

Oregon City Enterprise

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ENGLAND AND THE CANAL

England protests against the action of Congress in insisting that American vessels engaged in the coasting trade shall be exempt from tolls in passing through the Panama Canal. Threats are made in London that England will retaliate by refusing to take part in the Panama Canal Exposition, which takes place in San Francisco in 1915. Canada also says that it may hold aloof from that fair.

Congress refuses to be impressed by the opposition from Great Britain and the Dominion. Some of the Canadian transcontinental railways own seagoing vessels which will be hit by the canal bill in the shape which it is as it goes to the president. But the vessels owned by the American railways, and they outnumber those of Canada, are also barred. No distinction is made between the ships of the two countries. The interdict on the American vessels is precisely the same as that on their Canadian rivals.

As the average American views the subject, the arguments on England's side, even though voiced by such astute men as Senators Root and Burton, are rather weak. By the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we are pledged to give equality of privilege to the vessels of all nations in using the canal, but that promise is interpreted by most of our statesmen, including the president and the secretary of state, as applying to foreign countries only. We can not discriminate as between England and Germany, France and Japan, but we can exact some favors for our own local shipping if we wish. It is known that this position was taken by John Hay, one of the framers of the treaty of 1901. It is the position which is taken by Senator Lodge and three-fourth of the members of each branch of Congress. The United States is building the canal at a cost which will reach \$400,000,000 at least. No other country pays a cent of this expense. The canal runs through territory of which we have a perpetual lease, and over which we exercise perpetual sovereignty. The fifty miles traversed by the canal is part of the coast line of the United States. Our side of this controversy looks strong to us. If we should be impelled to submit the matter to The Hague Court we would probably win.

FARMERS TO THE RESCUE

The Committee on Markets of the New York State Food Investigation Commission has made its report, which throws a little new light on the increased cost of living. By getting the goods in packages the consumer pays 40 per cent more than he would if he obtained the same things in bulk. The trading stamp adds 3 per cent additional to the price, and the practice of requiring the seller to deliver every parcel, small as well as large, adds 10 or 15 per cent more to it. Here we have one very good reason why food prices are higher than

they used to be, for the package system, the trading stamps and the practice of requiring the dealer to deliver everything, are comparatively recent innovations. Then, too, come the rapid increase in population and the comparatively slow gain in the output of the farms. While population throughout the country grew 21 per cent in the past ten years, the expansion in the food supply has been only about 2 per cent. There is a drift of people from the rural districts to the cities. Farm life has become unpopular in recent times. The sons and daughters of the farmers, in many cases, leave their old homes and flock to the cities. The towns of 5000 inhabitants and upward are growing twice as fast as the farming regions. This, however, is a manifestation which is seen in all the great industrial countries of the world. Germany is growing, in the aggregate, faster proportionately than any other country in Europe, but the growth is wholly in the cities. In the rural regions there has been a steady decline in population for many years.

GREED OF CARRIERS

The English lines engaged in the New Zealand carrying trade have no monopoly or desire to cinch the producer. Their action in absorbing the benefits of the preferential tariff in favor of English producers was paralleled by the railroads of the United States when the latter promptly raised the freight rate on lemons as soon as Congress increased the tariff to aid the California growers of this fruit. The Interstate Commerce Commission compelled the roads to abandon their increased rate to the eastern markets but the matter was appealed to the Commerce Court and it is there yet. It is noteworthy of remark that the producers of citrus fruit in Florida, California, Arizona, Louisiana, Texas and other states, have made surprising success in spite of many natural handicaps and the heavy burden of freights. The oranges produced in this country have crowded out the imported orange almost entirely, and under the encouragement of the tariff the home grown lemon, acknowledged to be better than the imported, and selling at as low a price, promises to do as well.

The American farmer is thus proved to have no superior in the world when he is given a fair chance. He is intelligent, enterprising and indefatigable, and there is no known limit to his achievements.

In its first plank the Democratic platform declares that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. Then the platform multiplies words on the subject, trying to hedge. Only the Democratic party could think to compromise on a violated constitution.

As a personally conducted affair the third-term party has left the globe trotters completely in the rear. Cook has been the merest tyro compared with the ubiquitous colonel invariably and profusely on the spot.

This being leap year, direct primaries and direct proposals of all sorts have naturally boomed.

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But good news is coming from the American farms at this moment. The grain crop of 1912 will be larger than ever before, and much larger than that of last year. This is the word which we are getting every day now. While neither wheat nor corn will be a record crop this year, each will be much larger than that of 1911. Of course, corn is still subject to weather conditions, for the harvest will not begin in that cereal for a month yet, but the weather thus far has been much more favorable than it was a year ago. The railroads will be busier this year in hauling food to the points of consumption than they ever were in the past. Here is one of the reasons for the advances all along the line in the stock market recently. Moreover, with the advance in prices have also come an addition to the conveniences of the farms through the extension of mail and telephone facilities. The parcels post, which is about to make its advent, will add further to the attractions of farm life. It is altogether probable that food cost has reached its maximum, or nearly so, and that soon there will begin a downward turn which will diminish the cost of living, except as the cost is due to extravagance.

