

Oregon City Enterprise

Published Every Friday
E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.
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

Subscribers will find the date of expiration stamped on their papers following their name. If last payment is not credited, kindly notify us, and the matter will receive our attention. Advertising Rates on application.

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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.

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEPHONES.

In the annual report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, President Theodore N. Vail sets forth the usual statistics, which indicate by the growth of the business the place which the telephone holds with the public.

There was a total of 4,364,629 telephone stations connected with the Bell system as against 3,835,000 at the close of the previous year, an increase of 529,629 stations. Of the total, there were 1,103,144 exchange and toll stations connected to the Bell system by toll or long-distance lines, but operated by some 7,700 local, co-operative, and rural independent companies or associations having sub-license or connection contracts.

The report also sets forth the relation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with the associated companies. As there related, it exhibits the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies as one system, made up of the local systems of the associated companies each doing its part in its particular territory—in providing the facilities and operating the plant—while the American Telephone and Telegraph Company handles them all together in one united whole, with its long-distance and centralized general management furnishing each that assistance and co-operation which all alike require while not interfering with any function particular to each.

In this way the Bell system has developed—as one united whole—each part supplementing the other, accounting for the most wonderful of all the developments of the most wonderful instrument of public utility, convenience, comfort and necessity of modern times.

The Bell system, that is the American Telephone and Telegraph and associated companies in United States and Canada, is for the first time shown as a whole. The figures are astonishing. The gross valuation of plant, working capital and working accessories is given as about \$680,000,000—while the outstanding obligations in the hands of the public are given as about \$600,000,000. The public are only required to pay dividends and interest on this \$600,000,000, while they receive the service of \$680,000,000 of plant. This plant, so far as any definite independent appraisements are concerned, has a replacement value of considerably above the amount.

In the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with over 26,370 shareholders, holding an aggregate of 1,584,766 shares, 26,212 held an average of 43 each, while there were 153 shareholders with an average holding of 2,140 and 4 shareholders holding a total of 121,000.

In these days of large concentration of power, this certainly is a unique corporate situation; and whatever the concentrated power or position of the company in the field of operation, it is still an aggregation of individuals self-controlled.

Taking the associated and connected companies together with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, there are some 70,000 individual ownerships—or nearly as many as there are total employees, which is given at 98,000 in the United States. If the Bell of Canada and Western Electric Company were included, there must be 125,000 employees who are dependent on and contribute to the welfare of the Bell system.

So far as the Bell system as a whole has been considered, taking the American Telephone and Telegraph Company by itself, its showing must be a satisfactory one to those interested. The net revenue increased from over \$16,000,000 to over \$18,000,000 while after paying \$13,459,156 in dividends, against \$10,943,644 last year, an increase of \$1,515,512, there remained an increased surplus more than sufficient as is stated, without any increase in net revenue during the current year, to take care of any additional burden which may be imposed by the conversion of outstanding, convertible bonds and still leave a handsome surplus.

Another feature of the report is that the company is financed to meet all of its current obligations up to and including 1910, included in which are \$21,000,000, in short term notes of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and of the Western Telephone and Telegraph Company.

OUR NEW TARIFF.

The week just passed has been notable in Washington for its conferences on the tariff bill and none of them is more important in its bearing on the tariff question than that held at the White House on Friday when Senator Aldrich submitted to President Taft his substitute for the maximum and minimum provision of the Payne bill. Under its terms the minimum rates will go into effect immediately and remain in force for a definite period of nine months or a year. At the end of that time the maximum rates are to become effective automatically, except on imports from those countries which have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the President that they are giving to the United States as good opportunities for trade as they grant to any other country. This new plan, which meets the views of the President, is not as drastic in its method of retaliation as the maximum and minimum provisions of the Payne bill, and it gives to the President a discretion essential in the operation of a dual tariff system. A defect in the Payne bill, as reported from the Ways and Means Committee, was that it did not explicitly vest in the President power to decide whether or not the United States was receiving substantially the same treatment as it was giving another country. The modifications which it is reported are to be made in the maximum-minimum provisions of the bill will put upon the executive department of the government the responsibility of deciding whether or not a material discrimination against American trade exists and will allow ample time for negotiations for the purpose of removing causes of dispute with foreign nations. The minimum schedule of the tariff bill is to go into effect at once and to remain in effect long enough to afford foreign nations an opportunity to arrange their future trade relations with the United States and determine whether or not they care to continue dealing with this country on the most favored nation basis. It is not likely that the maximum rates of the Payne bill will be applied at any time to more than a tenth of our importations, for unquestionably foreign countries with double scales of duty will stretch a point to enter our market freely when all that is necessary to obtain that advantage will be to treat the United States with the same consideration that is extended to them. In spite of the tariff war there are many signs of returning prosperity. The Treasury receipts in March were \$8,761,000 larger than the receipts for March, 1908, and the gross receipts of the New York postoffice in March were nearly \$300,000 larger than the gross receipts for March, 1908.

THE INDUSTRIAL SLAUGHTER.

According to a recent bulletin of the federal bureau of labor, the number of fatal accidents to workmen in the United States last year was between 30,000 and 35,000. The number of injuries inflicted was 200,000. These figures are appalling. Accidents are inseparable from industry. Death and injury are the price which some of the workers must pay in order that society may continue to make progress. It is, however, only elemental justice that those who are injured in the industrial battle should be cared for by the society which has benefited by the families of the slain should be compensated for the loss of their breadwinners. Each industry should look out for its own fatalities. The inevitable accidents should constitute a charge upon the business. The individual worker who chances to fall a victim should be obliged to suffer all the loss. A system of industrial insurance must be devised without much further delay, so that the injured may be provided with speedy relief for accidents which are not their fault even if not specifically blamable upon the employer. At the present time the injured worker is entitled to nothing unless he can show his employer to be culpable, and even then compensation as a rule can be secured only by extended litigation. While accidents are inevitable in the prosecution of industry, it is not necessary that the roll of the dead and injured should be so large. Improved devices and safeguards would save many lives and prevent a large proportion of the injuries. Society's programme, therefore, must be twofold. It must enforce precautions to prevent unnecessary accident and it must devise industrial insurance systems to recompense the injured in part for the accident which they suffer.—Chicago Daily News.

INCREASE IN ALIENS SMALL.

The increase in the alien population of the United States in the year ending September 30, last was only 6,298.

According to Secretary Straus, 724,132 foreigners came to this country in the years between October 1, 1907, and September 30 last, but during the same period 717,814 foreigners left our shores for their own countries.

Mr. Taft has been President just one month and in that time has had, probably, as few troubles as any President for a like period, but the time is approaching, and not far off, when the critical period of his administration will have been reached and which will decide whether he is to be supported by a united party or whether the history of the Harrison administration is to repeat itself.

AUTO GROWTH MARVELOUS.

In five years the money invested in the automobile industry has leaped from \$5,000,000 to \$187,000,000. During 1907 something like 32,000 cars were made and sold, and 1908 will supply about the same figures, although many of them are of the small type.

According to latest figures obtainable there are 58,000 employees in the motorcar factories in this country, about 29,000 employed indirectly in making the parts, while there are 21,500 in the sales and garage establishments. This gives a total of more than 108,000 employees.

The records show that there are in this country 253 builders of motor cars, of which at least 125 are beyond the experimental stage and are placing practical cars on the market. There are not fewer than 5500 different trades involved in motorcar manufacture, running from leather, varnish, brocade and buttons to steel, brass and rubber. Although the importation of motor cars is fast decreasing, it is a fact that some \$28,000,000 worth of foreign cars have been sold here. The trend is being toward the other way and the export trade of the American maker is increasing rapidly.

With 52,000 cars as a conservative estimate for 1908, it is safe to say that 175,000 motor cars have been sold here during the last eight years. One can not be a pessimist on the car's future in the face of such figures.

PAPER FROM COTTON STALKS.

At last, so it is reported, the cotton stalk is to have commercial value. A company has been formed at Atlanta for the purpose of making printing paper out of this hitherto worthless weed of winter's farm. Simultaneously with this announcement comes the news from the wood pulp fields, both in Wisconsin and Canada, that owing to the long drought, the output of paper has been reduced one-half of the usual normal supply.

Thus it is that the cotton stalk, a despised and troublesome adjunct of the Southern plantation after the fleecy staple has been picked from it, may come forward not only to relieve the publishers of the country, but to add to the treasury of the farmer, if it be true that paper can be made from the stalks, then the rapidly diminishing forests of the Northwest will be spared ravages from the axman.

It was not so long ago that the seed from cotton were wasted because there was no demand for them. Now cotton seed bring almost as much revenue per acre as the cotton itself. The oil is bottled, labeled as if it had come from Italy, and used by many of our fashionable restaurants for salads and other culinary purposes. From the hulls we make fertilizers. And now, if the stalks can be converted into paper, the day for commercial independence for the Southern planter has arrived.—Chicago Examiner.

TREES GROWING SCARCER.

"The time is coming in this country when trees will be as scarce as diamonds unless immediate steps are taken to preserve our forests."

This was the dark picture painted in an address by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at the 25th annual meeting of the American Forestry Association recently. The Secretary declared that the forest growth is getting scarcer and scarcer every day, and that we are using three times as much wood as we are growing.

The Secretary contended for a reforestation of the country at the rate of about one-quarter of a million acres each year, and emphasized the fact that of the State, the various associations and individuals in helping to solve the problem by planting trees in denuded places. Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate and vice-president of the Forestry Association offered this as a solution of the problem: "Stop denuding; plant trees and make the people who own the funds for the future invest them in forests."

6,889 NATIONAL BANKS.

There were in existence on December 31, 6,889 banks, with authorized capital \$29,329,275, and circulation outstanding secured by bonds, \$228,758,295. The total amount of national bank circulation outstanding is \$677,088,165, of which \$48,281,960 is covered by lawful money of a like amount deposited with the treasurer of the United States on account of liquidation and insolvency of national banks and associations who have reduced their circulation.

Much criticism is heard of Mississippi's determination to carry out her idea of having the likeness of Jefferson Davis engraved on each piece of the silver service the State is to give the battleship bearing her name. The best that can be said for the scheme is that it is in bad taste and doubtless Jefferson Davis, a gentleman by birth and breeding, would be the first to condemn it.

CAN EAT SAUSAGES AND FRESH BREAD

AND OTHER FAVORITE FOOD WITHOUT FEAR OF AN UP-SET STOMACH.

You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of a case of indigestion or dyspepsia, or that your food will ferment or sour on your stomach if you will occasionally take a little Dispepsin after eating.

Your meals will taste good, and anything you eat will be digested; nothing can ferment or turn into acid or poison or stomach gas, which causes belching, dizziness, a feeling of fullness after eating, nausea, indigestion (like a lump of lead in stomach), flatulency, heartburn, water-brash, pain in stomach and intestines or other symptoms.

Headaches from the stomach are absolutely unknown when this effective remedy is used. Dispepsin really does all the work of a healthy stomach. It digests your meals when your stomach can't. Each triangle which you digest all the food you can eat and leave nothing to ferment or sour.

Get a 50-cent case of Pape's Dispepsin from your druggist and start today and by tomorrow you will actually brag about your healthy, strong stomach, for you can eat anything and everything you want without the slightest discomfort or misery, and every particle of impurity and gas that is in your stomach and intestines is going to be carried away without the use of laxatives or any other assistance.

THE "GAME OF BUSINESS."

So ingrained is the love of sports of playing the game—that most business men who really amount to much incorporate, in their management of things certain elements of contest and struggle.

The "best last year's record" is the hope of every hustling business man—to accomplish more—to build up, win—to push the enterprise further along toward the goal than ever before—are the motives which impel men to struggle, to scheme, to use up reserves of energy, of money, of life.

During the year to come some business houses in this city are going to establish new records, new high-water marks, in volume of business done, and in net profits. Others are going to fall behind the records of 1908.

No merchant is going to do more business in 1909 than he did in 1908 unless he does more and better advertising. That's not guesswork; it's not nonsense. It's merely one of "the rules of the game" of business—and you can't win at any game unless you play according to the rules.

Small Fire in Mill.

The roof of the Crown-Columbia Pulp & Paper Company building on the east side of the river caught fire Friday afternoon, and by the prompt action of the work-hands employed on the George Burton, a boat lying near the building, serious damage was prevented.

New Citizen Is Made.

Heinrich Herman Olbrig, German, has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. Mr. Olbrig, who recently arrived in this city, is employed in the mills.

McBain Buys Bangalow.

William LaSalle, who has constructed three bangalows at Gladstone, and is now erecting the fourth, Monday sold the new residence to R. T. McBain, of the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company for \$3000 cash. The house is about 34x50 feet and has eight rooms. It is the prettiest and most commodious bangalow of the sort. Mr. McBain will move in his new residence as soon as it is completed.

REAL ESTATE

Anna Abart to O. W. Barnett and Alice Barnett 217 acres in tract 25, Oak Grove; \$1.
Emma McKee to Elizabeth McKee lots 11 and 12, block 10, Hyde Park; \$50.
Portland Water Power & Electric Trust Co. to Fred S. Morris, 24 acres in lot 2, section 29, Tp. 3 S, R. 1 E; \$1.
Frank W. Stoll to Jno. A. Stoll NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of section 6, T2S, R3E; \$4000.
Alice V. Haley and P. W. Haley to F. L. and Mary Johnson, 30 acres in Section 26, Tp. 1 S, R. 1 E; \$2500.
Elmer E. Troupe to Arthur Cliff—123 acres in Abner Hart D. L. C.; \$150.
R. H. Beattie to E. F. Riley and wife tax deed to Sluger Mill site, Oregon City; \$3.50.
E. F. Riley and wife to A. W. Cheney, the Sluger Mill site, Oregon City; \$3.50.
Chapman Weismalden to Christeen Voegel, 60 acres in sections 33 and 34, T2S, R2E; \$6000.
Alice V. Haley and P. W. Haley to Olivia Johnson, 10 acres in Section 36, T3S, R2E; \$1100.
A. I. Lowell to A. J. Lowell, 6 acres in Sec. 25, T1S and R1E.
Ann Ridings and F. J. Ridings to Catherine J. Jones 1 1/2 acres of Robert Thompson D. L. C.; \$1500.
Henry W. Cook and Audrey R. Cooke to Laura A. Cooke—lot 10 in Wichita; \$400.
Zenas M. Chase to W. H. Ross, lot 1, block 45, Minhorn addition to Portland; \$100.
C. Bircher, administrator Albert Wilhelm, to Jno. Rublin, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 26, T1S, R3E, 40 acres.
Herman Enke to Wirt Minor, 177 acres of the Frederick Holmes D. L. C.
B. Bildner and Katie E. Gildner to E. L. Laughlin—lots 5 and 6, Blk. 11, Hyde Park.
Claude Hughes to Clyde Hughes, 1 acre of D. L. Thompson D. L. C. in Section 24, T2S, R1E; \$300.
Andrew Griesshaber to Fred Hogz, NW corner of block 17, Clackamas Heights.
Richard S. Bosworth to Thos. F. Ryan, 5.23 acres in sections 5, 6, 31 and 32, Tps. 2 and 3, R2E; \$1400.
Jno. Kokei and wife to D. M. Rowland, 25 1/2 acres in sec. 4, T3S, R1E; \$6500.
Andrew Johnson to Gustaf Johnson SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 17, and SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 18, Tp. 5, S. 166 acres; \$5.
Simon and Christine Westvostad to Joseph Solle, 16.50 acres of Philander Lee D. L. C. No. 56, T2S, R1E; also 10 acres of Philander Lee D. L. C. township 3 South, range 1 east; also 5 acres of Philander Lee D. L. C. No. 56, section 36, T3S, R1E; \$2500.
W. L. Block and wife to Ira G. Rambo, lot 10, block 13, Falls View Add to Oregon City; \$500.
Elmer E. Throope to A. R. Smith, 123 acres of sections 13, 14, T2S, R2E; \$4875.
Alice and H. G. Starkweather to Clackamas County—tract of land in J. S. Risley D. L. C. T2S, R1E; \$100.
Caroline Pfenniger to Clackamas County, tract of land in J. S. Risley D. L. C. T2S, R1E; \$1.
John F. Risley and Ella B. Risley to Clackamas County, tract of land in J. S. Risley D. L. C. T2S, R1E; \$1.
Eleanor and J. R. Miles to Mary Ann Hatten, lot 4 of block 39, Gladstone; \$590.
Oregon Iron & Steel Company to E. B. Spangenberg, lot 12, Tualatin Meadows, and 12.75 acres; \$1.
William Little to A. R. Smith, 123 acres of section 13, 15, township 2 south, range 2 east; \$200.
George Proctor to Duncan Cameron and Grace Cameron, 30 acres of sections 21, 22, township 3 south, range 2 east; \$1500.
C. C. Miller and Maggie Miller to John Loder, all of lots 2, 3, block 5, West Gladstone; \$190.
A. B. Hibbard and Clara E. Hibbard to L. E. Bentley and Ada Bentley, 126.55 acres of section 26, T5S, R1E; \$2100.
W. A. Laidlaw and Cora M. Laidlaw to F. F. Williams, lot 7 of block 2, tract in Maywood; \$2000.
Theodore Young and Hanna Young to W. A. Parker and Louise Parker, 3 acres of section 25, township 1 south, range 1 east; also 1 acre of George Mills D. L. C.; \$825.
Lucinda Chrisman to Western Lumber & Fuel Company, lot 26, blk. 32, First Addition to Estacada; \$1700.
S. W. Stryker and Ella Stryker and Estacada State Bank to Western Lum-

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Sale now on at

The Fair Store

One of the greatest price cutting sales in the history of our existence in Oregon City.

Why? Because we mean what we say, going out of business. Therefore we call your attention to this sale. Give us a look and our extremely low prices will convince you of the greatest saving event ever attempted by any legitimate merchant. Now it is up to you to supply your wants with reasonable merchandise and save the profit which others ask and must have. We are going out of business. No misrepresentation.

The Fair Store

John C. Atwood to Mabel H. Pierce lots 3, 6, 8, 10, and undivided one-half lot 11, block 3, \$1.
J. F. Nollin and Lenore Nollin to J. M. and D. M. Baker, lot 5, block 2, Maywood; \$600.
August Konigshof to C. M. Crittenden, 5 acres in T4S, R1E; \$150.
George W. Hoover to Ida M. Warren, 3 acres in township 2 south, range 1 east; \$100.
Ida M. and E. C. Warren to John W. Loder, 3 acres of township 2 South range 1 east; \$10.
Alexander and Athleen Tscharnig to Julia Tscharnig Hartke, lot 7 of block 27, Oregon City; \$1.
J. M. and Thillie Hilliard to Albert Bennett, 2.3 acres of land in section 25, T1S, R3E; \$1250.
William Millard Fraser to L. B. Bodley, et al, northeast one-quarter of southeast one-quarter of section 5, T3S, R5E; \$10.
A. S. Brown and Martha D. Brown to D. K. Hill, land in Clackamas Heights; \$1.
Walter E. Kuehl to Gertrude A. Kuehl, 2.5 acres in T2S, R1E; \$1.
A. and Marie Althurg to Archie D. and Althea I. Smith, 15 acres in S. Francis D. L. C. T3S, R3E; \$100.
O. I. & Co. to Geo. E. Gausus, lot 31 Tualatin Meadows, 10.72 acres; \$100.
John A. and Emma Z. Jones to E. Cox, water right in T2S, R3E; \$50.
Heinrich and Frederike Ridderbusch to Herman Ridderbusch, 40 acres, sec. 19, T2S, R5E; \$200.
Lorenz Vogl to John Vogl, 5.04 acres T2S, R3E; \$1.
Mrs. Christina Fischer to Karen H. Ramburg, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 and SW 1/4 NW 1/4 section 31, T5S, R1E, 40 acres; \$1700.
W. H. and Celia Lang to R. W. Lang, 13.80 acres, Sec. 17, T3S, R3E; \$1.
Sellwood Land & Improvement Co. to H. E. Ballantyne, lots 11, 12, blk. 97, second subdivision of Oak Grove; \$60.
Missouri A. T. Knowles and T. F. Knowles to ..... lots 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 to 20 inclusive, blk. 92 first subdivision of a part of Oak Grove; also lots 5 to 10 inclusive, blk. 99 of second subdivision of Oak Grove; \$1800.
Joseph H. Boring and Sarah E. J. Boring to Stewart Eggleston—60 1/2 acres of sec. 4, T2S, R3E; \$4900.
Maude A. Miller to Mary Colla Langenberg, northerly half of lot 2, block 1 of Marshfield; \$10.
Gladstone Real Estate Association to L. A. Lewis—lots 1, 2, 5 to 16 inclusive, blk. 25, lots 1, 2, 3, 14, 15 and 16, block 26, frac. lot 1 and lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, block 93, Gladstone; \$6000.
Gladstone Real Estate Association to L. A. Lewis 5.20 acres of Gladstone; \$2500.
Suzanne D. Jacobs to Caston G. Jacobs fractional part of D. L. C. of E. W. Shannon and wife, T2S, R1E—19.51 acres, also 2.03 acres of D. D. Tompkins and wife D. L. C. T2S, R1E; also 148 acres of D. L. C. No. 70, T2S, R1E; \$1.
Veronica Reuberbusch to John Mues W 1/2 of NE 1/4 of section 2, T3S, R5E; \$1000.
Richard and Ida M. Maycock to Martha C. Allen—30.08 acres of Jacob C. Geer D. L. C. T3S, R1W; \$1200.
D. K. Hill to A. S. and Martha D. Brown, 66 feet of blk. 37, being contiguous to north line of block 31, Clackamas Heights; also 66 feet of blk 31, Clackamas Heights; \$1.
A. Beede and Julia Beede to Mrs. S. C. Evershed, 10 acres of section 4, T3S, R2E; \$2600.
CLACKAMAS ABSTRACT & TRUST COMPANY.
Land Titles Examined.
Abstracts of Title Made.
Office over Bank of Oregon City.
JOHN F. CLARK, Mgr.

Do You Carry Insurance
on your life and on your property? If so why not insure yourself against adversity in the future by investing your surplus funds in a bank account? Allow it to accumulate until a time comes when you need it badly—that is when you will appreciate its true worth. Just as the value of your life insurance increases as you grow older, so will your bank account grow as you add to it weekly, or monthly. In fact the possibilities of your bank account is limited only by your earning and saving capacity. An account with this bank is GOOD INSURANCE. Delays are dangerous, BEGIN NOW.
The Bank of Oregon City
Oregon City, Oregon

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