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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1906.

A TURN IN THE TIDE.

His opponents in Clackamas county are indulging in some very plain talk against George C. Brownell as a candidate for state senator. One would think, if half what they say is true, that nobody would vote for him, but similar things have been said about him before, and still the people would elect him. But there is always a turn in the tide, and perhaps this is the time for it to turn.—Forest Grove Times.

It certainly would appear that the time has arrived for a "turn in the tide." At any rate there is sufficient justification for a remarkable tidal wave in Clackamas county's political life. And there is every indication that the State Senator from this county will experience that wave this time.

Senator Brownell, throughout 12 years' continuous service in the State Senate, has repeatedly fooled the people until they are now down with his double dealing and insincerity of purpose.

Professing to represent every interest of the "common people" in matters of legislation, he was and continues in the hire of corporate interests whose purposes he has at all times been found to serve faithfully, entirely disregarding his ante-election promises.

The hypnotic influence that the Senator has so effectively employed in preceding campaigns has become seriously dissipated through his repeated failures to make good his innumerable pledges. He is losing his grasp of the situation he has manipulated for so many years to his own gain as political boss and dictator.

With a federal indictment hanging over his head, Senator Brownell finds himself in an extremely awkward predicament when he asks the voters of Clackamas county to forgive and forget his perfidy of the past and again place their trust in him for another four years.

Are the electors of this county again going to rally around this standard and perpetuate in office a public servant who has repeatedly proved himself unworthy of the confidence of his constituency? We think not. There most certainly may be predicted a "turn in the tide."

It is more than probable that the voters will accept in earnest the many times repeated statement by Senator Brownell that he is "out of politics" and will "never be a candidate for State Senator again" and will lend their material assistance in bringing that gentleman to a realization of such a condition.

WHERE WAS BROWNELL?

At the last session of the Oregon Legislature Representative Killingsworth, of Multnomah county, introduced and by only the greatest persistency secured, finally, the enactment of a law requiring the main lines of railroad corporations to receive and deliver to their destination cars and freight from the lines of independent companies.

For instance, presuming that a private corporation constructed a railway line from Oregon City into the Molalla country, the system at this end connecting with the Southern Pacific Company's line. Before this law was passed, the Southern Pacific Company could refuse to handle, save at its convenience and pleasure, cars of freight brought to this city over this independent line. Cars of potatoes or perishable products could be left standing in the depot yards here until they became unmarketable and the producer would necessarily be the loser. But by the passage of this law, which is now on the statute books of this state, the main lines are compelled to receive and deliver this freight within a reasonable time.

This measure is one of importance to the growth and development of every part of the state in that in its operation the marketing of products is greatly facilitated and with increased marketing facilities comes enhanced property values and general prosperity. Heretofore, by refusing to receive this freight, the main lines of the railroad system were enabled to retard the development of those parts of the state that their system did not serve exclusively.

Alone, and single handed, Mr. Killingsworth secured the passage by the House of this important bill, notwithstanding he was the only member of his delegation that favored the measure. The bill then went to the Senate and was regularly referred to the committee on railroads where it was held up by that committee until 4:30 p. m. on the last day of the session. Mr. Killingsworth exhausted every means in his power to get the committee on railroads to take up his bill for consideration but he was unable to obtain so much as a hearing on the measure, the members of the committee pleading an inability to get together.

Finding that some pressure must be brought against the railroad committee if the bill was to come before the Senate before final adjournment, Mr. Killingsworth persuaded a Senator, who was friendly to the bill, to offer a motion demanding that the committee report the bill. With the usual

adroitness that characterizes the work of that committee when its members are obliged to show their hand in the making of a report on an important bill in which the interest of the producer and the corporation are presented, the committee returned the bill to the Senate without recommendation. It was only under this pressure that the committee reported the measure at all, and then but a few minutes before final adjournment.

When the bill came up for final reading and passage, many of the Senators, including Brownell, deserted the Senate chamber in hopes of reducing the attendance to less than a quorum in hopes of defeating action on the bill. A call of the House was demanded and the Sergeant-at-Arms managed to locate and return to the Senate a sufficient number of the trust members that a vote might be had on the bill. Not daring to vote against the measure, a majority of the members voted for the bill which became a law.

But where was Brownell? In his twelve years' legislative experience, he has acquired great proficiency at double-dealing and dodging all important situations when he must necessarily show his hand for or against the common people whose interests he professes to have so seriously at heart at all times. But in this as on other like occasions, Brownell disappeared in the corridors as if by magic and successfully evaded the officer of the Senate and Brownell remained sequestered until after the result of the vote on the bill had been announced.

Brownell as a member of the railroad committee could have exerted great influence in the passage of this bill, but in an underhanded and covert way, he threw his entire influence to the interests of the railroads. If Brownell was sincere in his protestations of loyalty to the common people, why did he not make a minority report supporting the bill? He could have at least said something for the bill when it was called up for final passage. But instead he sneaks out of the Senate chamber, ashamed and afraid to meet the issue squarely in the face. He was afraid to vote for the bill because of the disfavor in which he would be placed with the corporations and he dared not vote against the measure for fear of incurring the displeasure and righteous indignation of his constituents. So he remained silent, or rather, he dodged the issue and there is no record of where he stood on the measure.

But still Brownell thinks the people are not "on to" him and he again has the nerve to ask the voters of this county to support him for an office in which he can further practice his perfidy. But will the people stand for this sort of thing? Indications are that the verdict will be strongly negative.

LET US HAVE YOUR IDEAS.

A correspondent to the Enterprise last week said: "The correspondents' corner calls for brieflets of gossip and as our correspondents are mostly girls and women they are not supposed to know a great deal about the various ways of raising crops and breeding stock. I think if our editor would leave space for the farmers to relate their experiences both in failure and in success of raising different crops it would greatly benefit us all and would help the correspondents. It's true we have as good farmers here as anywhere, in fact, there are many pioneers here with years of experience and as I presume the reader is a newcomer with not much experience he would be much benefited by calling on some of them, till we hear through our columns of some experience in agriculture."

The ideas suggested by the correspondent in the foregoing paragraph coincide perfectly with our own. The Enterprise again announces, as it has done several times in the past, that we will gladly publish all communications of interest that may be sent to this office. This paper is particularly desirous of printing anything any farmer may send, relating to the growing of crops and the raising of stock. It is such information as this that makes the county paper readable besides a great help in acquainting the new settlers in this section with agricultural conditions.

Send in your communications and they will be printed cheerfully. It is only by exchanging ideas on farming and stock raising that the best results can be uniformly attained and nothing contributes more to that result than publishing communications on these subjects. If the farmers can spare the time to write these articles, they are assured that the Enterprise will gladly find space and be glad to publish them. Begin this week.

THE WASHINGTON WEDDING.

Alice was married at Washington last Saturday and we sincerely trust that the newspaper correspondents at the National Capital will find something else to occupy their attention. The marriage of the President's daughter to Congressman Longworth was an event of great interest but the extended and detailed stories that were written became exceedingly tiresome and even disgusting long before the time for the wedding.

But to the credit of Mrs. Longworth it is to be said that she did not allow her head to be turned for a single minute in spite of the attention she received. Through it all, perhaps, largely by reason of parental influences, the young bride demeaned herself in the manner that could be expected of the sensible young woman that she is. To bestow on the average young woman one-tenth of the notoriety to which Miss Roosevelt was an unwilling subject, would have made of her a foolish school girl.

WE SPEND MONEY AND SAVE TALK.

They do it differently in Clackamas county, where the annual appropriation of \$30,000 was recently made to various road districts. Probably that is one reason why Clackamas has better roads than Marion—Woodburn independent.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.



RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

In the list of states to receive attention this year by the Government appropriation power, Oregon will stand high. Every possible assurance that can be given quietly is enjoyed by the Oregon delegation that the very urgent work on the Columbia river will be continued. It is possible that the War Department in conferring with the managers in Congress, will interrupt this most urgent need as existing at the mouth of the river, but there is yet hope in the determined work of the two Oregon senators for steady work on the Cello canal project. These two great projects on the Columbia have been championed early and late by all of the northern Oregon, southern Washington and northern Idaho interests, with the result that their details are familiar to all of Congress.

Senator Fulton is pressing the effort for a combination dredge on the coast, which would serve all the harbors of that section. An effort was made to divert him in favor of a contract dredging proposition, but he will not yield the plan for construction of a dredge for this work, and expresses the hope that he will be successful this season. Light improvements will doubtless be authorized on the upper Columbia and Snake rivers. Construction of a light house at Cape Arago has been authorized by the Senate, under Senator Fulton's bill, and favorable action is expected in the House. There is also assurance that the senator will secure at this session the money required for the Federal building at Baker City, for which a site has been purchased, and preliminary arrangements made for the construction.

Taken as a whole, the State has fared well for a bitterly economic session, and when final adjournment for the spring is taken, Oregon will unquestionably have much to her credit.

FULTON AND THE WOOL GROWERS.

In the objections filed by the Umatilla Wool Growers' Association to the allotment of the Wenaha forest reserve for range purposes, was found material for an inquiry that will probably be far-reaching in its influence with stockmen. As the facts were presented by this association to Senator Fulton, 174,000 Washington sheep have been allotted to the reserve, and but 25,000 Oregon sheep despite the fact that the reserve is about equally divided between the two states. More aggravating than this is the fact that about 37,000 Washington sheep have been allotted to the Oregon side of the reserve, while not an Oregon sheep has been given range on the Washington side. Umatilla sheepmen state that from 233,000 to 250,000 Oregon sheep that are entitled to the Oregon side of the range, have been displaced by the favors shown the Washington men.

Protest is made to the allotment of the supervisor, which is alleged to be based upon prior range customs. Oregon men state that the presence of Washington sheep in this district previously was largely due to unjust and almost forceful encroachment, and should not be taken as the basis for permanent range division.

Senator Fulton's protest to the forestry officials has been couched in strong language, and in view of the fact that the facts assumed by the department as its guidance and as presented by the sheepmen conflict, an investigation seems probable. Growing out of it is expected to be new rules of allotment, which shall give local stock interests greater opportunity to present to the final authority in allotting their side of a case where there is dispute.

THE TIMBER AND STONE ACT.

Oregon's senior senator has waged a determined conflict the past week in the Committee on Public Lands, of which his is a member, to have the proposed conditions after repeal of the timber and stone act, modified so that the land may be acquired by private individuals if it is thought to be more valuable for any other purpose than forestry. The natural effect of the proposed repeal and forbidding entry of timber land for homesteads would be to place all of Oregon's timbered public domain not embraced within forest reserve withdrawals on practically the same footing as reserved areas. The committee was not disposed to allow the country in which timber grew, more than 10 per cent of the total derived from sales. Senator Fulton's strongest effort was to have any timbered area thought to have greater value for any purpose than forestry, open to some form of private acquisition. He held that a vast proportion of Western Oregon being timbered, splendid land for agriculture, grazing, etc., might be kept under forest for years under proposed

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BE SURE TO REGISTER.

The direct primary should influence all citizens, and especially workingmen, to register, and take part at the primaries held April 20th. The registration books will be open at the county court house of each county until April 10th, and in the city where the court house situated voters in that city must go in person to the court house and register. In all other precincts of the county, voters can register before a notary or justice of the peace. Not only should voters register, but ask your neighbor if he has registered. If voters support the principles of Roosevelt they can register as Republicans at the primary. Otherwise they can register as Democrats and vote at the Democratic primary held on the same day. But for the purposes of the primary they must register either as Republicans or Democrats, as those are the only two parties, under the law, who can take part in primary elections. All other citizens of other parties can and should register now. Remember under the primary a registered voter has all the powers that a delegate to a county convention formerly exercised. He can vote on the nominee for each office, from constable to committeeman, from justice of the peace to Governor, and United States Senator. Let all try to do their duty. Register, and see that your neighbor registers.—Exchange.

DO YOUR SPRAYING NOW.

Some fruit growers are spraying their trees while others are not. In order that the fight against the San Jose scale and other fruit pests may be effectively waged, it is essential that concerted action be taken by the farmers.

Let every man spray his orchard and a good step will have been taken towards eradicating these destructive pests from this state.

Now is the time to begin spraying. Get out the spray pump and spraying solution and get busy.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Not so important perhaps as the Rate Bill or the Pure Food Bill, but none the less of intense interests to everybody is a modest looking little measure by Representative Littauer which promises to pass with little discussion and that if it does will work a revolution in this country. It is a measure of only a few lines, providing for the compulsory use of the metric system in all government business. If it passes, the government will be advertising kilograms for paint to cover its warships, and expressing the dimensions of its public buildings in meters and of its public domain in hectares. It may throw a momentary chill upon the public to think of hanging on the brink of such a revolution. But it will be a beneficent revolution, and the adoption of this system by the government will almost necessarily be followed by its adoption by the general public. A good many people know but do not clearly realize just what the adoption of the metric system means. It means simply the change from our old, familiar but very clumsy and inconvenient system of weights and measures to the decimal system which is as plain and easy as is our decimal system of coinage. Sad it is to think what a beautiful chance our forefathers lost and how much needless work they caused us when they did not adopt a decimal system of weight and measure along with our coinage of dollars and dimes. We would not give up the decimal system of money now and go back to the English denominations of pennies, shillings, half crowns, pounds and guineas. But it would be just as unthinkable to drop the metric system, if we had it, and go back to feet, pounds and gallons. Think of being able to convert inches into yards by shifting a decimal point instead of multiplying 36, and of having only one sort of pound to deal with, and that a decimal pound, instead of having three different ones and all with different ratios? The prospect seems almost too good to be true, yet the Littauer Bill brings it within measurable distance. The metric system has already been legalized in the United States, is voluntarily used by most scientific workers and is already compulsory in some branches of the government service. The system has already a much greater hold in this country than people in general imagine, and its adoption by the entire government service would make it but a short step to its national adoption.

J. J. Hill complains that this country is too extravagant. Still if a great many people had not been, Mr. Hill might still be working for a living.

Between forgiveness and alimony, Count Boni thinks he would prefer alimony.

The Senate adjourned over on Friday to consider how many different sorts of crimps it could put in the Hepburn Rate Bill.

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GEN. BINGHAM HAS APPOINTED A LOT OF CHAPLAINS TO THE NEW YORK POLICE FORCE.

Hard to imagine what the General had against the chaplains.

Director North says he has nothing more to say in the cotton controversy. Something to be thankful for anyhow.

President Castro is wondering how long the Algerias Conference will keep France engaged elsewhere.

GAS IN THE STOMACH.

Belching and that sense of fullness so often experienced after eating is caused by the formation of gas. The stomach fails to perform its functions and the food ferments. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct the disorder. They aid digestion and strengthen the stomach and bowels. For sale by Howell & Jones.

Representative Gillespie of Texas says he was more and more astounded the deeper he explored the depths of railroad iniquity. But he admits that on starting the inquiry he knew very little about railroads.

Senator Tillman having laid bare the railroad situation in West Virginia, Senator Elkins will now oblige with a few remarks on the Dispensary System in South Carolina.

Gen. Bingham has appointed a lot of chaplains to the New York police force. Hard to imagine what the General had against the chaplains.

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Managers of the Hepburn Rate Bill contemplate providing it with a set of puncture proof tires when it starts its round of the Senate.

The President has pardoned midshipman Meriwether on the theory that a burnt child dreads the fire.

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