

Oregon City Enterprise
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U'REN AND CHAUTAUQUA

W. S. U'ren, disciple of political and social unrest, invaded the grounds of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Assembly at Gladstone Park Sunday and it appears that he became peeved because one speaker was substituted for another and made an unholo show of himself as a consequence.

It is indeed a little thing to do for U'ren to go to Gladstone Park and kick up a fuss over nothing. The Chautauqua is an institution for educational uplift. It tries no political game. It does not boost U'ren and his co-workers on the Joseph Pels payroll. It is not trying to saddle an unfair system of Single Tax on our State. The Chautauqua is merely attempting to give to thousands of people decent amusement for a fortnight each year, and it is extremely bad taste for U'ren to stand up on his hind legs and protest because the institution was unable to carry out its scheduled programme.

SINGLE TAX PARALYSIS

What are the Single Tax people figuring on? What is their present game? Why don't they come out and explain all points of their proposed constitutional amendment? Do they want the people to know that it is their desire to kill Oregon industrially? Do they want the voters to know they are working to kill the goose that lays the golden egg? Do they want to tell the unsuspecting public that our timber industries dependent upon our timber resources would be greatly injured and that through the constitutional amendment they are working for, labor will probably eventually stand the brunt of their attacks? Do they want to tell these things? Their amendment as worded means all these things when given a careful consideration and of course the single taxers will hold their papers until the last moment so the people won't be bothered with them while they have time to study and learn what they mean.

TERMINAL RATES

The Oregon City Terminal Rate Association is if nothing else getting Oregon City on the freight map of the country. The work on terminal rates has brought to the attention of the commission the exorbitant rates effective between Portland to Oregon City on the first four classes and an order from them demanding reduction to living rates.

As soon as the Supreme Court decides the case now before it as the validity of the fourth section of the interstate commerce act regarding long and short haul rates, Oregon City may expect further action in her favor—Terminal Rates which will not only aid our present business but bring to our city new enterprises, the greatest stimulant to greater prosperity.

OREGON CITY A SHIPPING POINT

Oregon City ships 300 tons per day of manufactured goods and many tons of farm products. Oregon City receives 700 tons per day of logs and other raw materials for its industries and many tons of supplies for its stores and business houses. It is safe to say therefore that Oregon City handles 1000 tons per day of freight or 310,000 tons per annum or in other

figures 620,000,000 pounds. Some freight and the Clackamas Southern opens a new district to increase this tonnage.

Another victory for our county judge. The Southern Pacific Company has agreed to widen the road at the railroad crossing between Oregon City and Parkplace. Judge Beattie notified the proper officials of the county's rights and wants and the people will get what belongs to them—the sooner the better. Judge Beattie is not slow to act when such a matter is brought to his attention.

When a man gets off on the wrong foot and is shown he is in the wrong, everyone knowing the error he has made he grabs for the straw to save his life and by so doing makes even greater error to the chagrin of his friends, if he has any left and the amusement of others. But then he is the law partner of W. S. U'ren. 'Nuf sed.'

BLACK CHIP AND WHITE PLUMES

The much over worked willow plume is a thing of yesterday, having gone to well deserved rest in the grave of styles passed. In its place have come the algerette, long popular, but this year on the very crest of the wave; and the always beautiful always serviceable ostrich plume, both curled and uncurled. A graceful arrangement of the curled plume is achieved in the hat sketched above. This model was of fine, black chip, having a high crown and wide indented brim with most becoming curves. This hat is entirely untrimmed—except for the black and white feathers massed at the left of the brim and drooping gracefully over the crown.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRY DELIGHT

The season of the delicious strawberry is not very long and it behooves the housewife to be familiar with methods of preserving so that the berries may best retain their flavor. Strawberries make the most delicate of preserves. Use pound for pound of fruit and sugar. Select the largest most perfect berries; put in deep dishes; sprinkle over the sugar and shake the dishes so it may reach all the berries; leave 12 hours, or longer if more convenient; drain off the juice carefully and boil it until it is like jelly, then put in the berries, a few at a time (not pour them in a mass), and let simmer 15 minutes. Skim them out carefully, put in pint cans or jelly cups, and fill with syrup. When cold cover with melted paraffin and tie up to jam.—Farm and Home.

At Her Word.

"Why do you not come to me for advice any more?" said the medium to her former regular customer. "Well," said he, "the last time I was there you told me that if I wished to save enough to get married on I must stop spending money foolishly, and I took you at your word."—New York Press.

Trees in Coal Mines.

It is a fairly common thing to find in coal in the English mines the trunks of trees still standing upright.

A Nature Student.

