

Oregon City Enterprise

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WIDOWS' PENSION The Enterprise

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and Public Morals of the House, at

the request of Judge Webster was

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every woman, who has one child

or more under the age of six-

teen years and whose husband is

either dead or an inmate of some

State institution, or by reason of

physical or mental disease is wholly

unable to work, and whose support

and the support of her child or chil-

ren is dependent wholly or partly up-

on her labor, shall be entitled to the

assistance as provided for in this act

for the support of her child or child-

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Ten dollars a month is provided as

a pension if the woman have one

child and \$7.50 for each said addi-

tional children, the money to be paid

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We can conceive of no higher mo-

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tion of the act explains its object ad-

mirably:

"It is the purpose and intention of

this act to keep the children, to which

it is applicable, together under the

guidance and control of their mother,

and that the mother shall make a

home for the children; and if, in the

judgment of the tribunal which is to

administer this law as hereinafter

provided, any mother of such child-

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ey received pursuant to this act,

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GREAT PICNIC-es made by Mr. Wil-

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"and on this day I suppose we might

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ter of the stage in our politics. I have

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tion, but I must frankly say that I

have seldom seen the interests of the

farmer regarded in legislation." As

Governor of New Jersey, the state of

monumental favors to inflated cor-

porations, the farmer can seem a small

figure in business. But there are

forty-seven other states, chiefly much

larger in area. They know more than

Mr. Wilson seems to know about the

homestead law passed by the Repub-

lican party early in its history, about

many other laws to promote agricul-

ture, irrigation, rural free delivery,

protection and development of native

productions, crops doubled in a de-

cade, and other accomplished facts of

the same sort.

Starting with the fancy that Ameri-

can farmers have been overlooked in

national politics Mr. Wilson draws

further upon his imagination by add-

ing: "And one of the greatest im-

positions upon the farmers of this

country that has ever been devised

is the present tariff legislation of the United States." Mr. Wilson is an academic free trader, and now in a special position to urge upon Congress the passage of a free-trade law. He has already told the farmers that a protective tariff is one of the greatest impositions that have afflicted them, and that they have been crowded away from the center of the stage to their loss and neglect. Look out now for a great farm uplift from this professor.

BUILD THE ELEVATOR While the SOON AS POSSIBLE Enterprise be- lieves the committee named by the city council to make preliminary arrangements for the elevator at the bluff, which was authorized by the people at the last election, is doing its work thoroughly, the committee should not forget that the elevator is an urgent need and should be erected as soon as possible. This town has outgrown steps. It is no longer a stairway town. It is a live, up-to-date city and the people at the polls have spoken in no uncertain language regarding the erection of an elevator. The thing to do is to start work at once, if possible, and build the lift the people want. That an elevator to the hill section will be of great benefit to all sections is not questioned by persons alive to the interests of the city. It will enhance the value of property on the hill and it will bring more patronage to the merchants of Main Street. The electorate of this city never did a wiser thing than when it authorized this improvement. The city council should heed the wishes of the people and have the elevator built as soon as possible.

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tion, but I must frankly say that I have seldom seen the interests of the farmer regarded in legislation." As Governor of New Jersey, the state of monumental favors to inflated cor-

CORRECTION. OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 24.—(Ed- itor of the Enterprise.)—In my communication in this week's Enterprise concerning country schools, I had conveyed a different impression than I intended. One error should read corrected: "You will find more natural born intellect among country girls to fill the positions required by women in the city than you will find among an equal number of city girls." And another correction—"The consolidation of country schools, as it is called, is the only plan etc."

WIDOWS' PENSION BILL BECOMES LAW (Continued from page 1)

shall have been made under the provisions of this act, shall marry, such allowance shall cease, and no allowance for any child shall continue after such child shall have reached the age of sixteen years.

Section 10. This act shall apply only to women who are residents of this state at the time this act is passed or who were residents of the state at the time of the occurrence of the events which entitle them to the benefits of this act as provided by Section 1.

GOVERNOR'S VETO ENDED BY SOLONS

QUIET AGREEMENT IS REACHED BY MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES

ADJOURNMENT FOR ONE WEEK SCHEME West Declares That Plan Will Not be Successful—Threats Made by Executive Cause Action

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—Governor West is to be shorn of his executive veto power by the present Legislative Assembly. His threats are to react and result in leaving him an almost negligible factor.

A quiet agreement has been reached among members of both houses by which the Legislature will have the opportunity of passing on every veto which the Governor applies to the bills of this session. There is a sufficient backing in each house to make this move a success.

The plan is simply to take an adjournment for a week at the end of the 40 days of the session. The Governor has five days in which to sign a bill, veto it, or automatically allow it to become a law.

The Legislature is given power to adjourn from time to time as it sees fit unless it adjourns sine die. Under the constitution it cannot adjourn for a longer period than three days at any one time without adjourning sine die, but by a concurrent resolution of both Houses this rule can be changed and the Legislature may adjourn for a week, 10 days or any time it sees fit and can remain in session as long as it desires.

The only drawback is the fact that the legislators will receive their per diem only for the 40 days of the session.

GOVERNOR DECIDES TO GIVE UP 'BIG STICK'

SALEM, Or., Jan. 25.—That Governor West realizes now the magnitude of his mistake in trying to usurp the functions of the Legislature is apparent. Equally clear is said to be his realization of the lack of diplomatic skill exhibited in his threats to be reversed in case members did not do his bidding.

To certain of his bosom friends, who discussed with others this morning the plans of the Executive, West is said to have confessed his intention to scrutinize all bills carefully and use the veto power only as regards those he honestly believes against public policy or containing serious or fatal defects. Always spectacular, he has prepared a chart on appropriations in various departments, with a "dead line" drawn in red ink, which he says will be submitted to the Legislature Monday. As soon as the "dead line" is reached, he will thereafter use the veto ax on all appropriation bills reaching his office.

If the Governor adheres to his plan he will, without doubt, find both Legislative bodies meeting him half way. At no time except in the heat of strife has there been a tendency on the part of the solons to consider measures other than impersonally. In moments of extreme bitterness, with a threatened retaliation to kill all the measures for which West is sponsor, but such plans were abandoned as soon as the better judgment of the Legislature again prevailed. There can be no question that any worthy bill favored by the Executive will be impartially considered and action taken on its merits.

Where the Governor made his mistake, it is pointed out, is in the assumption that the people are out of sympathy with the Legislature and that any form of punishment he might desire to mete out because it did not do his bidding, would evoke active public demonstration, with him in the limelight, on a pedestal as the hero, and the Legislative Assembly in the role of villain. Knowledge of the mental processes resulting in the Governor taking up the "big stick" is largely responsible for the cool, calculating manner in which members have conducted their program. It is noteworthy that no open attacks have been made on West, and no demonstrations have accompanied the passage of bills by large majorities over his vetoes. The Legislature in a way assumed the role of father to the erring child—West needed chastising and he received it, but there was no parental jubilation over having to perform a painful duty.

HOME RULE BILL WINS IN SENATE

MALARKEY SPRINGS BIG SURPRISE ON MEASURE LONG CONTESTED

DIMICK SWITCHES TO ITS SUPPORT Senator Explains That Proposition is Wrong, But He Believes it is Best at Present

SALEM, Jan. 29. (Special.)—President Malarkey, of the Senate, by whose vote the resolution to put on the ballot at the next general election an amendment repealing the home rule bill was defeated Tuesday, aprang a surprise today when he moved to reconsider the resolution.

The motion was carried and on second vote the resolution which was sent Tuesday was adopted today and sent into the House where it will be the center of warfare.

Senator Dimick of Clackamas voted against the bill Tuesday, but was the one Senator who switched and voted in favor of it and assisted in its passage. In explaining his position he stated that he still believed the proposition wrong for the Legislature to attempt to tinker with the people's law by sending a measure to the ballot for a side which has once been defeated by the people's vote.

But he stated, after consideration, he had reached the conclusion that by voting for the resolution it would only mean that the expense of initiating a petition would be obviated and in that reason he decided to vote for it. The other Senator added to the affirmative vote was Hollis, of Washington, who was in Portland Wednesday. The Clackamas delegation was quiet today on both sides of the Legislature and but little transpired of interest in either house.

TEACHERS' TRUST IS FEARED BY SENATOR

SALEM, Or., Jan. 28.—Appearing before the Senate and House committees on education, sitting jointly last night, E. L. Mills, of Portland, made an earnest plea that the provisions of House bill No. 151, by Olson, known as the Haak bill, be carefully considered in connection with Senate bill 74, by Farrell, before making reports. Both measures are ostensibly intended to better school conditions in Portland, but the objection has been raised to the Senate measure that it will result in the formation of a teachers' machine, as bad or worse in its operation than the present school board machine.

The merits of the House bill were gone into at length by Mills, who showed perfect familiarity with both measures. He asserted that under Farrell's bill the teachers virtually would be able to perpetuate their tenure of office for all time and that it would be almost impossible to remove any of them, no matter what the nature of their offense. He charged that by having such a bill drawn in secret and introduced without the knowledge of the persons who have been fighting their battles for them so long the teachers had not acted in good faith. "The House bill, he asserted, would hold the school board machine within proper bounds and at the same time give the teachers a fair deal.

The explanation of Mills was received favorably by the committee, which also listened to an exposition of the situation from others.

INTERSTATE BRIDGE CONSIDERED TODAY

SALEM, Or., Jan. 29.—Certain preliminary agreements reached by the Oregon-Washington joint committee as to the construction of an interstate bridge connecting Vancouver and Portland will be read in the Senate tomorrow by Hollis and in the House by Nolte. In substance they are as follows:

That Oregon shall pass an enabling act. That everything possible will be done to get Washington to appropriate \$600,000 contingent upon Clarke County making up any deficiency between that amount and what may be appropriated by the Legislature.

That the board shall consist of three members from Oregon and three from Washington, and that in case of dispute they shall select an arbitrator. That the two states shall come to a definite understanding as to the terms under which the bridge may be used by public utility corporations.

That arrangements shall be made as to maintenance of the structure and the proportion to be borne by each state.

To hold the cost down to the lowest figure compatible with good materials and good work.

All these agreements necessarily are contingent on the Legislatures of both states passing bills carrying appropriations for the construction for such a bridge.

LEGISLATURE PROBES TELEPHONE COMBINE

SALEM, Or., Jan. 29.—Unless the Legislature passes an anti-trust law with an emergency clause attached, which will meet the situation, the state will be powerless to prevent the Pacific States Telephone Company from gobbling up the Northwestern Long Distance Telephone Company, its only competitor, according to a report by Attorney General Crawford, and which will likely be submitted to the Legislature tomorrow afternoon.

By a joint resolution of the Legislature, the Attorney General was sent

to Portland to investigate the reported attempt of the Bell Company to get control of the Home Company. He states that he found the Bell Company had bought up the bonds of a competitor for the evident purpose of putting it out of business, and that it was now attempting to foreclose on the bonds.

He said he found that if the Home Company is put out of business, in addition to throttling this competition, it will be a severe blow to nearly all of the local and farmers' lines in the state, as the Bell Company refuses to permit these local lines to connect with its line, while the Home Company does permit them to connect.

Senator Smith of Coos has introduced an anti-trust bill, being Senate bill No. 156, that meets the exigencies of the case if the bill becomes a law without delay, as according to the Attorney General, an effort was made Monday to have the rules in the Senate suspended so the bill could be rushed, but the Senate refused to rush it.

"Under present laws, the state is powerless to interfere," declares the Attorney General.

WEST ACCUSED OF DIVERTING MONEY

SALEM, Or., Jan. 29.—By allowing money to be diverted from funds appropriated by the Legislature in 1911, for specific purposes and to be expended in ways never contemplated by the law-making body of the state, Governor West probably has stirred up a hornet's nest. Taken in connection with the tampering which is alleged to have marked the dissipation of the revolving fund in an unsavory bribe deal, and the dangers and expense of his "honor system" in dealing with convicts at the state penitentiary, it may seem that the present trouble of the executive are as nothing compared with the ordeal which he is likely to have to pass before the Legislative Assembly adjourns.

Probing by a member of the joint investigating committee of the Senate and House already has brought to light most peculiar conditions of affairs at the penitentiary. Incidentally, the conduct of the office of the Secretary of State, primarily during the administration of Acting Governor Bowerman, though the methods of the present incumbent come in for a certain degree of criticism, figures in the affairs in anything but a pleasant manner. H. H. Corey, chief clerk under the former regime, is accused of irregularly drawing \$250 in November, 1910, and present attaches do not hesitate to say that he was not entitled to the amount. Others have been paid for so-called extra services during Olcott's incumbency, but while the system employed is admittedly irregular, they are said to have earned the amounts they received and morally to have been entitled to them.

It has leaked out also, that during the last quarter of the biennial period ending December 31, 1912, for which no adequate record has as yet appeared, Governor West's "honor system" in relation to the manner convicts had needlessly cost the state \$1193.95. The investigating committee as a body seem to be supplied with information by a member, showing that despite the methods in vogue intended to cover up transactions for more than two years from the time they occur, every cent of every fund, appropriated in 1911 for the penitentiary has been expended, and that in order to make good his promise of permitting no deficiencies, Governor West has often protected the maintenance fund by allowing money to be drawn from other funds never intended for the purposes for which they were diverted. Tobacco, typewriters, cartridges, ropes, knives and other articles have been paid for out of various funds specifically set apart for other purposes.

The item "tobacco" in fact, is found under the head of several funds where it does not belong, and in one instance cost more than \$100. The nicely with funds have been spent, so that every cent of the appropriation for each fund was used up December 31, 1912, is shown by these "tobacco" entries—where there promised to remain a few dollars in any fund it was utilized in the purchase of tobacco for the convicts. The last report intended for legislators this year showed an unexpended balance up to last September 30, of \$15,529.28 in the maintenance fund.

Nor will these be the only things which the Governor will be called upon to explain. The records show that on August 13, 1911, George Labere was paid \$100 for "services as foreman" and September 15, 1912, the same amount as "superintendent of construction." The fund appropriated for payment of expenses of purchasing and installing 24 new cells at the penitentiary.

ECONOMY IS PLAN OF LEGISLATURE

SALEM, Or., Jan. 29.—From a good many indications, with especial reference to the attitude of members of the house ways and means committee, this is likely to prove a pretty lean year in appropriation.

It is said that members of the committee have practically reached an agreement to prune appropriations right and left. In fact, it is asserted that there will be a great many disappointed appropriation hunters before the session ends.

Even the state institutions, including the penitentiary, feeble minded schools, and so forth, and the state educational institutions will feel the effects of the policy of rigid economy the committee is expected to pursue.

Prognostic have already been made to slash to the very limit some of these appropriations which are declared by officials of the institutions to be already as low as efficiency will permit. Members of the committee, it is said, have determined to carry economy so far that there will be no opportunity for Governor West to put his threatened "deadline" vetoes in effect.

As yet the committee has not considered any large appropriations, but at a meeting last night some minor ones were taken up. Speaker McAr-thur's bill to appropriate \$10,000 to fight bubonic plague and one by Jay Upton to reimburse Richard Williams and others who advanced \$1265 to buy the site of the Champeze monument, were killed.

TEN-HOUR BILL FACES DEFEAT

SCHUEBEL'S MEASURE CERTAIN TO HAVE GREAT OPPOSITION IN SENATE

WORKERS FAVOR 'SYSTEM IN VOGUE' Men Would be Allowed to Work Only Five Days Under Bill—Others Would be Employed

The bill of Representative Schuebel, passed by the House by a vote of 46 to 19, if passed by the Senate, will make a big change in the shifts in the Oregon City mills. The bill provides that it shall be the public policy of the state that ten hours a day and 60 hours a week are the maximum hours of labor for men in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments. The bill provides that men shall not be employed for longer hours than these hours except in case of watchmen, making necessary repairs or of emergency where life or property is in imminent peril. Employees may work overtime two hours a day but must not work more than 60 hours in one week. Employers who shall allow violations of the law are to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

A superintendent of one of the paper mills here said Wednesday if the bill became a law it would result in shift men working only five days a week. He said that other men would have to be employed. The mills will not close because the cost of starting would be too great, and consequently other men must be employed to take the place of those laid off under the provisions of the law. The men do not favor the measure because they are paid by the hour and desire to be in as many hours as possible. It is not believed that the bill will be passed by the Senate.

REGISTRATION BILL WOULD AID VOTERS

REPRESENTATIVE GILL'S MEASURE IS FAVORED BY ELECTORATE

PLAN IS TO ABROGATE NUISANCE Voter Who Continued Residence in Precinct Would not be Required to Register Again

SALEM, Or., Jan. 23. (Special.)—Representative Gill of Clackamas County has introduced the following bill simplifying registration for voting:

Section 1. An act to provide for the registration of voters, providing the manner of such registration, the time of such registration, the duties of the county clerk to such registration, for the appointment of official registers defining their duties, providing penalty for their malfeasance in office providing that cities may secure the precinct registers for use in city elections, and repealing Sec. 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, and 3464 of Lord's Oregon Laws.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon, That the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon: