper he should take his home paper. If he can one paper he should take his home paper. If he can
go further and take a daily, let that be but the supplement to his county paper. The old Greek adage, "know thyself," should be expanded into "know thy
neighbors," and the way to do that is to support your neighbors" and the way to do that is to support your
home paper. There is no better or more helpful asset home paper. There is no better or more helpful asset
to any county than a good newspaper, filled with neighborhood news, and dealings with all issues of common interest as the weekly press usualy
fairly and honestly.-Atlanta Constitution.
THE docal baseball team continues, unchallenged, to maintain its position in the interstate league-tha
of the foot of the column. Bareball is not unlike business undertaking in at least one respect. A suc-
cessful and winning team cannot exist on wind alone cessful and winning team cannot exist on wind alone,
it requires money to keep good players, and the Oregon City team has this year not received the proper support. If a reasonable purse had been raised at the
beginning of the season, such players as Nefzer, Ce beginning of the season, such players as Nefzger, Ca-
liff, Martin and Graham could have been retained and this quartet, with the available material to be found
in this city, would make a team that would prove the peer of any other amateur nine in the state. Under
these circumstances, the present management of the these circumstances, the present management of the
baseball team is to be commended rather than criti cised for the showing that has been made.
The order of the President directing an investiga
tion of that branch of the postal service which has tion of that branch of the postal service which has
charge of the transportation of the mails will ataturally way mail pay.
At no time since 1884 have the receipts of the Post-
office Department equaled the expenditures. In 1902
the total expenditures of the departmett the total expenditures of the department were $\$ 124,-$
785,697 , while the revenue amonnted to $\$ 121,848,047$, leaving a deficit for the year of $\$ 2,097,650$, which was
small compared to some of the deficits of previous years. Of the total expenditures of the department $\$ 00,-$ tion of the mails. The annual recurrence of a postal
deficit has naturally led to an agitation for a reduction in the rate of compensation for carrying the mails. It has been claimed that the rates received by the roads
are excessive, that they average more per ton per mile
than they receive for hauling express matter, and more in some instances than is received for transporting passengers. It is noted, for example, that in many
instances newspapers may be eent by express at half a cent a pound, though the mail rate is a cent, and
this certainly raises the presumption that the exprees companies have a better contract with the roads than The government. are not cxcessive; that under the law of 1873 the rates rapidy decline as the volume of mail increaees; that
it is practically impossible to ascertain the exnet cost per ton per mile of the hauling of the mailson account
of the introduction of the modern railway mail car "moving postoffice" in which the mail is received, septo station; that the distribution of the mails in this way makes a comparison with passenger, freight or express mails transported of free; that the costly ment furnished by the roads for the fast rail way mail service is not charged against the government: that the wiping out of the abuses of the second class mail privileges would not only do away with the annual de ficit but would leave the department with a handsome surplus each year.
The subject is one that has been gone into extensively by postmasters general, postal commissions and expert etatisticians. If the investigation should resth In a more scientific avd satisfactory method of estabof the mails it would be well worth the trouble expense,
disclose.


#### Abstract

Kiverymunso is in readiness for the oelcbration of the Nation's birthally in Oregon City tomorrow. ed to visit the city on this occasion, siicee Portland does not eelebrate, ample arrangoments have been made for the entertainment of all who may be the city's ruests. The people of the entire county are in- vited to join with Orgon City in making the local


 celebration a creditable stuccess.Teach the Boys a Trade. June is over. Almost all the papers-big ones in
roaring cities and boflerplaters in quiet hamlets-bune printed their annual high-sehool "Commencement"
editorials. According to their mood, they have offered the graduato their honeyed and uncritical congrat ulations-or, perchance, have mildly ridiculed the fa tuons bumptiousness of young men who fairly etagger 'neath the burden of their brains-or, possibly, indeed, have been moved to pity rather than to smiles
in rellecting on their awful and inevitable disillusionin relecting on their awful and inevitable disillusion
ment. It may be these last, are nearest right. On kindy editor of this sort remarks, we and lost ereature on earth, than the young man who has gone though the schools, and now comes out into
the world to hunt a job." True enough; still, there are institutions whose product is neither pitiable nor
ridiculous, even for a moment-the schools where ridiculous, even for a moment-the schools where
boys learn trades-in this city for example, the Cogswell Polytechnic, the Lick, the Wilmerding. The last of these this yoa-sent forth its maiden class- $a$ small
one-yet including young men skilled in carpentry cabinet-making, forge-work, architectural drawing. Next year there will be electricians, plumbers, brickand will be, no "dazed" or "forlorn" young men These go into the world well equipped.
Why not more of these trade schools? Granting
that an academic high-school education is the thing for the superior boy who will direct a businese, enter a profession, go to college, what of the mediocre boy, he who graduates and he who finds the pace too hot a place behind the counter? a high office stool? But there are already too many clerke, too many seekers or "white-shirt" jobs, Every business man knows it, good address, aalary sixty dollars a month, and what an army clamors at his door. let him advertise for a
dozen first -class artisans of any sort, and will he get hem? It is very unlikely. Yet the pay to the average clerk is not so good as to the craftsman. How
many hundreds of intelligent young in white coll are earning $\$ 8, * 0, \$ 10$ or $\$ 12 \mathrm{a}$ week in this city? Bricklyers, carpenters, plumbers, respectively, get 86, 4
and $\$ 4.50$ a day. The young fellows who hold or hunt Len-dollar-a-week jobs lack not in ability, but in trainapprentices. Today there is no apprentice system in many trades. Why should not the public schools
take up the abandoned task of training our young men to manual efficiency? The world for its work
needs skilled hands, as well as trained minds; wh needs skiled hands, as well as trained minds; wh
cultivate only the brain and let the hands lie fal-
low? It is true, perhaps, that the national vanity is in a
measure responibibe for the glut in the "gentleminly"
occupations. We wat to all the time. The native son is apt to be enamored of
a bigh collar and a red cravat. Ho is likely to agree, reluctantly or not at all, with the dictum that it $i$
better to be a good plummer with a bank necomnt than
a penniless lawyer or a pationtlose medico. Bot what a penmiless lawyer or a patientless medico. Bat what
will become of the trades if all but the riff raff desert
them? Is it not significant that the Mosley commis-
sion of British workmen, while they praied in prise of our business men, found our machinery bet
ter than theirs, and envied the comfort American workmen lives, were still unanimous in the wen? They affirmed that American bricklayers in the White House. One of them declared that Englizh and Continental workmen are the backbone of
American trades. If theee things be true, what better remedy for such a condition than trade schools, where
theory and practice go hand in hand, where the boy is taught to work as well as to talk about working? education is a good thing. It is whether it is a better Agnin, might not the thousands without intellectual ambition, who drop out doring the years of the high-
secool course because they "hate study," be kept in
sehnols by the fascination which tools have for a boy? There is keen pleasure in being able to "make someserviceable, a beautiful, thing. All our mathools are few trade schools indicates that many boys who would not attend the regular schools at all would gladly ave a boy learning a trade than running the streets riviving a delivery wagon.
Tould interest every householder who thing which from ignorant plumbers; every businens man who has igg, wirin money for boteh jobs in lathing, brieklay ear carel every owner of furniture showing with prnctical people; yet if, while the apprentice system decays, we take to steps to replace it, we shall not are too many college gradnates gunting chea There There are too miny jobs vacant of efficient craftsmen.


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