

# TAFT UPHOLDS CANAL RULING

## PRESIDENT DECLARES THAT IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL SHOULD DECIDE

### QUESTION HAS 2 SIDES, HE ADMITS

Chief Executive Believes That Domestic Rates Should be Low—Treaty is Involved

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—President Taft, speaking tonight at the annual banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, defended the administration's attitude in the Panama Canal disagreement with England, declaring that its position was not unprincipled or dishonorable and asserting that there was no reason for anyone to oppose the proposal for arbitration by an impartial tribunal.

"Whether you call it a subsidy or not, I am in favor of making the rates between the coasts through the Panama Canal lower," he said. "Now the question is can we do that under our international obligations? I think we can, and if you read the authorities I think you'll find we may. But if we are bound not to accept, coastwise vessels we can agree to submit the question to an impartial tribunal."

"I'm willing to admit there are arguments on the other side. We are willing, however, to submit our views to arbitration. There is nothing in the attitude of the administration, as I have stated it, to show that we have been dishonorable. There is nothing to show a disposition to evade, and we are willing to rest our case with a tribunal that is impartial."

The President concluded his speech with an appeal for constitutional government, endeavored in the last few months, he said, by those who proposed remedies but who could not furnish concrete examples of their proposed reforms.

Attorney-General Wickersham was another speaker. The President left about 11 o'clock for Washington.

Mr. Wickersham, who took for his subject, "Equal Opportunity," said that it was in large measure because of the gross neglect of the affairs of their companies by the individual stockholders that officers and directors of corporations have in so many instances lost sight of their trust relation, and used their official positions and opportunities to enrich themselves, without regard to the interests of the stockholders, whose agents they were.

# TAFT BIDS CONGRESS SOCIAL FAREWELL

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Taft made social farewells today to members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The occasion was the final reception of the Taft administration in honor of Congress. The White House was thronged with Senators and Representatives, with their ladies and other invited guests.

The President, with Mrs. Taft at his side, was assisted in receiving by the ladies of the Cabinet. He extended a warm greeting to each guest in the receiving line in the Blue Room. Dancing in the West room followed the reception.

Only one more reception will be given by the President and Mrs. Taft, that is the Army and Navy the evening of February 4.

# 100 MOROS SLAIN IN BIG BATTLE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Thrilling details of fighting in the Philippines, in which more than 100 Moros have been slain and hundreds wounded during the past few days, were received here today by the War Department from General Pershing, who is at the head of the American expedition.

Pershing's cable says that in yesterday's engagement J. H. Hara of the Eighth Cavalry was killed and Corporal Joseph Hagala and Privates Clarence Underwood, Roy Keller, Robert Tracy and Sylvester Young of the same regiment were dangerously wounded.

The cablegram sent by General Pershing was brief but stirring. The troops, he said, besieged the Moros in their stronghold for three days and then charged the natives in the face of a withering fire. The cavalrymen attacked the twisted bamboo stockade behind which the head hunters crouched, cut through the tangled underbrush and drove the Moros from their trenches.

Huge piles of dead and dying Moros were found in the fortress.

After the defeat dealt them it is believed that the depredations of the bolomen have ended forever. Every gun and bolo is expected to be taken from the natives by the troops, who are searching all that part of the country adjacent to Jolo, near where the last fight took place.

There are now three companies of Philippine scouts, a large force of native constabulary, two companies of field artillery and several hundred American infantry and cavalry in or near Jolo. All these, General Pershing advises the department, will be utilized to pursue the fleeing Moros.

# PIONEER, MORE THAN 100, DEAD

## JAB. BLAKELY, ONE OF BROWNVILLE'S FOUNDERS, PASSES

### DECEASED CROSSED PLAINS IN 1848

Veteran of Indian Wars in Rogue River Valley, Member of Legislature and Helped Organize Soldiers.

BROWNVILLE, Or., Jan. 29.—In the death of Captain James Blakely, 100 years and two months old, here tonight at 6:45 o'clock Oregon lost an historic pioneer. Captain Blakely has long been considered the oldest pioneer in the state. His span of life stretched from the close of the second war with England in 1812.

Captain Blakely's death came after an illness of several months, although for a time his recovery seemed so promising that November 26 he sat at the head of the family table and took part in a celebration in honor of his 100th birthday. Five generations, including himself, were present at the dinner and in the evening Brownville citizens gave a celebration in the tabernacle in his honor.

Captain Blakely was born in Lynch County, Tennessee, November 25, 1812, and received his education there. In 1838 he moved with his family to Missouri, where he lived until April 4, 1846. In that year he started for Oregon, arriving at the place which is now Brownville October 9 of that year.

With his uncle, Hugh L. Brown, after whom Brownville later was named, he took up a donation claim and started Brownville in 1857. He became with his uncle a member of one of the leading mercantile establishments of that section.

To Captain Blakely fell honors in war, as in statesmanship and local affairs. He assisted in organizing Company E, Oregon Volunteers, in March, 1856, and was elected Captain. He organized his neighbors later for a three month's war with the Rogue River Indians and returned home July 4 with the "Declaration of Independence from Indian Troubles." As a member from Linn County to the Oregon Legislature during the session in which Senator Mitchell was elected to the United States the first time, Captain Blakely distinguished himself.

He has been a lifelong Democrat and was always active in state affairs and in local undertakings. He had been a member of the First Presbyterian Church here since its organization.

# NO MONEY TRUST, SAYS MORGAN AIDE

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Rebutting the contention that a group of 180 men in the world of finance, through interlocking directorates, control corporations aggregating \$25,000,000,000, Henry P. Morgan, partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, today offered to the House money trust investigating committee a long prepared statement, calculated to controvert statistics prepared by the committee's accountants and put it into record, for the purpose of showing such a condition.

Mr. Morgan's statement and the committee decided to deliberate whether to accept it. Mr. Morgan's statement was given out in full. The document reviews the inferences drawn from the committee's tables and says in part: "No such control exists and no such deduction can be properly made from these tables. Those who have made such deductions have fallen into several obvious errors. They fail to observe, first, that of the total number of directorates in these particular corporations this group represents only about one-quarter, one second, that upon this assumption, those men in order to exercise control must act and vote in every instance as a unit, although they come from different parts of the country and represent diverse and frequently conflicting interests, that upon this assumption, the directors outside of this group must be mere dummies, with no voice or opinion of their own, by almost every instance, that this sum of \$25,000,000,000 is not actual cash or liquid assets, as susceptible of manipulation or misuse by the directors, the fact, of course, being that the great bulk of this enormous sum is, and for many years has been, tied up in the form of rights of way, railroads, telegraph lines, factories, plants, tools, manufactured goods and other forms of corporate property necessary for carrying on railroad and industrial business in the country."

# SUFFRAGETTES TO MAKE GREAT FIGHT

## WOMEN, GIVEN JAIL SENTENCES, DECLARE THAT THEY WILL NOT EAT

### MISS PANKHURST IS BEING HUNTED

Lloyd-George is Excited for not Receiving Delegation—Fight to be its Finish

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Not one cent of tribute will I pay to a man's government.

This was the stand taken today by Mrs. Flora Drummond, militant suffragette, when convicted of disorderly conduct and malicious destruction of property and fined \$10 in Bow Street police court here. Other suffragettes awaiting arraignment on similar charges announced today they would take the same stand.

When ordered to jail for 14 days Mrs. Drummond declared she would institute a hunger strike, even if it resulted in her death. Other suffragettes concurred in this plan unless they were classed as political prisoners.

Suffragettes last night continued demonstrations throughout London. Aids was poured on a score of letter boxes. All windows in Oxford and Regent Streets were boarded up today, the shopkeepers anticipating another window-smashing tonight.

After the conviction of Mrs. Drummond 36 other suffragettes were arraigned for malicious destruction of property. Each was given the alternative of paying a \$10 fine or spending two weeks in jail. All preferred jail. As the women left the court each declared she would not eat a morsel of food during the incarceration.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, did not appear in Bow Street court today. She was arrested with Mrs. Drummond last night, but later was released on her own recognizance and under promise of good behavior.

Scotland Yard detectives are seeking Mrs. Christabel Pankhurst, another of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's daughters.

Yesterday the militant suffragettes asked Lloyd-George to receive a delegation of women. He offered to let his private secretary receive them tomorrow. Mrs. Drummond pledged there would be no disturbance if the chancellor would receive the women. He refused.

When the suffragette leaders tried to force an entrance to the building they were arrested, and a riot followed. Windows in the treasury and other buildings were stoned. Wholesale arrests failed to check the attack, although the police were stationed three deep about the parliament buildings.

The police barely held their own, but the reserves were held back, the authorities fearing that the attack on the parliament buildings was only a blind intended to cover extensive raids elsewhere.

A gang of youths jostled the women and attempted to duck them in Trafalgar Square fountain, but were dispersed by police.

# BILL MAKES FENCES HOMESTEAD MAN'S AID

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Representative French has introduced a bill, the provisions of which are calculated to relieve homestead entries in timbered areas from the hardship entailed by the present law as to cultivation.

It is obvious that a settler on heavily timbered land or on lands once heavily timbered, cannot cultivate the number of acres required under the three-year homestead law, and appeals to the secretary of the interior, who is allowed considerable discretion as to the amount of cultivation, has brought out his decision that at least ten acres must be cultivated in timbered areas.

The French measure provides that in these cases, as well as in all others except those under the Kinkadee act, and the reclamation act, in lieu of cultivation the entryman may make improvements upon his entry by erecting fences or buildings, by plowing, clearing or in other ways preparing the land for cultivation; by planting orchard or by otherwise making the homestead capable of production, said improvements to aggregate an amount each year of not less than \$1.50 per acre, except in case of entries under section 6 of the enlarged homestead law, when these improvements may be in excess of 75 cents per acre."

# HOUSE MAKES IT EASY TO OBTAIN HOMESTEADS

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Relief to Western homestead entrymen from the hardship imposed by the so-called "John Day Decision" of the Secretary of the Interior is promised by the recent action of the House in passing the Taylor bill.

This measure in an amendment to the enlarged homestead act, and provides that residence and cultivation of the original entry may be credited on the additional entry, the effect being to allow the entryman to make final proof on both at the same time.

Representative Mondell, author of the alleged homestead law, fully intended that the original act should so declare, and still contends that it does by any reasonable construction of its language. Assistant Secretary Adams, however, declined to take this view of the Mondell act, and the result was that settlers who attempted to make proof on both entries were put to the additional expense of a second proof on their second entries, and in some cases compelled to wait two years or more before such proof could be offered. The first case appealed was that of John Day, and since this decision Western members have been flooded with demands for relief. The action of the House indicates the early enactment of the necessary remedial legislation.

# MEN CAUSE SOCIAL EVIL, NOT WOMEN

## NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Men, not women, are responsible for the organized commercial social evil in this country, is the opinion of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. "It is a man's business run for profit and the profit is large."

These views were expressed in a statement made public by Rockefeller today, giving further details of aims of the Bureau of Social Hygiene through which Rockefeller and other philanthropists hope to attack and alleviate conditions which he considers "the greatest single menace to the perpetuation of the human race."

"The idea of establishing a permanent organization to cope with the social evil in this city," says the statement, "was the outgrowth of my serving six months as foreman of the 'white slave' grand jury appointed in New York City at the beginning of 1910. I came at that time to realize the extent and horror of the evil and to believe that it constituted one of the great world problems of the day."

# SENATORS TO FIGHT FOR CONFIRMATIONS

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—After a caucus of Republican Senators today, in which a plan to fight for confirmation of President Taft's holdup nominations was agreed upon, Senator Smoot moved an executive session of the Senate, with the idea of holding the session as long as a quorum could be kept.

The Republicans had promised to remain in their seats to hold the quorum and to repeat the motion every day. The Democrats were equally determined to permit no confirmations other than Army, Navy and diplomatic, and a lively struggle is probable.

The Republicans declined to consider the proposal made by the Democratic caucus for a joint committee of 10 to go over the nominations and select some for confirmation. The proposal found no support among Republicans.

In executive session, Martin, Democratic floor leader, stated that the Democrats would continue to oppose action on the majority of the Taft appointments. He declared that the filibuster on legislation, adding that if any appropriation bills failed of passage before March 4, they could be passed in the extra session.

The Republican caucus presented a solid front to insist upon confirmations. Senators Dixon and Poinsett, who have joined the Progressive party, were not there, but other Republicans, classed as Progressives, were present and apparently in accord with the plan of the caucus, which held that each case must stand upon its merits. It was decided to revoke the agreement to proceed first with Army and Navy appointments, the Republicans holding that the Democrats had not shown good faith by their deliberate manner of proceeding with them.

