

Oregon City Enterprise

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Attorney Chris Schuebel finally won the district attorneyship over all competitors, which goes to show what "Dutch pluck" can accomplish.

That Brownsville investigation has cost \$30,000 already and so far no one but Senator Foraker seems to have realized on the investment.

Henry promises that the land fraud cases will begin Monday, on schedule time, and that so far as he knows there are no delays planned for.

The Supreme Court has decided that a strap is not a whip. But the strap, when closely applied to the back of the small boy, will sting none the less for this decision.

Why is the Oregonian force of writers so bitter against the appointment of Chris Schuebel? Is his known honesty likely to stand in the way of the acquittal of some land-grabbing friend in or around the Oregonian office?

Henry suggests that Senator Fulton sue Lincoln Steffens for his attack. Will Henry then come to the rescue? Certain it is that Henry wishes to have a contest with the Senator, and if the people are wise they will pour no oil on the troubled waters.

It is no surprise that ex-Governor Geer has announced his candidacy for Congress in the Second Oregon district. Had it been announced that a campaign would pass without Geer being a candidate it would have given the politicians a real jolt.—Eugene Guard.

Certain of Mr. Schuebel's critics are trying to make much out of the fact that he has not always voted the Republican ticket. We see no crime in voting as his conscience dictates, so that he did not profess one thing and then go behind the screen and vote another.

The mysterious moves of the Japanese the past few days simply illustrate anew that old theory that a man or nation which comes into quick prominence because of physical prowess usual requires a hard bump to bring home the realization that "there are others."

Perhaps Senator Bourne don't stand near the throne, eh? Those Congressmen who united with Senator Fulton to put Schuebel down and out must have found themselves in bad company—in the mind of the President, at least. Here's to President Roosevelt and Senator Bourne!

And now President Ross, of the defunct Title bank, wants to aid Mr. Ladd in payment of obligations to the extent of his private fortune. But to what extent is he influenced at this late day in "coming to the rescue" by the steps taken to prosecute guilty parties it is hard to state.

The graduates of Barclay High have decided to aid in the work of securing a county high school, and will circulate petitions and assist in spreading information likely to result in its adoption. This was decided on at the meeting of the alumni association in Knapp's hall Friday evening of last week.

The crowned heads of Europe hated Napoleon because he was not "to the manor born." The principal antipathy to Schuebel seems to come from men who were born with a silver spoon in their mouths, men who have had superior advantages for schooling. All of which goes to show that education does not necessarily increase the "milk of human kindness."

Ex-President Cleveland is trying to again revive that nonsense of his—the pensioning of ex-Presidents. Why not pension preachers, editors, farmers, on to the end of the line? The President's pay is sufficient to enable him to save a few pennies—Cleveland is said to have saved over a million from the \$400,000 he received—and if a man don't want the job unless he is to receive a pension he need not serve. So far we have heard of no declinations, and little grumbling as to salary.

Senator Foraker now comes to the front with the statement that "over-speculation had nothing to do with the money squeeze." It was Senator Foraker who said in the 1906 campaign that if McKinley was elected President the money stringency would at once pass away and within 30 days money loaners would be begging people to take their money at six per cent. The truth was, you could not borrow money on government bonds, and Foraker proved to be a false prophet.

John D. Rockefeller has applied another poultice to his "swollen fortune" and an additional \$2,196,000 of his "predatory wealth" has passed into the hands of Chicago University. It is positively distressing to witness the manner in which Morgan, Rockefeller et al. are suffering for their sins, as rents advance and wages decline. Last year Rockefeller contributed \$3,000,000 to his pet luxury, and to be obliged to reduce the figure to a beggarly \$2,196,000 is an open confession that the blow of the big stick went home.—Oregonian.

Senator Fulton is out in an open letter in which he denounces as wilfully false any statement that Mr. Henry may have made concerning his public or private acts in which he is charged with corruption. It has been several months since Lincoln Steffens published several pages of hot stuff on the Senator, but so far as we have seen no attempt to call Mr. Steffens to account. The Senator should go after all these fellows who are charging him with acts not strictly honorable, and make them all show up. If Mr. Fulton is innocent there is no reason why he should sit still under calumnies.

Right Rev. Robert Paddock, Episcopal Bishop of Eastern Oregon, in a sermon at Christ Church, New York, Sunday night, stated that wealth was God-given and that some men were "called" to make money. In view of the fact that men who have made great fortunes, with rare exception, have been "pirates of commerce," and have robbed their employes and the public to amass what they have gathered, we fall to see how it can be "God-given." Perhaps the Bishop has become confused as to the attributes generally conceded to God and the Devil.

The Oregonian has considerable to say these days about Senator Bourne winning over the wishes of Fulton, Hawley and Ellis. Don't get mixed on this proposition; Hawley and Ellis had no business to butt into this fight; they had nothing to say and were out of place in doing so. The fight was between Senator Fulton and Senator Bourne, and when Fulton saw how weak he was he attempted to strengthen his fences by asking the two Congressmen to come to his aid. In attempting to aid Fulton Congressmen Hawley and Ellis were entirely out of place, and the snub administered to them by President Roosevelt was entirely deserved.

"I didn't," says Fulton. "You did," says Henry. "I am innocent of any wrong-doing, and you are a liar," replies Fulton. "That's what Mitchell and Abe Ruef and Mayor Schmitz said," retorts Henry. And so it goes. The accusations made against Senator Fulton by the noted land fraud perpetrator are of a very grave nature, and now that Mr. Fulton has defied his accuser to make good, the people of Oregon are anxiously awaiting Mr. Henry's next move. If the accusations are untrue, Mr. Fulton has been made the victim of a grave injustice; if they are true, Mr. Fulton is not a proper person to represent Oregon in the United States Senate.—Polk Co. Observer.

Critics of the President's recent orders that army officers must be tested to ascertain their ability to stand long horseback rides probably do not realize the extent to which the officers of foreign armies are subjected to similar tests. A great deal of nonsense has been written about the aged generals and others being compelled to ride, but that is pure nonsense. The only officers required to enter the tests are officers of the line, that is majors, colonels and lieutenant colonels, men who in war should be expected to ride ability to do so unfit them for service. It is, in fact, just as much a part of an officer's duty to keep himself in proper physical condition as it is a newspaper man's duty to keep himself in condition to shove a pencil.

When Mr. Henry reiterates his statement that he can prove what he has said concerning Senator Fulton and corruption, the Senator rushes into print and denounces Henry as a liar. Perhaps Senator Fulton is not guilty, we cannot say, and of course he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt as between man and man until proven guilty. But the fact remains that the thief and the robber, when accused, usually comes back with the rejoinder, "liar"; in this, at least, Senator Fulton follows the regular rule. And there is this further fact, it is the height of impudence for a man accused of the crookedness that certain men have laid at Senator Fulton's door to come to the people and ask for vindication without first seeking and receiving vindication in the courts.

WHY THEY GO WRONG. Rev. John M. Linden, pastor of the Oregon City Baptist Church, will preach Sunday evening on the theme, "Why Young Men and Women Go Wrong in Oregon City." If Mr. Linden tells the facts—as he no doubt will so far as he sees them—he will tell you that the incentive to wrongdoing in Oregon City, as in every other section of the country, comes in the selfish greed that leads men and women, for a price, to lure young people into that which is harmful. It is in the profit that comes in offering inducements to err that leads men to go out and search for victims. And the only wise course is to raise young men

and women who can see this fact, and not try and build barriers around the evil to keep the young out, for they are agile and will in many cases climb over the structure—to show that they can, if for no other reason.

COREY TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

There is talk of Corey divorcing Maybelle Gillman and re-marrying his first wife. And so far we see no "loud and long" protests from the "moral" people. What right has he to divorce his second wife? There was a loud protest against his divorcing his first wife, why not against this second divorce? And if it is confusion for the divorcing of his first wife and the marrying of Maybelle Gillman will it not be greater confusion for him to divorce the second and re-marry the first? If Corey was a poor man and attempted to do what is now planned the neighbors would tar and feather him. As he is rich little is said except as news matter. And because he contemplates returning to his first wife the "moral" people sit back and say nothing, as if it were the correct thing to do. If divorcing for trifles is wrong the proposed shifting announced in the press is doubly wrong; here is certainly a matter to bring the "moral" people to their feet.

GUN KICKS FULTON.

It doesn't pay to fool with a loaded gun and it looks as if Senator Fulton has done this. In the magazine articles published concerning land frauds in Oregon, in which Senator Fulton's name was used, the intimation is made that Senator Fulton has committed criminal acts, but that they were "outlawed" so far as prosecution was concerned. This new controversy between Senator Fulton and Henry seems to be a nicely planned coup on the part of Henry to arouse the ire of Fulton to a prosecution of Henry so that in his defense he may give the public these facts that are outlawed as to prosecution of Fulton, but still good as evidence in a defensive libel case. If Fulton is guilty—which quite a number of people would be glad to show—we hope the case may go to trial and the proof be given; if he is not guilty, it is due to Senator Fulton that the people know that fact, and we hope the Senator will push the issue, standing or falling on the facts as they exist. In any event, if the Senator fall in vindication he is not a fit man to represent the interests of a great State like Oregon.

If Bristol did the talking the Telegram says he did, in conference with Schuebel, he is not fit, and has never been fit, to hold the District Attorneyship. None but a gentleman should hold such a high office, and the Telegram's report indicates that he is far from that. Perhaps it was a similar "breaking out" that lost him further lease of life in the position.

The Court of Appeals at San Francisco has set Schmitz free on the plea that grafting is not criminal. What are tar and feathers good for if not to apply to the back of such a judge? It is about time that the people acted in these matters. The slow process of law, which must come through judges that will go to any end to protect each other or their tools, is too slow for redress. The people must apply the remedy in person, and at once; and a few applications will suffice, if the action is systematic.

Congressman Fowler is out with a scheme for the better security of deposits and circulation in National banks. The scheme is notable for one fact: The purpose is to keep the banks as far removed from Federal control as possible. The banks do not

like the idea of "teeing the mark" to the government—which is just what people who are wise do want. And the recent flurry, having made it patent that something must be done to protect depositors, the banks at once have "rushed to the rescue" with a scheme of their own, with a view to checkmating some plan by the government that will really control them. If the Administration allows the banks to foist this new plan to avoid government control, it will fall in its duty to the people.

Isn't it about time that attacks on officers and attorneys prosecuting men on criminal charges were stopped? Cannot the public see that these attacks are for the purpose of discrediting the prosecuting officer, and that they are made and inspired by men who have friends under a cloud? And is it not about time to drop from the list of papers welcome at our homes those who, day by day, pour invective into and circulate villainous stories about the men who are striving to uphold the law? About half the State of Oregon has been stolen by the gang, and now that it has been choked off, with prospect of paying penalty for past crimes, the gang and its friends are working night and day in an effort to escape the prison and get into shape to again ply their nefarious business.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County. In the Matter of the Estate of H. B. Lichtenthaler, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of H. B. Lichtenthaler, deceased, has filed in the County Court for Clackamas County, Oregon, his final account as such administrator of said estate, and that Monday, the 17th day of February, 1908, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the courtroom of said court have been fixed by said court as the time and place for hearing of objections to said account and the settlement thereof. E. G. LICHTENTHALER, Administrator of the Estate of H. B. Lichtenthaler, Deceased. 2-5t

REAL ESTATE

Willamette Land Co. to H. S. Clyde, blk. 3, Clackamas Highlands, 4.74 acres. \$355. C. W. Friedrich to Marie Schwoch, \$3-100 acres, sec. 5, twp. 3 S., range 2 E. \$1550. Willamette Falls Co. to H. H. Payne tract 19, Willamette Tracts. \$1. Louisa Osburn to C. Edwin Osburn, SE 1/4 sec. 10, twp. 2 E., range 3 E., 60 acres. \$1500. Oregon Iron & Steel Co. to Edgar W. Cook, lots 31, 32, 33, Rosewood. \$1. Tillie Duncan to U. S. Evans, lot 2, Clackamas Highlands, sec. 21, twp. 2 S., range 2 E., 4.41 acres. \$1. E. J. Montandon to Jennie Stoller, part Isaac Wheelon dlc. No. 43, twp. 4 S., range 1 E., 41 acres. \$3000. Ira Davis to E. T. Davis, NW 1/4 sec. 2, twp. 4 S., range 4 E., 164 acres. \$1200. Jos. T. Scott et al. to Molalla Lumber Co., E 1/2 of SE 1/4 sec. 13, twp. 4 S., range 3 E.; also N 1/2 of NW 1/4 sec. 19, and SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 sec. 18, twp. 4 S., range 4 E. \$900. Frank B. Riley to Molalla Lumber Co., SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 sec. 15, twp. 4 S., range 3 E. \$10. Vienna McLin Galloway to H. J. Restall, E 1/2 Clifton R. Callahan dlc. sec. 19, twp. 5 S., range 3 E. \$25. M. D. Z. McLin to H. J. Restall, E 1/2 Clifton R. Callahan dlc. sec. 19, twp. 5 S., range 3 E. \$25. Vienna McLin Galloway to Julia F. Standinger, 40 acres NE corner John Albright dlc. sec. 12, twp. 5 S., range 2 E. \$1. Emil Tuelholke to Louisa and Anna Tuelholke, part George Crow dlc. sec. 1, twp. 2 S., range 1 E. \$1. Louisa M. and Anna Tuelholke to Emil Tuelholke, part Geo. Crow dlc. sec. 1, twp. 2 S., range 1 E. \$1. J. C. Dus to G. A. De Shields, part Tracey place, secs. 10 and 15, twp. 3 S., range 4 E., 10 acres. \$500. Mary L. Allison to Florence Pentyling, lot 37, blk. 70, Minthorn Add., Portland. \$20. Laura Pitts to Matilda Haddle, 52 acres, sec. 5, twp. 2 S., range 3 E. \$6000. George Fry to Christine Friedrich, lot 1, blk. 127, Oregon City. \$1100. Aurora O. Forsythe et al. to Louis Yunker, lands in sec. 25, twp. 1 S., range 3 E. \$2240. Addie C. Hodkin to Gus B. Woods, lot 31, Jennings Lodge. \$250. A. A. Yerex to Carrie J. Miller, und. 1/2 int. NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 sec. 14, twp. 2 S., range 4 E. \$1000. Wm. Brobst to E. G. Lichtenthaler, 10 acres, sec. 23, twp. 3 S., range 1 W. \$750. J. T. Staffer et al. to Annie C. Lee, lands sec. 12, twp. 2 S., range 1 E. \$1400. Fred Baurer to Molalla Lumber Co., NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 sec. 27, twp. 4 S., range 3 E., 40 acres. \$1200.

AN ILLUMINATING REPORT.

National Civic Federation Commission Shows the Impracticability of Some Municipal Ownership Theories.

An attempt has been made to belittle the full committee report of the National Civic Federation because it doesn't settle offhand the entire question of municipal ownership. Only those whose knowledge of the subject and of the personnel of the commission is most superficial expected any other result than the one which has been attained and which is, these critics to the contrary notwithstanding, of the greatest importance to those who are striving to solve this economic question on its merits rather than to get a snap decision favorable to their particular point of view. When it is considered that the eighteen men who united in this report represent the most divergent views on the question as a whole it becomes evident that any points upon which they concur after their thorough investigation of the subject must be considered as settled beyond ordinary question. It may not be amiss, therefore, to point out some of the more important of these conclusions with their bearings on the subject as ordinarily presented.

The American press, daily, weekly and monthly, has been filled with accounts of the successful operation of public utilities in Great Britain, and the writers have deduced therefrom the conclusion that similar results are readily obtainable in this country. This conclusion is entirely ruled out by the commission's report, which, while not committing itself on the question of the success or failure of British operation, asserts that the conditions of municipal government in the two countries are so different that it is not safe to assume that any success which may have been attained in England would be likely to follow in the United States.

Going further along the same line, the report indicates that the conditions, both physical and political, differ so widely in our own cities that comparisons between them are likely to lead investigators astray unless all points of difference are given their full value. Heretofore the simple argument has been: "Smithtown has made a success of its municipal plant. Why should not Jonesville?" This naive form of reasoning has won for municipal ownership the unthinking support of thousands whose mental training has not accustomed them to look beneath the surface. The report would be well worth while if it succeeded in convincing any considerable part of such people that the subject is far more complex than they had supposed.

Again, we are assured by the commission that prerequisites of successful municipal operation are an absolute divorce of politics from the management of the plants and the adoption of thoroughgoing business methods, a millennial condition of which there is no immediate prospect for most of our cities.

It has indeed been held that municipal reform would result immediately from an increase of municipal responsibility. The commission is unanimous in stating its belief that such a result is not to be hoped for, and its conclusion is borne out by the fact that at present the character of the officials of our various cities bears no apparent relation to the magnitude of municipal undertakings, except perhaps that as a general rule it may be said that the larger the field of operations the stronger is the grip of the boss and the greater the amount of graft. The commission sets aside this particular political theory with the statement, "We are unable to recommend municipal ownership as a political panacea." In other words, it concurs in the teachings of the parable of the talents that unfaithfulness in a few things doesn't indicate a likelihood of faithfulness in more important things.

Taken as a whole, the message of the commission to our cities is: "Go slowly. Don't be swept off your feet by demagogues or visionaries, for the risks are too serious to be lightly undertaken without full investigation."

ONE PET THEORY DOWNED.

Interest in Civic Matters Not Increased by Municipal Ownership.

Advocates of municipal ownership tell us that the ownership and management of public utilities by the municipality is invariably accompanied by greatly increased interest in municipal affairs by the rate payers. As has been pointed out in these columns on many occasions, this is one of the pet theories which, as a theory, is indisputable, but which in actual practice has proved time after time most disappointing.

Another instance has just come to hand. Edmonton is extensively advertised as the banner municipal ownership town of the Canadian west. Its civic officials have acquired much dexterity in throwing bouquets at one another and even at themselves. According to theory, public interest in municipal affairs in that town should always be at a white heat. But it is not.

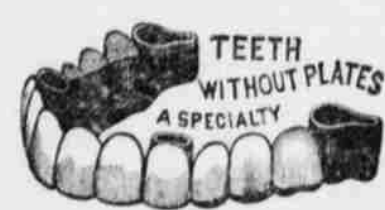
The other day the 2,000 rate payers on the roll were invited to express their opinion upon bylaws adopted by the council involving the expenditure of the large sum, for Edmonton, of \$250,000 for various municipal improvements. Of the 2,000 qualified voters 158 only, or one out of every twelve, found their way to the polls.—Editorial in Montreal Gazette.

The city council of Towanda, Pa., some months since appointed a committee to investigate the subject of municipal ownership with a view to the city's installing its own electric light plant. While the report of the committee has not been made public, its import can be judged from the fact that the contract for lights was promptly renewed.

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