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COUNTY COURT

(Continued from page 3.)

Table listing names and amounts for various districts: District No. 20, District No. 23, District No. 24, District No. 26, District No. 27, District No. 28, District No. 29, District No. 31, District No. 32, District No. 33, District No. 34, District No. 41, District No. 43, District No. 44, District No. 46, District No. 47.

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Women! If weak, you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is made from gentle herbs, acts in a natural manner, and has no bad results, as some of the strong drugs sometimes used. As a medicine—a tonic—for weak, tired, worn-out women, Cardui has been a popular success for over 50 years.

Take CARDUI The Woman's Tonic Mrs. Lula Walden, of Gramlin, S. C., followed this advice. Read her letter: 'I was so weak, when I first began to take Cardui, that it tired me to walk just a little. Now, I can do all the general housework, for a family of 9.' Try Cardui for your troubles. It may be the very remedy you need.

Table listing names and amounts for various districts: District No. 35, District No. 36, District No. 37, District No. 43, District No. 44, District No. 46, District No. 47.

Single Taxer Is Shown The Error of His Way

A middle-aged man called at the offices of the Oregon Equal Taxation League in Portland a few days ago and asked to see Charles H. Shields, the Secretary. 'Is this the Single Tax headquarters?' inquired the stranger. He was promptly advised that he was in the wrong booth—that he should go to 425 Worcester Building. 'No,' replied he, 'I am in the right place. I know that side. I want to hear what you have to say. I want to know if there is any good reason why I should not vote for Single Tax in the coming election.' 'Are you a Single Taxer?' inquired Secretary Shields. 'Yes,' was the reply, 'I am, and I am plumb sore at the present system.' 'If you will tell me the reason you favor Single Tax, and will point out the sore spot, I may be able to give you some relief,' said the secretary of Mr. Shields. The stranger replied: 'I came to Oregon 12 years ago. I had some money which I had worked hard to accumulate. I purchased two lots in the suburbs of Portland. I was a traveling man at the time and had many friends on the road. Traveling men usually fill each other of their speculations, so my friends bought lots in the same locality. 'I quit traveling took the balance of my savings and put up a \$10,000 building. I took a chance in the growth and development of the city. The other fellows squandered their money perhaps—I don't know. 'When my brick building went up, when the price of their lots. This increase in value encouraged others who bought lots. Some put up buildings. Each building added but increased the price of the lots. 'My enterprise and the enterprise of others who were willing to take a chance added to the value of all the lots owned by my friends. The point I do not like is: The traveling men who own these vacant lots have done nothing. The lots have grown in value. My enterprise and the enterprise of others have been the cause of it. I want Single Tax. It will make these fellows, build, sell or lose their lots. They cannot afford to keep them idle. What have you to say.' 'It was now Mr. Shields' turn. 'Have your lots increased in value?' 'Yes.' 'Has your building been a profitable investment?' 'Well, on the whole it has. There have been times that it has not been fully occupied. I think it has paid an average rate of interest.' 'Considering the deterioration and the fact that your building is each year going out of date, have you earned 8 per cent of the investment?' Secretary Shields now queried. 'Oh yes, more than that, considering the increase in the value of the lot.' 'I mean the building only.' 'Well, now, figuring that way I think not, perhaps six per cent, considering the upkeep, etc.' 'You could have loaned your money at that rate of interest, could you not?' still queried Mr. Shields. 'Yes, I guess I could.' 'If your lot had not increased in value then, your investment would be somewhat of a disappointment?' 'Rather' was the emphatic reply.

BRAMWELL BOOTH IS SALVATIONISTS' HEAD \$160,000,000 PENSION MEASURE IS SIGNED

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—William Bramwell Booth, eldest son of the late William Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, has been appointed head of the army to succeed his father. This announcement was made at Salvation Army headquarters here this afternoon after a cable message announcing the appointment had been received from London. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President Taft's first official act today was to sign the \$160,000,000 pension appropriation bill. The Pension Office was immediately notified and telegraph orders were sent to the 18 outlying agencies to start payment at once of the money so long held up by the delay in Congress. Each pensioner in the United States will be paid by Tuesday at the latest.

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Your Success and Ours The success of this institution is in helping its customers to succeed, whether their dealings be large or small. There is not a bank anywhere which understands better the wants of its patrons, whether farmers, business men or individuals. We have a service for every member of the community, poor or rich, and we want everyone to feel at liberty to come and talk with us about any financial service of which they feel the need. The Bank of Oregon City THE OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

POLK'S OREGON and WASHINGTON Business Directory A Directory of each City, Town and Village, giving descriptive sketch of each place, location, population, telegraph, shipping and banking points; also Classified Directory, compiled by business and profession. R. L. POLK & CO., SEATTLE

SHOCKING BOUNDS. In the earth are sometimes heard before a terrible earthquake, that warn of the coming peril. Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain and ache in the back warns you the kidneys need attention if you would escape those dangerous maladies, Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see back-ache fly and all your best feelings return. 'My son received great benefit from their use for kidney and bladder trouble,' writes Peter Bondy, South Rockwood, Mich. 'It is certainly a great kidney medicine.' Try it, 50 cents at All Drugists.