"In selling coffee," said a well known coffee broker recently, "you should exercise the same keen discretion which the druggist showed. 'A woman, you know, a woman well on in years, entered a druggist's and said: 'Have you got any creams for restoring the complexion?' 'Restoring, miss? You mean preserving' said the druggist heartily. 'And he then sold the woman \$17 worth of complexion creams.'—Washington Star.

Sermon of Three Hours and a Half.

Charles H. was wont in his humorous way to say of his chaplain, Dr. Barrow, that he was the most unfair preacher in England because he exhausted every subject and left no room for others to come after him. It was indeed too much the doctor's way when he got hold of a topic he never knew how to leave anything unsaid about it. One of his best discourses, that on the duty and reward of bounty to the poor, actually took up three and a half hours in delivering.

A Hero in a Lighthouse.

For years J. S. Donahue, So. Haven, Mich., a civil war captain, as a lighthouse keeper, averted awful wrecks, but a queer fact is, he might have been a wreck himself, if Electric Bitters had not prevented. "They cured me of kidney trouble and chills," he writes, "after I had taken other so-called cures for years, without benefit and they also improved my sight. Now, at seventy, I am feeling fine." For dyspepsia, indigestion, all stomach, liver and kidney troubles, they're without equal. Try them. Only 50c at All Druggists.

RAISING THE WIND

By M. QUAD
Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.

At fifty years of age and after working hard for thirty of them Amos Schermerhorn found himself worth less than \$100.

Mr. Schermerhorn had never spent much time thinking and planning of things outside his daily work. He was a carpenter, and that settled that. He could earn \$2.00 per day when he had work, and that settled that. He never allowed himself to have dreams of riches and ease. Perhaps it was for this reason and because he was no talker and didn't mix up with politics that he came to be looked upon as a rather dull man.

On his fiftieth birthday the carpenter, being out of work, sauntered off into the woods and sat down to have his first rest think. Hard work was already beginning to tell on him, and after about five years more what was to become of him? He was frightened at the thought. When he could no longer earn wages it must be the poor house for him, as he had no relatives to help him out. For three long hours Amos kept his brains at work, and as he walked back to the village people noticed a change in him. As Deacon Riker afterward remarked: "Why, he looked an altogether different man to me, and he talked right up to me as if he was a different man. I couldn't help but wonder if he had found a dollar in the road."

Next day Amos Schermerhorn packed his clothes in a satchel and headed for a village thirty miles away. He entered it on the second day. There had been two or three recent robberies, and the constables were on the alert. A mile from the village and directly in front of a farmer's barn Amos sat down to rest. The farmer saw him and came out and asked questions and finally ordered him to move on and helped him with a kick. He did more. He followed the wayfarer into the village and pointed him out as a suspicious person and had him arrested. Amos made no kick and was arraigned, convicted and sent to jail for thirty days with great celerity. The constable slapped his mouth when he started to protest, the judge said he looked like an unbugged villain, and the jailer slammed him to a cell with so much violence that he was thrown down and had a finger broken.

Amos Schermerhorn served his thirty days in jail and was then warned to leave town within half an hour. He made straight for the office of a lawyer instead, and before night there was something to be talked of. The farmer who had kicked him was arrested for assault and battery, the constable who had run him in was arrested for false imprisonment, the judge got a summons for defamation of character, and the jailer was arrested on the same charge as the farmer.

The judge had been a judge for fifteen years, and he had always thought it within his province to call a prisoner a son of a gun or any other old thing he happened to think of. He now learned that his legal duties ceased with pronouncing sentence. He had defamed the character of a good man, and he had to pay for it. Amos had \$250 in his hand pocket when he moved on, and he hadn't put in an hour at hard work. He had another village in mind, and he headed for it. It was a farmer again that gave him away. He was plowing along the dusty road when accosted with: "Here, you tramp, don't you want a few days' work?" "How much a day?" "Fifty cents and board." "I can do better."

"Oh, you can? What all you is that you don't want work at any price. Your kind just want to tramp and beg. By John, there ought to be a jail big enough to hold you all!" "I am not a tramp," mildly replied Amos. "Oh, you are a gentleman, mebbe?" "Well, I can pay my way." And the carpenter dug down and brought out his roll and held it up to view and walked off. "Gosh!" exclaimed the farmer to himself. "But he's a highway robber or I never saw one! Like enough he broke into a house last night. Well, I'll settle his bash mighty sudden!" And he went into the house and telephoned the constable at the village that there was a suspicious character headed that way, and Amos was collared as soon as he showed up. He refused to give his name or to tell where he got the money found on him. The charge put against him was suspected robbery, and he was sent to jail and held for ten days in hopes his victim might be heard from. At the end of that time he was sentenced for ten days for being a vagabond.

When his sentence was up it was a call on a lawyer again. The defendant could prove nothing whatever against the plaintiff when it came to a showdown, while he could show that the three of them had acted illegally and that he had a fourth case against the farmer. Mr. Schermerhorn got \$500 for his share and walked on to play the same game elsewhere. When he returned to his home Deacon Riker was the first man to shake hands with him and to say: "Lordy, but how people can be deceived in a man! We never took you to be more than half baked, and here you have been upsetting three different states and getting ready to run for the presidency!"

A Girl's Wild Midnight Ride

To warn people of a fearful forest fire in the Catalina a young girl rode horseback at midnight and saved many lives. Her deed was glorious, but lives are often saved by Dr. King's New Discovery in curing lung trouble, coughs and colds, which might have ended in consumption or pneumonia. "It cured me of a dreadful cough and lung disease," writes W. R. Patterson, Wellington, Tex., "after four in our family had died with consumption, and I gained 87 pounds." Nothing so sure and safe for all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by All Druggists.

Pale Faces

Pale-faced, weak, and shaky women—who suffer every day with womanly weakness—need the help of a gentle tonic, with a building action on the womanly system. If you are weak—you need Cardui, the woman's tonic, because Cardui will act directly on the cause of your trouble. Cardui has a record of more than 50 years of success. It must be good.

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic
Mrs. Effie Graham, of Willard, Ky., says: "I was so weak I could hardly go. I suffered, nearly every month, for 3 years. When I began to take Cardui, my back hurt awfully. I only weighed 99 pounds. Not long after, I weighed 115. Now, I do all my work, and am in good health." Begin taking Cardui, today.

W. S. U'REN, PEEVED, QUILTS CHAUTAUQUA

Charles Edward Russell, the well-known editor and economist, lectured to one of the largest audiences in the history of the Chautauqua Sunday night. His subject, "Soldiers of the Common Good," was ably handled and made a great impression. Mr. Russell was to have spoken in the afternoon, but the train upon which he arrived in Portland was late, and Lou J. Beauchamp lectured in his stead. When Beauchamp began speaking W. S. U'ren jumped into the limelight and demanded of the management why Russell had not appeared. Jones, the platform manager, explained that Russell had been delayed but would be on hand in the evening. This did not satisfy U'ren and several Socialists from Portland, and they started to leave. Secretary Cross explained that the possibility of a change in the program had been announced several times and that the failure of Russell to appear was no fault of the management. He said, however, that all persons who desired their money back could have it by applying at the gate. Nineteen took advantage of the offer. U'ren was of the departing party.

GRAPES TOO GOOD FOR ROSE-BUGS.

The rose chaffer does much injury to grapes, often destroying the entire crop soon after blossoming. In small gardens the vines may be protected by covering with mosquito netting. Where this is impracticable, spraying will hold them in check. Farm and Home says the New York experiment station has had excellent success in using eight pounds arsenate of lead and two gallons molasses with 100 gallons of water. Spray should be applied as soon as the rose bugs appear. For the spraying rosette spray twice, the first spraying about one week after the first beetles appear and the second spraying 10 days later.

TRUST NOT MOTH BALLS ONLY.

Clothing and Furs Should Be Packed so that Moths Cannot Get in. Many housekeepers have the mistaken idea that camphor, mothballs, or similar preparations, will "kill" moths, or prevent their ravages, and that clothes packed away with plenty of mothballs are safe. Many housekeepers have learned that this is a mistake, after losing perhaps valuable garments. The fact of the matter is that mothballs, camphor, cedar, etc., are not moth killers, but only moth repellents, that is: Clean clothes free from moth eggs, properly packed away with moth repellents, will not attract the moth adults.

The household editor of Farm and Home says: The proper way to pack away woolen winter clothes is first to air and brush thoroughly, to make sure no moth eggs have found lodgment in them. They may be packed in any receptacle, as long as it is free from cracks. Line with several thicknesses of newspaper, and pack away clothes with layers of newspaper between and camphor or mothballs wrapped in paper. Tuck each layer of newspaper in well around the clothes—newspaper (or rather, the printers' ink) is another moth repellent. Have the top layer paper, put the cover on and seal by putting paper over the cracks. That is all there is to it: Putting the clothes away in a clean, moth-free state, and sealing them up so no moths can possibly get in. Furs can be packed and securely sealed in heavy paper bags—using two bags, one within the other, each carefully sealed—and they will be perfectly safe.

CHICHESTER PILLS
DIAMOND BRAND
Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutions.
LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S PILLS. DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. They are the only pills that will cure you of all ailments. They are the only pills that will cure you of all ailments. They are the only pills that will cure you of all ailments.

GOVERNOR TO CLOSE PRISON BRICKYARD

SALEM, Or., July 19.—Confronted with opposition by the local bricklayers' Union to the manufacture of brick at the penitentiary brick yard, Governor West today directed a letter to the officers and members of the union advising them that the state had no intention of engaging in the brick business and that as soon as the requisite number of brick needed for the state buildings had been manufactured the brickyard will be closed down.

He declares that the brickyard, to begin with, placed brick on the open market only after he was requested to permit it to do so by the union, and that neither requested from any organization or a famine in the brick business will induce him to manufacture any more brick during the present season. The letter follows: "It has been brought to my attention through the columns of the press that a resolution was passed by your union declaring against the laying of brick manufactured at the Oregon State Penitentiary and giving out the impression that this office was marking prices with that made by free labor."

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that no brick was sold by the Oregon State Prison during my administration until I received a request from the president of your honorable body and a letter, signed by the officers and carrying the seal of your union, stating your willingness to lay these bricks. As the request appeared to be promoted by a shortage of brick, this office, being glad of an opportunity to assist in any way in relieving a situation which was keeping many men out of employment, consented to put the brick upon the market. We took it for granted that when conditions had changed so as to make the sale of prison-made brick unnecessary or undesirable we would be officially notified by your honorable body and would be governed accordingly. Up to date no such communication has been received but, on the other hand, this office has been besieged not only by those who were desirous of purchasing brick but by certain manufacturers, asking that we release more of the brick in the prison yard in order that a brick famine might be averted. In spite of these requests, however, we have permitted but 4000 brick to be taken from the yard and these by persons who needed them for special purposes or hurry-up jobs and were without time to send away for them."

"The prison has no intention of launching into the brick business. What sales have been made have been based upon the letter sent this office by your union. All the brick we have on hand have been made for the use of the state and will be held for that purpose. We were willing to continue further, however, and make sufficient to cover any shortage there might be in the brick market, in order that work on buildings now being erected might not be delayed and labor thrown out of employment."

PARTLOW AWARDED DIVORCE DECREE

to provide her a home, Carrie French Saturday filed suit for a divorce against Roy C. French. They were married October 3, 1906. Allura C. Smith seeks a decree from W. A. Smith, alleging cruelty. Charles E. Eaton filed suit for a divorce from Mary J. Eaton, alleging cruelty. They were married December 23, 1879, in Dunn County, Wis.

CLEAN MILK ESSENTIAL

Are You Doing Your Part for the Sake of the Nation? Every man, woman and child in the United States uses milk or milk products in some form. Are you doing your part to keep your milk clean and fresh? One of the worst sources of trouble is lack of cleanliness in the care of the milk utensils. One of the chief things to remember is that milk utensils should never be rinsed in hot water without being first rinsed in cold water. If hot water is used, milk that may remain in the vessel is very likely to be so hardened that it can with difficulty be washed off.

PEARLS FOR FARMER AND WIFE.

Lambs gain in weight during their first month largely in proportion to milk received. For this reason attention should be paid to the milking qualities of ewes. Here is the recipe for an excellent sarsaparilla decoction to purify the blood: Slice 1-4 pound sarsaparilla root thin and put over fire in two quarts water. Simmer 4 hours, strain, pouring root to mash, return to the liquid and boil down to 2 pints. Strain, cool and bottle. The dose is 1 tablespoon in glass cold or hot water, sweetened to taste.

The modern method of sealing jelly glasses with melted paraffin has many advantages over the old-fashioned method of covering with paper. The wax can be saved from year to year, melted over again and used many times.—Farm and Home.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE GRIPS CHAUTAUQUA

(Continued from page 1)

which she investigated for the government a few years ago. She gave an intensely interesting talk setting forth woman's progress in this country, adapting her talk especially to the industrial conditions in America today, factory labor, short hours for women labor, etc., and argued that through the votes for women movement these conditions would be effectively remedied. Mrs. Sarah Evans then called Dr. Wilson on the "anti" and Dr. Wilson bravely responded to the call, laying especial stress on the old idea that "woman's sphere is the home—not the ballot." Miss Gleah Breckenridge followed Dr. Wilson again taking up the banner of the suffragists. Miss Breckenridge, a delegate from Kentucky, answered the old argument that women should not vote because they cannot fight, and then responded to the counterargument that women fight too much, particularly in England—and she struck a happy medium for her hearers and the women seemed to agree that the women fought neither too much nor too little. Miss Breckenridge told of the suffrage movement in Kentucky and pointed out particularly the improvement in the school system of her own state after women were allowed to vote.

The evening program was in charge of Mrs. Urrish of the state W. C. T. U. A good musical program preceded the lecture of Mrs. Florence Atkins of Nashville, Tenn., on "temperance." Another feature of the afternoon was the able discourse of Judge Corlies of Portland before the Shakespeare club at 4 p. m. on "King Lear." Professor Bassett gave an interesting talk at the same hour on "A Comparison of Shakespeare's Men." The Club gives today a picnic luncheon for a large number of their friends interested in the Shakespeare study.

Standing of the Chautauqua League
Table with 5 columns: Standing, Played, Won, Lost, P. C.
Gladstone: 2 2 0 1.000
Mt. Angel: 3 2 1 .666
Archer-Wiggins: 3 1 2 .333
Portland Colts: 3 1 2 .333
Clackamas: 3 1 2 .333

OREGON CITY ELKS WIN SECOND PRIZE

Ralph Parker, Fred Schaefer, F. A. Maslin, George J. Hall, P. Vernie, M. D. Latourette, J. C. Elliott, Thomas Randall, A. A. Price, Captain Young, F. H. Dungan, Henry O'Malley, Gus Schnoerer, J. J. Tobin, C. M. Crittenden, J. L. Hoffman, Charles W. Kelly, Charles E. Burns, Sr., William Strohmeyer, Ed Cox, John F. Rieley, E. C. Warren, L. E. Armstrong, E. C. Hackett, S. A. Miller, O. D. Eby, Grant Mumpower, Don E. Skeene, J. W. Barr, J. F. Jennings, E. T. Mass, M. Raber, C. F. Gary, D. B. McDonald, J. L. Baker, C. A. Chambers, A. L. Kuhl, J. M. Tracy, Henry Pusey, Charles Thompson, H. M. Mullan, G. R. H. Miller, Clarence Simmons, William Logus, F. M. Brown, W. A. Jones, Theodore Osmund, B. Roy Lee, W. H. Blair, J. Baty, Charles Parker, H. C. Sallabury, W. L. Mulvey, G. W. Scramlin, Henry Streibig, Arthur Williams, David Williams, Charles C. Spence, Hugh Mitchell, Dr. Clyde Mount, H. B. Moody, Frank Bryant, E. E. Brodie, Herman Burgoyne, Jas. Cary, C. A. Boardman, B. T. McBlain, W. W. Good, A. Nickels, Dwight Bain, A. L. Reed, Walter Symes, Roy O. Young, J. E. Wetzler, J. B. Bond, W. H. Counsell, A. F. Benson, Harry W. Draper, Chauncey Ramsby, T. F. Hope, F. E. Boyle, H. A. Montgomery, William M. Robinson, C. W. Rieley, Fred Humphrys, H. H. McGovern, Charles Redmond, Eber A. Chapman, E. C. Bowen, Charles Pope, Silas Wright, Pierce Wright, Walter Wells, Lavy Stipp, Tod Blinford.

CLIMATE—PLEASANT AND HEALTHFUL

"Climate—Pleasant and healthful roaches, tarantulas, alligators, scorpions, centipedes and snakes." "Soil—Adapted for raising foul odors and disease." "The Islands—A God-forsaken, cannibalized, Aginaldo infested blot on the face of the earth." "DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THE PHILIPPINES."

\$100 Per Plate

was paid at a banquet to Henry Clay, in New Orleans in 1842. Mighty costly for those with stomach trouble or indigestion. Today people everywhere use Dr. King's New Life Pills for these troubles as well as liver, kidney and bowel disorders. Easy, safe, sure. Only 25 cts. at All Druggists.

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CAPITAL, \$50,000.00
Transacts a General Banking Business. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Dements Best FLOUR
\$1.50 PER SACK AT ALL GROCERS.

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One of the secrets of our success in the Baggage and Transfer Business. Safes, Pianos and Furniture Moving. Williams Bros. Transfer Co. Phones, Office 50, Residence 1562 612 Main Street

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Rates Reasonable, Baggage Stored 3 Days Free of Charge
Agency for the celebrated MT. HOOD BEER

Very Little Room For Dispute
about accounts that are paid by checks; it's the best evidence in the world of payment made. You will be acting with business prudence if you open an account at this bank and pay all bills by check. You'll be surprised how convenient it is to have at your fingers' ends at all times a correct showing of your accounts. Begin at once the prudent way of paying bills; open a checking account at this bank.
The Bank of Oregon City
THE OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY