

Oregon City Enterprise

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SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.
The United States postal regulations compel publishers to discontinue a newspaper after the subscription expires. For this reason The Enterprise will not be sent after expiration. Subscribers will receive ample notice before the paper is discontinued.

The conference at the White House on Saturday last when the President discussed at some length the new tariff bill with Senator Aldrich, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, crystallized into serious difficulties what have heretofore been discordant notes in the somewhat tentative discussions of the proposed methods for increasing the revenue. For instance, Senator Aldrich advised the President that the inheritance tax provision of the Payne bill would not pass the Senate as that body entertains intense and insuperable opposition to any such measure on the ground that while it is a proper source of revenue for the state, the federal government ought not to resort to it except in times of extreme need; the income tax, too, it developed, is not considered altogether advisable, the contention is made that the maximum and minimum provision in the bill is based on a wrong principle—that it imposes retributive instead of conciliatory action. Truly the lines of the party leaders are not cast in pleasant places.

This White House conference seems not to have been given over entirely to pessimism, however, as the opinion was there expressed that an issue of bonds would not be necessary before next fall, if at all, to meet current expenditures. The revenues of the Treasury are increasing, it is stated, and the outlook is more promising than some time ago. Issues of Panama bonds are expected before long to repay advances from the Treasury funds for the construction of the canal, and with the proceeds of the sale of these bonds and the regular income from other sources, the Treasury may be able to avoid selling bonds or Treasury certificates for revenue purposes for many months. Evidently the outlook is far from hopeless.

From the State Department comes the report that Secretary Knox has delivered an ultimatum to President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, requiring him to submit to arbitration, as he promised to do, certain cases in which Americans are involved. It is intimated, also, that if the ultimatum should fall in the desired effect, the President will ask Congress for authority to take such steps as may be necessary to bring Nicaragua to terms. Had it not been for the insignificance of Nicaragua there would have been a strong public demand for action long ere this, even to the extent of war, for the wrongs perpetrated on American citizens. It looks however, as though forbearance on the part of the United States has ceased to be a virtue.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, was a blacksmith before he was called upon to represent his district in Congress, and is of a mechanical turn of mind. Owing to this fact the United States government will save about \$140,000 annually. Mr. Tawney is responsible for the invention and installation in the bureau of engraving and printing, of an improved bank-note printing machine which by one operation will do the work heretofore performed by three machines and three operators.

In spite of the strenuous efforts made to create an impression that the United States Steel Corporation is to lead a campaign for widespread wage reduction, there is no definite basis in fact for such representations and it is with pleasure we learn that the corporation and its employees are on the friendliest terms, for which, no

doubt, the profit sharing plan which has been in operation for some years, is largely responsible.

Absenteeism in the House of Representatives is becoming a real evil, to such an extent indeed as to interfere with the business of the lower branch of Congress. It is well known that during the closing days of the Sixtieth Congress a number of votes were lost to the organization as a result of the absence of members. From Washington comes the gratifying report that Speaker Cannon intends to look after these delinquents who do not stay on the job during the consideration of the tariff bill and that they will be "docked" if they fail to attend the sessions. History affords ample precedent for such a course. Speaker Crisp in the Fifty-third and Speaker Reed in the Fifty-fourth Congresses both brought a lot of absentees to their senses by ordering that deductions should be made from the salaries of those who failed to attend the session. The pity of it is that such method must needs be resorted to in order to enforce a responsibility that should be regarded as a duty and a privilege.

It is disclosed that the surplus of \$6,000 of the inaugural committee has been turned over to the National Committee for use in bringing about a change in the date of inauguration. It could not be better expended.

Millinery Department is Added.
The large show windows of John Adams' store in the Masonic building have attracted no little attention by the new spring styles and the handsome line of millinery. This is a new venture for this up-to-date store in having a millinery department, and Mr. Adams has secured the services of Miss Marrs, a milliner from New York, who will have full charge of this department. Miss Marrs makes it a point to have no two hats alike, and the styles that she has selected and placed on exhibition, speaks well for her artistic ability as a designer and trimmer.

Improving Streets in Gladstone.
Surveyor Hal Rands has completed the survey of Arlington and Dartmouth streets in Gladstone. Mr. Rands has set grade stakes in preparation for grading, the property owners adjacent to these streets in conjunction with the Gladstone Real Estate Association will grade Arlington street from the county road near the Southern Pacific to the O. W. P. railway and will lay a new walk on the north side of the street. Dartmouth street will be graded on the south and a walk will be built from the station about one foot short and wanted six inches of being high enough, and in addition to this the wood was so piled as to contain almost as much air as wood. Thus often a twelve cord pile has contained ten and a fraction cords.

Notice of Sale.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the county court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County, made the 1st day of April, 1909, the undersigned as guardian of the person and estate of Hildur R. I. Swanson, a minor, will, on and after the 3rd day of May, 1909, sell at private sale at rooms 3, 4, and 5, Stevens Building, at Oregon City, Oregon, to the highest bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States and subject to confirmation by said county court, all the right, title and interest of said minor in and to the following described real property to-wit: The Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of section seven (7), Township Two (2) South, Range Three (3) East of the Willamette Meridian. Also a strip of land sixteen (16) feet wide along the South side of the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of said Section Seven (7) said tract containing forty (40) acres more or less.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1909.
MARIE J. SWANSON-CHITWOOD,
Guardian of the person and estate of Hildur R. I. Swanson, a minor.
GORDON E. HAYES, Attorney for Guardian.

Notice to Creditors.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Thomas E. Battin, deceased. The County Court of Clackamas County, Oregon, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, properly verified, to the said administrator at the office of John W. Loder, Stevens Building, Oregon City, Oregon, within six (6) months from the date of first publication of this notice.
Dated April 1, 1909.
ORREN A. BATTIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Thomas E. Battin, Deceased.

THE JOHNSON REALTY CO.
City Lots, Acreage and Farms a Specialty.
P. O. Box 213 Milwaukee, Ore.



SENATOR JOSEPH E. HEDGES, who in a speech last Sunday evening, revealed many immoral methods practiced politically, commercially and socially.

OUR MORAL CONDITIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

In the case that was required in it. For example, a lawyer has in an ordinary divorce case where the costs and disbursements were about twenty-five dollars represented that they were one hundred and seventy five dollars. The client being ignorant of the matter has paid the full amount asked and the lawyer has taken their one hundred and fifty dollars to put into his own pocket in addition to a reasonable attorney's fee already demanded and paid.

Some physicians likewise practiced deceit and fraud by allowing patients and their relatives to believe the patient to be in much worse condition than the actual one, for mercenary purposes. And some have done other acts quite as immoral.

I might add that in the past eight years I have in the fall of the year only twice received full measure when I have received my winter's wood. A pile of twelve cords has usually been composed of wood cut from four to six inches short, the pile has been about one foot short and wanted six inches of being high enough, and in addition to this the wood was so piled as to contain almost as much air as wood. Thus often a twelve cord pile has contained ten and a fraction cords.

Thus you see the immoral acts are widely dispersed over lines of business and professions. The remedy for all this is for every man to become better—to be as noble, as square and as true as it is possible for him to be, that these immoral actors may become lonesome in their deceit and fraud. In other words by higher moral education.

I have promised you in the second place to speak of political immorality. The situation here is becoming better in this division yearly. As illustrations of the evil conduct of men in politics I will tell you of some experiences and observations I have had during the time I have in a small way been slightly active in politics. In the year 1901 and during the session of the Legislature of that year I went to the Capitol on the last day, Saturday. You will remember that the United States Senator was not elected until midnight, that night.

During the afternoon while I was on the floor of the house, there was common talk of men's receiving money, or its equivalent, for their votes. It was spoken openly that one man received fifteen thousand dollars for his support of the candidate; another ten thousand—and others smaller amounts; that still another received one hundred dollars for each vote. I was told to watch this last man and I would see him leave his seat after each ballot, and go to the cloak room where the money would be paid him.

Others, I was told, and it seemed to be conceded, were promised offices for their support. Thus manhood in many cases seemed to have lost out in its conflict with immorality, and corruption seemed everywhere present.

Much of this condition has been eliminated, and in addition laws that are passed now are not the result of, or influenced by trades for votes for United States Senator as was the case too often in former days.

As I have held office you know I have campaigned. To show you that some voters have too low standards in political matters I shall mention only two experiences I had during my campaign. I was met at the end of the bridge in this city one day by a man who, I believed and still believe, was working for another candidate than myself. He said "Hedges, I wish you would give me some of your cards." As I carried cards with me, I put my hand into my pocket and handed him a bunch of the cards saying, "All right, sir." He said, "I am going over into the Tuatlatin precinct and will do you what good I can." I had been approached in these matters so often that I felt I knew some demand was yet coming and tried to head it off. One of my more enthusiastic supporters had told me the Southwestern precincts of the county were solid for me so I said, "I tell

don't you give me five?" I put the coin back into my pocket and went on my way, and I have ever believed he voted against me.

These are only a few of the things I have observed and experienced that show the want of high standards of morality in political matters.

The remedy here again is higher moral education, it seems to me. Let us all be in politics as square and honest as possible and in the end this community and the world will be better.

I now come to that part of the evenings talk that I approach with reluctance for the reason that I have such intense feeling in these matters I fear I may permit my feelings to overcome my intellect or reason and may say things that are inappropriate. I expect to be plain in my talk though I hope I shall not be offensive. I shall now speak of the social evil of immorality.

I place the blame of the social wrongs upon three classes of persons who seem to me to be most blamable, though there may be others at fault in a lesser degree. Firstly I blame the parents in the home. Do you know that the child as early as it is able to understand begins to form its moral code from the expressions of its parents? It feels toward its parents as people formerly did toward the king—that they can do no wrong. When the expression of the parent manifests the holding in mind of a thought, the child understands at once that the thought is moral and true and immediately stores it away as a part of its moral code. Thus it puts thought upon thought and creates the structure of its moral standard. How necessary, therefore, for the parents to be pure hearted and clean minded: It is a disgrace to a parent for a child at the time of leaving home to be not moral. And great care should be exercised by the parent to be just as noble and pure as possible.

Secondly I blame a class of persons who are influential socially and who are the more blamable for the reason that they make capital out of their influence, use it to accomplish their immoral ends. Does any one of you have the least feeling of revulsion when I say to you that the Earl of Leicester ought to have been drownded and quartered for his treatment of beautiful and innocent Amy Robsart? Not one. Did you ever feel that that noblest of the Romans, Virginius, was not justified in the awful means resorted to by him to save his innocent child from being robbed of the most precious jewel her God endowed her with when he gave her the breath of life—her virtue? No. I know, therefore, you will not feel I am too harsh when I say to you that if I had my

way I should so change the laws that such as these would be drawn and quartered and their rotting remains handed to that telephone pole as a warning and an example to any others who would dare to think of doing such an act; and we have too many of these in every community.

Thirdly, and lastly, I place the blame upon the offenders themselves, but here it is hard to place the blame for in nearly all cases there is one innocent party.

And as to the remedy generally and a means to avoid all these conditions I wish to read to you an extract from the sermon of Dr. Hadley delivered to a Yale graduating class:

"To the man of strong feelings and passions the only real safeguard for chastity is an habitual and instinctive shrinking from personal contact with what is common. To the man who is ambitious of business or professional success the only sure guard against dishonor is an instinctive and unaccountable reluctance to do anything which he will have to explain to his own conscience. To the man whose dangers lie in the direction of discouragement or pessimism, the best support is a refusal to repeat unproved scandals and an essential unwillingness to believe evil of his neighbors. For with these safeguards the evil is crushed with its inception; and without them every step is one of peril. If a man has no better guide than the statutes and conventions of those about him, he is safe from neither personal nor professional dishonor. It may be true that honesty is the best policy; but it is undeniably true that nobody was ever really honest if that was his reason. The only men who are safe are those whose standards of honor are what the world calls quixotic—which really means that they are Christian."

And again—
"He who deludes himself with the idea that his personal sense of honor can be hedged about with rules that will keep it safe from deterioration is fundamentally wrong. It can be kept bright only by the unstinted use which makes it each day a larger and larger part of a man's own self.

"You are ambitious for success in life; and we are ambitious for you. You desire professional eminence, wealth, office. They are all good things, if they come as incidents in an honorable career. If they come as the price for the slightest loss of personal purity or personal straightness, they are bad. The man who takes them at this price has not clean hands and a pure heart. The man who even thinks of taking them at this price has lifted up his soul unto vanity. He may at this price gain the position of eminence which he covets; but it will be as a hired servant, not

as a God-given leader. I hope that it may be said of each one of you that he realized the objects of his ambition—that he did his business with success, or that he extended the bounds of human knowledge in his profession, or that he was chosen to positions of eminence among his fellow men. But I beg you to count each one of these things as small as compared with the importance of extending those standards of honor which you have received from those who have gone before until they shall have become a part of yourselves and an influence which shall mark you as true leaders and helpers to your fellows."

"There is one word of Jesus that always comes back to me as about the noblest thing that the lips of man have ever said upon earth, and the most comprehensive thing, which seems to sweep into itself all the commonplace experience of mankind. Do you remember when he was sitting with his disciples at the last supper how he raised up his voice and prayed, and in the midst of his prayer came these wondrous words: "For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified."

And further in language that is both beautiful and plain, let me in conclusion quote from Dr. Phillips Brooks sermon on "The Eulogy of a Life of Service":
"The whole human life is there. Shall a man cultivate himself? No, not primarily. Shall he serve the world, strive to increase the kingdom of God in the world? Yes, indeed, he shall. How shall he do it? By cultivating himself—and immediately he is thrown back upon his own life. "For their sakes do I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified."

"I am best not for myself, but for the world. My brethren, is there anything in all the teachings man has received from his fellow man, all that has come down to him from the lips of God, that is nobler, that is more far reaching than that—to be my best, not for my own sake, but for the sake of the world into which, setting my best, I shall make that world more complete, I shall do my little part to renew and recreate it in the image of God.

"That is the law of my existence. And the man that makes that the law of his existence neither neglects himself nor his fellow man, neither does he become the self absorbed student or cultivator of his own life on the one hand, nor does he become, abandoning himself, the wasting benefactor of his brethren on the other. You can help your fellowmen; you must help your fellowmen. But the only way you can help them is by being the noblest and best man that it is possible for you to be."

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The greatest reductions on ladies dress skirts ever known in Oregon City Don't Fail to See Them.

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The Bank of Oregon City
Oregon City, Oregon