

Oregon City Enterprise

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DEMOCRATS AID TRUSTS.

A carefully designed scheme to prevent effective prosecution of all the trusts, and especially the Steel Trust, from effective prosecution by the Taft administration, was recently passed by the Democratic house of representatives. It was only the vigilance and activity of the Republican leaders in the house and senate that killed the bill.

Representative Beall of Texas, a Democratic member of the Democratic house, offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil appropriation bill dismissing from government service every attorney engaged in behalf of the government in any suit brought under the anti-trust law, the interstate commerce act, the customs laws, and other laws for the detection and prosecution of crimes and for the protection of the United States against claims, if such attorney held any office under the government at the time the amendment became effective, or within two years next preceding the date of his employment as special counsel.

This amendment was aimed particularly at former Secretary of War Dickinson, retained since his retirement from President Taft's cabinet as special counsel to assist Attorney General Wickersham in the prosecution of the Steel Trust.

Attorney General Wickersham protested against the adoption of the Beall amendment and was joined by Gen. Dickinson, Representative Mann, the Republican minority leader and other prominent Republicans in opposition to the palpable effort to thwart the prosecution of the Steel Trust and other defendants in suits for the enforcement of the anti-trust law.

If the Beall amendment had carried in its original form, the services of Gen. Dickinson and three others assigned by the department of justice to work on the Steel Trust case would every attorney engaged in behalf of have gone for naught.

At this critical juncture in the case the outcome depended entirely upon the familiarity of those who had done the work with the law and the facts and to have cut off their services at this time would have most seriously jeopardized the government's prospects of success.

The Beall amendment would also have dispensed with the services of a large number of employees trained in the department of justice and promoted to do special work in anti-trust cases on account of their experience and fitness for such work. No better characterization of the Beall amendment could have been applied to it than that suggested by Attorney General Wickersham: "An act to destroy the efficiency of the department of justice—a measure in aid of defendants now under prosecution by the federal government." Of course this assailed, and by Republican statesmen who appreciated what government in all its branches means, the Beall amendment failed to pass the Republican senate and in a form modified more to the satisfaction of the attorney general, it was finally adopted by the house.

As was said at the time, the steel trust could have asked nothing better than the adoption of the Beall amendment as originally passed by the Democratic house. Aside from the steel trust case, the attorney general pointed out that the adoption of the Beall amendment would have had the effect of removing counsel for the government in the suit to set aside the Oregon and California land grant, who for many years have been engaged in that arduous task. It was further shown

that the enactment of the Beall amendment into law would interfere with the successful prosecution of almost every important case the government has pending.

The Republican administration, under President Taft, appreciates the fact that the gigantic corporations employ the best legal talent obtainable and expend enormous funds for attorneys' fees. By fighting fire with fire, the Republican party has been enabled to secure important victories for the people in the courts. More than half a million dollars was recovered for the government in the case of the contractors for the Savannah river improvement, while over \$3,000,000 were collected as the result of the prosecution of persons implicated in the great sugar funds.

IS OUR PRIMARY A JOKE?

If political rumors say anything, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., who has represented Oregon in the United States Senate for nearly six years, and who failed of indorsement at the State Primary last April, intends to seek reelection as an independent candidate, in opposition to Ben Selling, the regular Republican nominee, who defeated Bourne in a fair campaign in the primaries.

Mr. Bourne has posed, and no doubt will still pose, as an ardent defender of the Primary Law. He was the big noise in the campaign preceding the general election of 1910, when he assisted in the defeat of Jay Bowerman, the Republican nominee for Governor. It seems to be evident, however, that what is sauce for the goose does not affect the gander, and if Mr. Bourne becomes a candidate, he virtually repudiates the Primary Law of the State, and places himself in a very peculiar position before the people of Oregon and the United States.

Several days ago in Portland Seneca Fouts, whose name is none to savour, and W. S. U'Ren and others were present at a meeting of the East Side branch library. This meeting was held to indorse Mr. Bourne's candidacy for the United States Senate and Mr. U'Ren made a strong speech in favor of Mr. Bourne's becoming a candidate. It is reported that Mr. U'Ren has said that Mr. Bourne would be elected. It is also a matter of common report in political circles in this State that Mr. Bourne made arrangements with Joseph Fels, whereby Mr. U'Ren could handle the Single Tax fund in Oregon.

In truth this is a precious pair. The Primary Law is a fine thing, when it works the Bourne-U'Ren way. But the voters of Oregon should remember that Ben Selling is the Republican nominee under the Primary Law and that Harry Lane is the Democratic nominee under the same system. Mr. Bourne has said that he might become a candidate if he finds that Mr. Selling violated the Corrupt Practices Act in spending too much money during the Primary campaign. The people of this state have not forgotten the thousands of dollars that Bourne spent when he sought the nomination and election to the United States senate six years ago, and they will not forget it on November 5.

Oregon is a Republican state and Mr. Selling is the Republican candidate. He is a Progressive Republican and is justly entitled to the support of the members of his party who believe in the spirit and the letter of the Direct Primary Law.

WILSON ON DEFENSIVE

We are told by Mr. Wilson and his managers that before the campaign is over he will try and explain why all his life he has been an aristocrat and against the so-called common people. He is going to try and explain why he has condemned the millions of good honest worthy citizens who have come to us from foreign shores; he is going to try and explain why he has condemned organized labor; he is going to try and explain why he said under date of February 26, 1905: "Labor unions reward the shiftless and incompetent at the expense of the able and industrious." He is going to try and explain why

AN INSULT TO JUSTICE



he said on June 13th, 1909: "The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulations by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

He is going to try to explain why he has always had contempt for the so-called middle and humble classes in fact, for the millions of people whose votes he must get if he is to be elected. He is going to try and explain why for years in his claim, deliberate and passionate moments he wrote and preached against the initiative, referendum and recall and against the hundred and one fads of the present day and now has suddenly changed his mind and says he was wrong then but does confess that for political expediency or for the sake of winning votes, he is willing to change his coat and accept the political nostrums of the day.

Mr. Wilson may well promise many explanations, but he will need to make them very lucid to gain or regain the confidence of the intelligent voters of the country. The American citizen does not like a turncoat nor a traitor whether it be in war or in peace, whether it be a bloody conflict or in a literary discussion, and they will compare with Mr. Wilson's the honest, upright, consistent course of President Taft and Vice-President Sherman and cast their votes accordingly.

REAL PROGRESSIVENESS.

In an election that marked the tearing down of old barriers and the rearing of new of an entirely new construction, the grand old state of Ohio three weeks ago put through a program of progressive legislation that has never been equaled in the world's history. By that same majority the voters voted down Single Tax, regarding it as not only dangerous to the working man, but to the farmer, the home owner, and the lot owner. In fact, to everyone but the capitalist.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The deficiency appropriation bill annually passed by Congress is one of peculiar interest to students of government. Its sum marks the difference between what Congress guessed the government needed for the ensuing fiscal year, when appropriating in the general appropriation bills, and what the end of the year disclosed was actually needed. In a way, also, it is an index to the economy or extravagance with which the Executive Departments have been conducted.

The Democratic Congress which recently adjourned was called upon to provide six million dollars which is the smallest sum the measure has carried since 1886. It breaks a twenty-six years' record.

The smallest of the sums indicated that the last Republican Congress, the one which appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, drafted its general appropriation bills on sound and scientific lines. It also indicates that the Executive Departments have administered their affairs with singular efficiency and economy. The bill testifies to the excellent business management of government administrations.

In contrast with this record it has now become apparent at Washington that Congress next winter will be called upon to provide at least \$20,000,000 in the deficiency appropriation bill, or five times as much as at the recent session.

This is because the Democratic Congress, after having indulged too lavishly in "pork barrel" appropriating, cut down regular appropriations to an impossible point in order to make a false showing of economy.

BARTHOLDT TO ROOSEVELT

Congressman Richard Bartholdt has issued a reply to Bull Moose Roosevelt, in defense of an attack upon him by that distinguished candidate of the Harvester Trust. Mr. Bar-

tholdt does not mince words either. He says: "I shall not only support Mr. Taft, but oppose you in all legitimate means at my command, because of the contrast between you and him. Mr. Taft is sane, safe and judicious, and under him the country's progress and peace will be secure. He is a man worthy of the dignity of his high office. During the last years of your administration I had almost become disgruntled with public life. Your constant playing to the galleries, your hob-nobbing with the political bosses, your continuous political dicker and bidding for notoriety and your perpetual declarations without actual performance had thoroughly disgusted me and the cant and insincerity of it all had gotten on my nerves. And do you know what reconciled me to continue public service? It was the advent of President Taft. After all the sham here was pure gold again! Standing before him with his kindly, open face beaming on me, I felt instinctively that I was facing the majesty of an honest and sincere man, and in his more than three years of incumbency he has not, in a single instance, fallen short of that first good impression. But what is the use of telling you? You know all this to be true and have said the same things yourself, only in a much stronger and more glowing language."

DIFFERENT TYPES.

The direct primary law means something to Paul Cragstone, prominent progressive Republican of Ida-

ho. In the recent primary election in that state, Mr. Cragstone was defeated for the Republican nomination for governor by a plurality of less than 100. Immediately following the primary, he was urged by Roosevelt, personally, and the Bull Moose leaders of Idaho to renounce his Republicanism and become the candidate of the Progressive party for the same office in the general election. The reply of Mr. Cragstone to their appeals is respectfully commended to the consideration of Senator Bourne and his friends. It follows: "Two conditions seem to form absolutely impassable obstacles to my acceding to Roosevelt's request that I run for governor and this is not only my own judgment but that of my most trusted friends."

PRIMARY LAW REPUDIATED.

Does the direct primary law mean anything to Oregon voters? Do the people desire to preserve the law? Admittedly the only way to maintain and strengthen the apopular law is to abide by its results.

Senator Bourne was defeated squarely for the Republican nomination for United States Senator by Ben Selling in the Republican primary election. Later, Bourne was turned down by the state convention of the progressive party when he sought that party's nomination.

In becoming an independent candidate, Bourne repudiates the direct primary law and asks the voters to indorse that repudiation by electing him. But we do not think the voters of this state will be parties to adjusting the direct primary law to meet the whims of Senator Bourne or any other disappointed office-seeker. The prevailing sentiment among voters is that since Senator Bourne participated in the primary election, he is inconsistent and entirely unwarranted in seeking to defeat the result of the nomination election.

OPPOSES TAX SUGGESTION.

OREGON CITY, Oregon, October 4. (Editor of the Enterprise)—In an editorial in yesterday's Oregonian we read as follows: "Another amendment, 304-305, permits the divorce of property or any other taxation. Under the present system the state's needs are computed and a levy sufficient to raise those needs is added to the levy found necessary in each county to raise county revenues. All property pays local taxes and all property pays some state taxes. The amendment would permit the state to collect all its taxes from one class of property—say from corporations. The counties would not then levy for state taxes. This plan has also been adopted in other states. Like the other amendments, this one itself makes no change in present tax methods. It merely authorizes changes. Vote 304 Yes."

Permit me to say to the voters of Clackamas County that I think this advice of the Oregonian is not good for Clackamas County or any other county in which public service corporations operate exclusively. If such corporations paid the state taxes and were exempt from local taxation it is quite evident that this is what the measure would lead to our county government, our school districts, and our road districts would be deprived of one of their chief sources of revenue. Take School District No. 1, Milwaukie, for example. If the public service corporations were exempt from local taxation it would reduce the valuation from \$1,185,738.24 to \$883,856.16, which you will observe is a loss of about twenty-six per cent. District No. 108, Estacada, would lose more than fifty per cent of its valuation. What is true in regard to these two districts is due to a greater or less degree of nearly all the large districts of the county.

It is true that the county would be exempt from state taxation but this gain would be very slight in comparison to the loss. The public service corporations now pay taxes in the state on \$106,583,267.00. Railroads, power plants, telephones and telegraph lines are building throughout the state increasing this valuation at a rapid rate. It is probable that in a few years the corporations would be paying much less than they are now paying or else the state would be collecting a large amount of taxes which would tempt the state officials to lavish expenditure or graft. As the law now is the people pay the share of the state taxes and therefore keep a watchful eye upon their disbursements.

If I am wrong in this I hope someone will set me right. As I now see it I would advise all people to vote YES NO. Yours for the good of our schools, T. J. GARY.

JUDGE CAMPBELL GRANTS FOUR DIVORCE DECREES

Circuit Judge Campbell has granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: G. L. Cousineau against Olive A. Cousineau; Neva Greig against George O. Greig, plaintiff's name, Neva Goodey, restored; Beatrice Larotta Phillips against Royaltan Ella Phillips and Sadie Etter Libby against A. L. Libby, plaintiff's maiden name, Sadie Etter, being restored. Anna Hargrove seeks a decree of divorce from Floyd Hargrove, alleging desertion. They were married April 12, 1909. Plaintiff asks the custody of their child.

STATE OF OREGON, CITY OF TULSA, I. L. LUCAS COUNTY, vs. FRANK J. CHENEY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is neither partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Tulsa, County and State of Oklahoma, nor has he any interest in the firm, and that he has paid and every ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Given to before me and subscribed by my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1912. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

BROWNELL MAKES PLEA FOR SUFFRAGE

(Continued from page 1)

"There are 145,000 children working in cigar and cigarette factories and cotton mills in the United States. This, of itself, has been permitted by the carelessness of the men voters, and is one of the strongest reasons why women should have the right to vote. They always take a higher moral view of politics than men."

"As Lincoln gave the negroes the right to vote in order that they might protect themselves, women should be given the same right for the same reason. It is incomprehensible that women working in factories where machinery is dangerous for lack of safeguards should not have a voice in passing laws that would result in obtaining the safeguards. In many of the eastern cities the populations are so great that many of the children are kept out of schools. Schools are not built fast enough to provide for all. With the women voting the schools would be provided."

"In Colorado there is not a child but what has a seat in school and is guarded by law compelling its parents to allow it to go to school. Equal suffrage in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington has produced better nominees and has been an important factor for morality and better government. It is a conceded fact that the greatest intellects of the human race, have, from the beginning of civilization to the present time acknowledged that naturally women are intellectually the equal of men, and morally their superiors. They have been deprived of the ballot through prejudice, bias and the working of small minds that have always desperately opposed to any advance of womanhood."

"I am in favor of equal suffrage as a matter of human justice to the bread winning portion of the female sex, with the ballot as a boon she will be a power that must be respected and like her brother she must be reckoned with at the polls. The vote will be her protection against the industrial wrongs, her protection against the constant tendency to reduce her wages, because of helplessness. Whoever believes in the Declaration of Independence must believe in the right of women to vote. As an instance of what women can do when enfranchised in Massachusetts for more than fifty-five years a fight was carried on to make mothers equal with fathers as guardians of their children. The women of Colorado passed that bill in less than fifty-five days."

The speaker declared that in Colorado the child labor laws and other laws for the protection of children are much better enforced and in a much more advanced state than in any other state, because the women have the power to punish those who disregard the laws.

"Women will obtain the ballot in this state," continued the speaker, "because they should have it. There is no use to try to defeat this movement, for there has never been a time when truth will not win. A woman was killed a few days ago in one of our large cities by an elevator. Don't you think that woman's mother should have a right to say through her ballot that only capable and careful men shall be employed to operate elevators. The men have not done it. The women if they had the power would."

"Many men oppose enfranchising women because they declare women are not practical, but this is a mere subterfuge. I never saw a business woman but she was shrewder than men. With intellects the equal of men, and morality far superior, why should not women make the best voters. Machinery has usurped the functions of the home and the women have to go out to work. The clothing made years ago by the wife and mother is made in the mills now. The bread is bought from the baker. And then the high price of living has driven many women to work. See what the meat and other trusts are doing. The daughters and sons as soon as they are able must go to work now to help support the family."

Mr. Brownell read a letter from President Lincoln to a mother who had lost five boys in the Civil War, and asked if that woman should not have had a right to vote. The men, who had killed her sons were voters before and after the war and yet she the mother of five brave soldiers was deprived of the right. He read extracts from letters by Andrew Jackson and Chief Justice Chase in which the enfranchisement of women was predicted and advocated.

"We men have made a failure of civil government," declared Mr. Brownell, and we have got a long way to go before we become civilized. Think of Morgan and Perkins testifying as to hundreds of thousands of dollars being given by them to elect a man to office, and the women having no say in depriving the men from buying and owning governments. It needs a stick of dynamite under two-thirds of the men to get them started in the right direction, but it must be conceded that if for no other reason women ought to be given the ballot because of the moral force they would lend the government."

The speaker was applauded through his address and at its conclusion Dr. Ford, pastor of the church asked the men who favored equal suffrage to stand. Almost all did. Dr. Ford complimented Mr. Brownell and declared he was confident the address had converted many persons in the audience.

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ELECTION NOTICES SENT TO OFFICERS

County Clerk Mulvey Monday mailed notices of election to the clerks and judges throughout the county. The notices, which are published on linen, contains the names of all offices to be filled at the November election, the polls to be open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening. Two notices must be posted in conspicuous places in each precinct.

CANBY ODD-FELLOWS TO HAVE FINE HALL

The contract for the new Odd Fellows' Hall at Canby was let Monday immediately and finished just as The work will be started immediately and finished just as soon as possible. The building will be 58x100, two-stories high and a basement. Reinforced concrete will be used in the construction.

It Looks Like A Crime

to separate a boy from a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. His pimples, boils, scratches, knocks, sprains and bruises demand it, and its quick relief for burns, scalds, or cuts is his right. Keep it handy for boys also girls. Heals everything healable and does it quick. Unequaled for piles. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

D. C. LATOURETTE, President. F. J. MEYER, Cashier. The First National Bank of Oregon City, Oregon. CAPITAL, \$50,000.00. Transacts a General Banking Business. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Dements Best FLOUR \$1.30 PER SACK AT ALL GROCERS.

Careful of Your Property 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

Office Both Phones 22 Residence Phone Main 2624 PIONEER TRANSFER CO. Established 1865 Successor to C. N. Gredman FURNITURE, SAFES AND PIANOS MOVED BY EXPERIENCED HELP. PROMPT AND RELIABLE SERVICE. SAND, GRAVEL AND BRICK Rates Reasonable, Baggage Stored 3 Days Free of Charge Agency for the celebrated MT. HOOD BEER

The Man Who Wears a Long Face is usually the one who hasn't a bank account. He is continually worrying about his financial affairs and is too much wrapped up in himself to think of anybody else. Do You Wear a Long Face?—If so, start a Bank Account and your friends will tell you that you are enjoying better health every day. The Bank of Oregon City THE OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY