

# Oregon City Enterprise

Published Every Friday.  
By THE STAR PRESS.

Entered at Oregon City, Or., Post-office as second class matter.

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

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The forcing into bankruptcy of LaSelle Bros., prune packers of Albany, seems to indicate that the holiday sword was one that cut both ways.

In his announcement for holidays to continue through this week Governor Chamberlain took occasion to say that he hoped these would prove the last. So hope we.

Canby is in the midst of an anti-saloon fight. Oh, it is being made all along the line; the saloon keeper is to be punished for the part he took in electing Chamberlain Governor, just as if it were not possible for him to have a choice in the matter.

John W. Loder is a new "Richmond" wishing for Mayoralty honors. He has decided to stand against Dr. Carl, who otherwise would have had a clear field. Some predict that his late decision defeats him from the outset.

The teachers of Oregon City are very much gratified with the consideration of C. H. Canfield, of the Oregon City Bank, who kindly advanced enough money to take up their school warrants, there not being enough funds in the school treasury to pay them.

So far in our life we have seen little good come of movements, private or public, to punish some man or men. And the fact that we cannot join in the effort to pay off old score on the saloonist does not argue that we think the saloon, as run by some men, is a good thing. A majority of the saloons are bad, but clubbing the saloonist is not going to improve the business methods of the saloon or saloonist.

It sometimes takes more moral courage to refuse to join a movement that is popular with your friends, and the very friends you would like to associate with, and especially when the end sought is one that meets your approval and you are only in opposition to the methods, than one may think who stands back and looks at the contest from afar. And people who throw stones at those who do not agree with them in matters of policy might learn much if they would stop and think on certain occasions.

More homebuilders have come into the Pacific Northwest this year than ever before, one system of railroads reporting for Oregon points alone 230 colonists for every day between Sept. 1 and Oct. 31. Many of these new settlers have come to the state with from \$2,000 to \$30,000 and have invested it—the result will be a great increase in the productiveness of both states.

The substantial condition of the Pacific Northwest is illustrated in a most convincing way by the wheat and flour shipments of Columbia river and Puget Sound ports. For the ten months beginning January 1 and ending October 31, there were exported from Portland and Puget Sound ports (including Seattle, Tacoma and other points), a total of 8, 893,480 bushels of wheat and a total of 3,561,726 barrels of flour.

### WHY NOT BE FAIR?

One of the misfortunes of the Clackamas county liquor dealers is that they made no effort to prevent the sale of whiskey to children until after a Canby boy had died as a result of a night's carouse in which a number of his companions had engaged. Their efforts now to suppress the law-defying dealers will of course be taken with a grain of allowance.

The above paragraph from the Oregonian is a sample of what an unfair editor can produce when he feels that way. What had the saloon keepers of Clackamas county in general to do with what some one in Canby did? Why not be fair with the saloonist? If you don't want any saloons—and we have no criticism if you don't—at least be fair with the saloonist and apply the golden rule to him; you can do that. If one grocer gives short weight it is not a matter for his competitors to correct, but for those who are injured and for the officers of the law. The saloons of Oregon City are no more responsible for the evils of some Canby saloon than the pastors, Sunday school superintendents, or deacons. Shoulder up here; don't try to shirk.

### LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

Why is it that when a man gets his foot pinched in one hole he wants to at once try another and see if there is a pinch hid away there? The big interests are having trouble with their finances, and are having a time of it to keep things moving. And yet, before they have one difficulty settled they must look for trouble elsewhere. Already the big Portland interests are trying to stir up trouble with their workmen, and some are claiming that now is the opportune time to teach labor unions a lesson. Why now? Haven't the big interests enough to do to get business back to the normal without stirring up trouble and prolonging the day of unsettled conditions? Business seems to be drifting back to the good side of the market, why not let things settle down to good old prosperity and not hunt up some way to start things to the bows again?

Vote your convictions; don't let any one steer you up against what he thinks is right.

### WISE AND OTHERWISE.

We believe that if all the money spent for drink was spent for food and clothing our country would be greatly benefitted by the change, and we would rather be a merchant than a saloonist.

We hear much about the Prohibition States of the Union. Which are they, and what are they? Let's have the facts.

People who are boasting of the Prohibition States of the Union might learn something from statistics. At Troy, Ohio, there is a distillery that sold over a million and a half of whiskey last year in Prohibition States exclusively. And there are about 20 distilleries that sell their whole product in Prohibition States. Does Prohibition prohibit? We have references to political prohibition.

The boy who is allowed privileges makes a better man than one who is so fettered and tied down at home by unwise parents that he is driven to steal away if he would have any recreation. So the man who is forced to hide his rum cannot but be injured by the operation. And the fact that the rum is an injury to him; that he would be wiser if he let it alone entirely, does not enter into the equation.

Things that undermine the morals are a greater injury than things which undermine the physical. And it answers nothing to say that it is better for the man as we wish it; we are doing this for his good, ad infinitum.

When one can influence a man to give up something injurious it is a step forward; when you take it away from him by force it is often injurious, and so far no one has ever been able to demonstrate a case where force has proven a benefit.

Drinking to excess is a bad habit, but the one most injured is the man, and next comes his family. But the man who organizes his neighbors into a band to secure an end through force is a dangerous element in society and should be banished quickly; he injures every one in the community and the injury is irreparable.

The temperance-church people have been wrestling with the drinking habit for sixty years, and the question of temperance has been sinking deeper into the mire all that time.

They have not been wrestling with the saloon question all that time, though, for when the temperance-church people began their agitation there were no saloons to fight.

And all this time drunkenness has steadily increased until today the percentage of men who are drunkards, men who are constant drinkers, and crime as committed by men who drink is many fold what it was at the outset. And all the statistics that are reliable prove this.

This is a bitter pill for men and women who imagine they have a wonderful influence for good, and who think that the agitation of which they have been a part must have been productive of good, to swallow; but all the same it is true and facts will bear out the statement.

To what end are temperance-church workings? Where are they drifting?

It is not a question of good intentions; it is a question of hard facts. All the legislation on the statute books was put there by temperance-church people; they have been working at this problem for sixty years; what has been accomplished compared with what they found when they began? Is it not about time to stop and consider this question?

Ohio placed a section in the new constitution providing that no saloons should be granted license. It did not satisfy the temperance-church people. What is the law now?

Iowa was a prohibition State for several years; the temperance-church people were dissatisfied and now there is no temperance in the strict sense of the word. Temperance-church people have been able to assert themselves in all the better States for years, and have done so, and how about the laws?

The percentage of drunkards, of regular drinking men and of crime committed by drinking men is increasing despite the drastic legislation of the past forty years. Why is this?

All sorts of drastic legislation has been tried in the past. Compulsory temperance has been tested. Severe punishment for drunkenness, for wife-beating, and for desertion of family have been prescribed, and still the evil grows. About the only step that has not been taken is that of shooting the drunkard or the saloonist, or both, on sight, and the country will scarce stand for that at this time.

Looking over the field of past, present or future legislation we can see no light. Men cannot be made good by legislation, and they never have been. What then? There are two ways open—give up the fight or adopt new methods.

But there is a way out and thinking people may bank on that fact. The Creator has not placed in man's hands a weapon for destruction without an antidote for the evil. Not that he placed the weapon in man's hands for his destruction; he gave him an agency which may be made valuable, but man has perverted it to his destruction. And yet the Creator has placed within ourselves a means of combatting that evil, as well as all others.

The wise parent does not fence the stove in from the baby; but rather baby is taught the stove's power for evil. And who will deny that fire has not a tremendous power for evil if not properly confined. Its power for evil is many fold greater and many fold swifter than that of rum, when once it is unchained. But baby is shown that power, and it takes but one little burn to convince it, if at

the outset it doubts the parent's judgment.

And in teaching the baby this power, and in convincing the child, and in teaching it how to handle it in such a way that "its teeth are drawn," so to speak, baby learns to become self-reliant, takes on manhood, and as it learns these many other agencies for evil and broadens out in its ability to grasp the truth of facts as they are presented it becomes a man and is able to stand out in the world as a man.

But supposing a parent fences in the stove, and all other agencies that may harm the baby, the boy and the young man, how long, think you, would it take that young man in after years to become a man? Would he ever fully rise to man's estate? Is it not in showing the youngster as it advances in years how to meet these evils and how to handle them without harm that we make or unmake him?

It is the same way with the use and abuse of liquor that it is with the fire. The young man will not nearly so often meet the liquor condition as he will the fire, for the latter must enter into his very life. But it is just as vital that he be prepared to meet the one as the other, and if he is not and the evil crosses his path we must not expect too much in the final windup.

And which would give you greater ease of mind as regards your son, to know that he was fitted to meet and combat the drink evil or to know that for the present you had the drink evil caged? Even though it were caged today, it may not be tomorrow. But once the young man is fitted to overthrow it as a temptation there is but little danger of failure.

So far we have presented to you but two conditions in connection with this evil: First, the young man's condition to combat; second, the evil fenced in. But there is a third, and it is the greater of them all and the least understood. The Creator has provided for an advancement in the race; he has provided for a strengthening of character that is inherent and not of training. Suppose we have a young man whose parents, previous to his conception, had planned for a son who should be influenced for right and not be an easy prey to evil? Then suppose the case of a young man whose ancestry for three generations has had in mind the rearing of a race with big ideals and with power to trample under foot evil tendencies? What becomes of the power of the drink habit then?

Now the Creator has planned for that very thing in our make-up. How many have availed themselves of it in the rearing of their families? What? The Christian-temperance people of Oregon City have not made this one of the provisions of their bringing children into the world! You have simply been breeding in a hap-hazard manner and then depended on your ability to fence up the saloon in an effort to save your boys! You have put the cart before the horse and are now getting out of all friendship with those of your friends that won't join you in an effort to lock the barn door after the horse has been stolen?

Suppose sixty years ago, when the temperance-church people first began their efforts to fence up this untamed agency they had with their other efforts began to plan for a character too strong to yield. We would now be working in the second generation, or in the second degree of removal from temptation, with success within our grasp. But instead we have been passing through two generations of high fences, and all the time been developing along the line of fence-sealers! And those whom we have shielded with our fences have been growing weaker and weaker in their power to resist evil, and more proficient in their ability to scale all barriers until now nothing save a barbed wire fence will turn them. And when one is found with the habit fastened on him he is certain, if cornered, to try and blame his habits to the system. Weakness is being personified, and still you wish to build your fences higher.

Have you not seen the rapid pace to ruin of the young man or young woman who has been tied to mother's apron-strings until manhood's estate has been reached? Have you not commented on it? This is the case of those who break away; we are glad to say that many who are closely guarded get settled in life without any inclination to evil. But where they do go the wrong road is not the pace a swift one? Would you not rather prefer that your young men and women have the power of self-reliance strong within them? But how can that be made so? By in-breeding and training, and the former force is the greater power and more certain to win.

You can never chain the saloon so that it will not do evil if we continue to rear our children susceptible to its evil influence. But you may in the course of time rear a generation against which it will have little power for evil. You can never build a fence so high that someone may not scale it, and the higher the fence the more agile do our youngsters become. The rearing of a generation that shall have power to resist is the Creator's way out of the difficulty; can you improve his handiwork? So far there have never been restrictions made that have not been futile; man's ability to devise evasion is as active as his power to resist.

Not that it is wise to leave the saloon to itself entirely in the interim, but your acts can be with moderation, and born of wisdom.

A dispatch from Washington, Thanksgiving, tells the story that President Roosevelt may again be a candidate. The story says that in case it looks as if he must be a candidate in order to defeat some candidate of the trust interests he will consent to run, but not otherwise. There is no doubt but Roosevelt is sincere in his desire to retire; that he has had enough; but his heart is set on the people getting a square deal, and if in order to secure that he must run again he is likely to do so. This will be good news to those who are at all times looking to the good of the whole people, and not prosperity to the select few.

### MONEY STRINGENCY PAST.

The announcement by Secretary Cortelyou that further subscriptions to the one-year Treasury certificates would not be received, is regarded as indicating that the Secretary considers that the crisis in the money market to be practically over. Official figures have not been given out at the Treasury of the amount of the certificates allotted nor has it been stated whether further allotments would be made for subscriptions already received. The amount of the allotment made, however, is said to be about \$35,000,000 and this is probably the limit unless strong reasons are presented from banks which have already made subscriptions why allotments should be made to them. All individual subscriptions having been rejected, it is anticipated that nearly the whole of the \$35,000,000 allotted will be used to secure new issue of bank notes. As these issues will be retired within less than a year, they will not constitute a permanent inflation of the bank note circulation.

### MR. BRYAN'S PLAN A GOOD ONE.

Every note put out by a national bank is guaranteed or insured by the United States government. If a national bank fail, its currency remains as sound as a gold dollar, and this fact establishes perfect confidence in national bank currency. Mr. Bryan would extend this safeguard to deposits of national banks. He would have the government insure the payment in full of every dollar deposited in a national bank, the cost of this insurance to be collected as a tax from all the national banks.

If this reform can be effected it will prove the greatest financial boon ever extended to the American people. Under it bank panics would cease. Credit in a national bank would be as good and as unquestioned as a note upon a national bank. There would be no motive whatever for runs on national banks, and these tragedies of the present banking system would soon become a dark and unhappy memory.

The plan advocated by Mr. Bryan is deserving of thorough and friendly consideration. The fact that it chances to be advocated by the Democratic leader should not be permitted to exert the slightest adverse influence on the minds of Republican leaders of Congress.—Spokane Review.

### FUTURE OF HOLIDAYS.

The Oregonian of Friday says: Governor Chamberlain will welcome a plain, straightforward statement from the business men of Portland and of the rest of the State in regard to the continuance of the present bank holidays. If the business interests of the State wish the holidays continued until the first of the year, as it appears they do, the Governor would like to have them tell him so. He does not feel that he should prolong the holidays unless there is a general and practically unanimous sentiment in favor of it.

In Oregon City conditions are much better than when the holidays were first begun. There is more money in the local banks and the feeling among the patrons of the banks is better. What little timidity was noticeable at the outset has practically disappeared, and the people of Oregon City and Clackamas county can be relied on to do their best to bring about prosperity.

Mayor Canfield, at the Oregon City Bank, is very well pleased with the outlook and with the consideration shown by the patrons of BETA OINN during the unrest period. He says that the banks of this city are ready to take up the usual work as soon as the holidays are ended, and that the home banks are in position to return to normal conditions as soon as the representatives at Portland and the East can and will recognize drafts on the balances carried in those money centers.

Something is the matter with the wings of the local temperance movement. They do not flutter together. A few days ago Rev. Brounger was here and told his hearers how the temperance people of Oregon City were going to "cut off the saloon keeper's pants six inches at a time until there were no pants—meaning saloons." And now comes a second speaker, Col. Ott, and says you can't get rid of the saloon entirely, but must regulate it. Whether the temperance people must regulate it along tax-gathering lines, or as simply retaliatory restrictions, deponent saith not. Things are drifting about as they generally do when people set out to make some one else be good by direct legislation—there comes a division before the procession travels far.

"Don't vote for a man to look after the public's business that you would not trust to look after your own" is a safe rule to follow. Be as watchful for the public good as for your own private purse. There are men in public life in Oregon City today who seem as watchful of the city's interests as of their own, and there are many others among our citizens who can be trusted; there is no dearth of good men; but it is often the case that it is not the better men who are crowding themselves to the front. The best men must often be drafted.

Election next week, following Thanksgiving. Not a few will be thankful that the ordeal is over, and perhaps there will be those who would be thankful for a few more days in which to hustle. And last, but not least, there may be the man who is thankful it is no worse.

American trade with Cuba has more than doubled in the past five years. Statistics furnished by the Department of Commerce and Labor show that in 1902 our exports to the island amounted to \$23,000,000, while for the year ending next month they will exceed \$50,000,000.

A man who will plunder his neighbors in private life, or his clients in business, is not a safe man to put in charge of a city's affairs. And the man whose only good trait is that "He's a good fellow" is not generally a wise choice for public office.

## OREGON DAIRYMAN'S MEET AT PORTLAND

DAIRYMEN INVITED TO GIVE TWO DAYS TO PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

Oregon fruit's five-million dollar yield for 1907 is great, but Oregon's dairy product, growing from nothing ten years ago to five millions in 1902, and seventeen millions in 1907, is going to give a grand entertainment in Portland December 12 and 13.

Two floors of the big Woodmen's Hall at Eleventh and Alder have been engaged for that purpose, one for the exhibits and the other for the convention. The prizes offered are the greatest ever presented in the West. The program will be excellent. There will be a reception, with refreshments and music, at the Portland Commercial Club, the evening of the 12th.

It is the farmer and the dairymen who should be present at this convention. All of the commercial bodies should have delegates present and as the women of Oregon have made the State famous for its dairy products they will be especially welcome and some of the best papers on the program will be delivered by women.

The exercises will open promptly at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, December 12, at Woodmen's Hall. Each and every paper will be discussed so that the practical points may be brought out. All delegates are urged to be present, however, an hour before the opening Thursday so as to register, receive badges, and get time to examine the exhibit in the large room just below the convention hall.

The officers of the Oregon Dairy Association want you to come prepared to ask questions, to feel that you are present to be benefited, and to appreciate that the discussion of the papers after they are delivered is more valuable than the papers themselves, for this character of discussion brings out all the strong points.

The business men of Portland have put up money to insure the publication of the proceedings in the best possible manner, and to illustrate the same, but only facts and vital information will be printed, and those are wanted from every district in Oregon. The railroads have made a rate of a fare and a third from every point in the State.

## NO FLIES ON CHRIS SCHUEBLE

DON'T PROPOSE TO BE CAUGHT NAPPING BY MEN WHO HAVE NO VOTE.

Chris Schueble, who is taking an active part in the attempt to pass the proposed Excise Law purposes to show that he is a watchful leader, and to that end he is taking steps to see that no "foaters" count at the election next week. And Chris promises to make it warm for any one caught with the goods on him on that occasion.

To that end Mr. Schueble made a request on Clerk Greenman that he produce the registration books at the polls election day. That official informed Mr. Schueble that he was not required by law to do so, and hence would not participate in the event. He volunteered the information that if the City Recorder wished to do so he could have possession of the books. Mr. Schueble then impudently Recorder Dimick, but that official said he did not care to get into a controversy and so would not appear with the books unless Judge McBride so ruled.

Mr. Schueble, still thinking that he had right on his side went into Circuit Court with the case. Mr. Schueble argued for and Recorder Dimick and City Attorney Campbell say and after listening to the pros and cons Judge McBride held that it was not necessary to have the registration books at the polls.

But that does not argue that Mr. Schueble will relax his vigilance in any degree; but on the other hand he is likely to be more watchful from now until the last vote is counted.

If vim and vigor were to win this campaign Mr. Schueble would come off winner, hands down.

## SHOULD WRITE A SECOND OPEN LETTER.

Editor Enterprise:—I see four of our well-known citizens have made an attack on you because you have the courage to print your convictions, and those convictions do not agree with their own opinions. I see that the saloonkeeper comes in for his usual amount of abuse in the same circular.

Among other things the author says, and the other signers confirm, the statement that in all the struggle to keep a reading room in operation in Oregon City no saloonkeeper ever paid a penny for the work. That is absolutely false for I gave to them several times and I know of others who have told me they contributed. Perhaps we did not contribute as liberally as some others, but if so it was not that we were stingy but for the reason that as the room was run it did not just meet our ideas of what such an institution should be.

When I first saw that statement I said to my friends that I should demand to know what was done with my money; that I should ask for an accounting to determine whether my money was paid into the society or kept by the men who collected it. But I have since thought better of the matter; I don't think any of those interested in the room would steal; simply this man who wrote that

accused, and the men who signed it, made and signed a rash statement without regard to whether they knew the facts or not. They were evidently very mad at the Enterprise and its editor and rushed into print to discredit him in the community without much regard for fairness.

Now if they are fair and honest men they will again come out over their own signatures and say that they did not know what they were talking about, for it is true that they did not know, or did not care, for it is as I have said above—I, myself, contributed several times, and friends say they gave in small amounts.

It is not strange that men make such rash statements when in the heat of controversy, with defeat staring them in the face, but when the smoke of battle has cleared away they should be man enough to admit past rashness.

One reason why contributions were not larger and more frequent from saloonkeepers was the fact that the rooms were cheerless, and not popular with the young men they sought to reach, and there seemed to be considerable "politics" mixed in the movement by the leaders. I see one of their contributors in last week's Enterprise asks for a "square deal," so I presume they will now do the "square" thing by you and correct their past errors.

Yours for a "square deal,"  
EX-SALOONKEEPER.

Pearson's Magazine for November has an able financial article in which the statement is made that over a billion of the money of the New York banks is tied up all the time by Wall Street speculations. The claim is made, and with much reason, that if Wall Street was cut off by the banks the financial stringency would disappear as if by magic. When Wall Street needs money it seems to have first call on all those large institutions, and when it needs it badly, as in the present crisis, it ties things up so that a stringency cannot be avoided. This makes another good reason why Wall Street should be wiped off the map.

It is a well known fact that persons living in the Pine forests do not suffer from kidney diseases. One dose of Pinalis at night usually relieves backache. 30 days treatment, \$1.00. Your money refunded if not satisfied. Sold by Huntley Bros.

Postal from Old Clackamas. On a postal card to the Practical Farmer, of Philadelphia, J. L. Mumpower of Route 2, Oregon City, Oregon under date of October 21, says:

"This year has been a prosperous one, as a rule, to all classes of people, especially to farmers. Our dairy interests are very remunerative; in August the patrons were paid 37 cents per pound for butter fat. The amount of butter the creamery made in August was 14,000 pounds. This creamery is run on the mutual system, and the company is out of debt and pay their stockholders 5 per cent interest of \$200 of stock. The grass is as green as in June, and will be green all winter; tomato vines are blooming; late corn is in fine roasting ears. Our money crop here is everything that is raised on the farm except noxious weeds, bugs and worms. Farmers have been too busy to do fall plowing crops. A good share of plowing and sowing of crops is done in the winter months. Prices: Wheat, 80¢@90¢ per bushel; oats, 25¢ @28¢; clover, 12¢@13¢ per ton; butter, 35 cents; sweet cream, 33 cents; sour cream, 31½¢ per pound; eggs, candied, 32¢ @35 cents per dozen; potatoes \$1 per cwt."

### Weston Beats Trip of Forty Years Ago.

Edward P. Weston, the aged pedestrian, ended his tramp of 1234 miles from Portland, Me., to the Federal building in Chicago at 12:15 p. m. Wednesday. He left Portland, October 29 at 5 p. m., thus making his traveling time, exclusive of Sundays, 24 days 15 hours and 15 minutes. Weston did not walk on Sundays. He broke his record of 40 years ago by one day three hours and 25 minutes. His former time was 25 days 22 hours and 40 minutes.

### \* COLLAPSE IN LONG RACE.

Schoolboys Find Marathon Course Too Severe for Them.

A Marathon road race held at Yonkers, N. Y. Thanksgiving Day, left many casualties in its wake. G. C. Cunningham collapsed after running 17 miles. He was removed to a hospital, where he was still unconscious at a late hour Thursday night. It was said he might die. He is suffering from acute dilation of the heart. Five other runners collapsed and had to be treated by physicians before they could go to their homes. Six others failed to report at the finish, but it is thought they gave up the race when exhausted and returned to their homes.

The winner of the race was John J. Hayes, of the St. Bartholomew Academy. He covered the 25 miles in 2 hours, 44 minutes and 45 seconds. Most of the contestants in the race were boys who had not been properly seasoned for the heart-breaking struggle.

Fulton Would Tax Stock Transfers. Senator Fulton is preparing for the introduction of a bill imposing a revenue tax of 20 per cent upon the transfer of stock on margins. He has completed the text of a measure amending the interstate commerce act to prevent the increase of lumber freight rates until a hearing is had before the commission and a decision made that the proposed increases are reasonable.

A stage runaway occurred on the Monument-Canyon City line the last of the week in which the stage was thrown over the steep grade above John Day. A passenger, Elmer Gibbs, a resident of Ukiah, Umatilla county, jumped and sustained serious injuries. His leg was broken at the ankle and his chin cut open. He lay on the ground two hours while the driver made his way to town for help. The mail was found and brought to town next day.