# HEAVY SEA AIDS WORK ON CANAL

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Instead of being discouraged by the heavy seas that are pounding the Atlantic approach to the Panama Canal, the engineers under Colonel George W. Goethals have harnessed the tides, and are making them aid in advancing the work, according to advices from the canal zone today.

The sea is assisting materially in shaping up the giant breakerwater that will guard the Atlantic entrance to the canal by beating the seaward slope of the trestle work into the angle desired by the engineers.

The trestles, extending 11,700 feet from the shore, are now completed, and the work of filling them with heavy rock is progressing rapidly.

# WOMEN TO "HATCH" VOTES IN NEW YORK

## NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A new plan by which they hope to "hatch votes for women" will be inaugurated here by ardent leaders of the cause.

Headed by Mrs. Perry Hastings, president of the Interborough Suffrage Club and Women's Exchange, and Mrs. Sophia Kremer, vice-president of the organization, enthusiastic members, spent last night posting "Votes for Women" slips on 12,000 eggs.

These eggs, which the women claim are fresh from the farm, are to be placed on sale today. The women behind the project believe that good missionary service will be performed through placing the fresh eggs with their novel inscription in the hands of consumers.

"We can get all the fresh eggs we want," Mrs. Kremer explained. "They come from farmers in New York and at prices that will do away with the middleman."

Two dozen of the eggs will not be sold. They are to be sent by parcel post to Governor Wilson and Governor Sulzer.

# GRANGERS WANT LOANS EXTENDED

## POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE IN CONTENTION

### TEMANTS FIGHT FOR OWNERSHIP

Big Issue of Paper Legal Tender Proposed by Ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Farmers' opposition to the national monetary commissioner's plan was voiced today by W. T. Creamy, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, before the House currency reform committee. Creamy told the committee that he believed farmers generally were "bitterly opposed to the Aldrich scheme."

"We believe," he said, "that the big financiers are much more interested in maintaining control of the currency than they are in any effort to obtain its elasticity."

C. S. Barrett, of Union City, Ga., president of the National Farmers' Union, an organization with branches in 21 states and 3,000,000 members, appeared heading a delegation including J. D. Brown, Arlington, Or.; O. F. Harshbarger, Brunswick, Neb.; Peter Radford, Fort Worth, Tex.; and A. F. Swift, Baker, Or. The spokesman for the delegation said the farmers objected to the present monetary system because it led to undue speculation. A system of incorporated clearing-houses was suggested.

Farmers need long term loans, it was argued, in order that they may become owners instead of tenants. To meet this need, the delegation proposed that postal savings bank deposits be made available for loans on farm lands and outlined a system of land banks to be operated separately from commercial banks.

The issue of paper legal tender, based on Government, state and municipal bonds and backed by a gold reserve of at least 20 per cent, was recommended as a solution of the currency problem by W. H. Berry, ex-state Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Berry told the committee that the evil of the present system was an insufficient supply of legal tender to support the extended interests of the country.

"The banking laws are responsible for the accumulation of money in the reserve cities," he said. "A lack of cash in reserve restricts the banks in the credit they can allow and this inevitably results in a discrimination as to borrowers. So long as this situation obtains there will be a money trust."

A chart produced by Mr. Berry purported to show that panic followed an expansion of credit to a point where it was beyond the support of the available cash reserves.

"That is the situation now," he continued. "The credits granted have been extended to a point where the reserves are but 8.2 per cent of the outstanding obligations of the banks. Unless these reserves are extended in some way a panic will follow. That 8.2 per cent was about the breaking point of 1907."

# ATHLETE WOUNDED IN FIGHT WITH EEL

## HONOLULU, Jan. 29.—As the result of a battle to the death with a 100-foot eel, the largest ever seen here, Duke Kahanomoku, world's champion short distance swimmer, is today minus the index finger on his right hand and his swimming powers may be permanently impaired.

Kahanomoku encountered the eel while practicing for the Australian swimming championship off here, and after a fight lasting several minutes, choked it to death. He was exhausted when he reached shore, with the eel's body in tow.

At the Swedish Olympic games last year, Kahanomoku won the world's swimming title.

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