

Oregon City Enterprise

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FOR PEACE AND ORDER President IN THE AMERICAS

Wilson's frank and explicit declaration of the attitude of his administration toward the other American republics is a model of salaried and sane Americanism which citizens of the United States and all parties must applaud.

It is also timely, for undoubtedly various ambitious persons and turbulent dispositions in several Latin-American states have been looking forward to the change of administration at Washington as likely to afford them an opportunity to grasp power with bullets instead of ballots.

President Wilson serves notice upon such persons that there has been and will be no change in the attitude of the United States toward them and their schemes. In a word, Mr. Wilson makes the Latin-American policy of his predecessor his own.

President Wilson declares that one of his "chief objects" is to "cultivate the friendship and deserve the confidence of our sister republics," and to promote in every proper way the common interests of all the Americans by cooperation between their people and leaders, and truly says: "Cooperation is possible only when supported at every turn by the orderly processes of just government based upon law, not upon arbitrary or irregular force."

Unsuccessful politicians who appeal from the ballot to the bullet and seek to make the rifle the court of last resort are plainly warned that such methods will find neither sympathy nor support at Washington. As President Wilson says again: "We can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their personal interest or ambition. We are the friends of peace, but we know there can be no lasting or stable peace in such circumstances. As friends, therefore, we shall prefer those who act in the interest of peace and order, who protect private rights and respect the restraints of constitutional provision."

Here at home it may seem unnecessary for the President to declare that "the United States has nothing to seek in Central and South America except the lasting interests of their peoples, the security of governments intended for the people and for no special group, and the development of personal and trade relationships which shall redound to the profit and advantage of both and interfere with the rights and liberties of neither."

THE FALLACY In considering the OF AVERAGES question of the sufficiency of wages for women we are apt to fall victims to the doctrine of averages. That insufficient wages create a condition which leads to lamentable results is conceded by all sides. Those results often come, we are only too well aware, when wages are insufficient for actual living, but not for much else in the way of amusement and neat or tasteful dressing. But it is the forced results of an actual insufficiency of wages to support life in decency and in the manner the nature of the employment demands which are being considered just now, and they can not be dealt with on the average principle. The wage of each girl stands by itself. It is the only one she can use. The girl drawing \$3 a week

may combine with the one drawing \$30 statistically, but she can not do so actually. She must live on her own \$3. Therefore, talk of the average wages paid in an establishment does not reach the heart of the matter.

The figures quoted in reports of the Chicago investigation go to show that \$3 a week is an absolute minimum for mere existence of a girl living entirely upon her own income. They seem to make no provision for clothing, shoes and hats. Girls naturally desire to be neatly and becomingly dressed. It takes money to buy hats, suits, waists, shoes and the long list of things necessary in a girl's wardrobe. This can scarcely be done by those who receive anything below the average. Fortunately for most of these, they live at home and are not entirely dependent upon their own earnings for these things a woman must have which are not included in the schedule of necessary expenses. It is the unfortunate girl who does not have such a home to supplement her income who must be considered in determining the sufficiency of wages.

It seems clear that out of this investigation and discussion must come a generally accepted standard of the necessary minimum wage, below which no girl who supports herself can be expected to go and remain the girl she undoubtedly earnestly desires to be. To her no doctrine of averages can be applied. There is a point below which a girl's wages should not fall. If this point can be definitely determined and if employers can be induced to adopt it as a standard, something which the kindly and earnest expressions of most of them indicate is likely, much good will result from the investigation and agitation.

A SHADOW ON It is a trite saying A GREAT NAME that the sons of men of genius, or of talent, are apt to be moral delinquents. Why this should be no psychologist or eugenicist, has ever been able to find out. It has been accepted as a truth, alike as to preachers, orators and authors, in spite of the fact that, if it be a rule at all, it is proved by so many exceptions as to lose its validity. Even the old adage that a preacher's son is always a wild blade is so often disproved that it is less quoted than of old. Still, whenever the son of an intellectual goes wrong, the old story of brilliancy leading to degeneracy must have its sting.

No doubt the conviction of Julian Hawthorne at Boston of complicity in a conspiracy to defraud, and his sentence to prison term will give a new vogue to the old tradition. Julian Hawthorne, now 67 years old, is a son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, having been born in Boston in 1846. He himself has attained some note as a writer, while never showing any approach to such literary power as his father displayed in "The Scarlet Letter." He has long been a contributor to many publications of articles which might be called "topical" in nature, showing more of relevancy than of inspiration and little or nothing of the creative art.

Very rarely have the sons of authors fallen to the low estate of Julian Hawthorne when finding the handcuffs slipped upon his hands. Many men born of brilliant fathers in the world of letters, the clergy, the law, politics and other intellectual fields, have shown reflections of the bright spark in wayward ways running toward burning candles at both ends, illuminating their noses, or bathing in the light of great white ways. These are moral delinquencies, when carried to excess, and among the sons of men who have been wrecked on such siren shores the children of genius have often been found. But seldom, indeed, has one lived to an advanced age only to bring to shame upon an illustrious name. The melancholy which seems, somehow, to be always associated with the name of Nathaniel Hawthorne grows deeper in the shadow of that of his son.

STILL FARMS FOR Walter L. Fisher, who has just returned from the head of what has become known in Washington as "the trouble department," expressed the hope and belief, at a dinner given by the Commercial Club of Chicago to him and former Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh,

that he had done something in his two years to remove from the Interior portfolio some of its evil reputation. Mr. Fisher doubtless surprised some of his hearers—we know he did some readers—by his statements of the extent of the public domain still open to homestead settlement and of the continuing activity of acquisition of public lands by citizens who want them for homes for themselves and their families. During the year ended June 30 last 14,300,000 acres of public lands were entered and 10,000,000 acres patented, and half of these were taken under the homestead laws in tracts of 160 acres or less. Mr. Fisher thus succinctly put the public land situation: "While the typical homestead lands suitable for ordinary methods of cultivation have nearly all been taken up, 200,000 acres of agricultural lands in forest reserves were opened to settlement and entered. The new fields opened to the homesteader under irrigation projects have far exceeded in fertility and value the richest farms of the Middle West. The reclamation service has 1,200,000 acres for which water is available, and 800,000 acres have been settled on and cultivated. The national forests have 187,000,000 acres, with one-fifth of the country's total supply of timber. From these forests the lands suitable for agricultural settlement are being segregated, and nearly 2,800,000 acres have been restored to entry."

The old song which ran: "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm" has to be understood in accordance with the facts. Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces have become too numerous—nearly 100,000,000 now against about 50,000,000 then—for him to give each of them a farm or he may fancy. But there are still a lot of farms for those who really wish to be farmers.

tariff and that other legislation not absolutely necessary will receive scant attention. Nevertheless, with the reorganization of the Senate committee woman suffrage makes a long step forward.

In these things as they may, we are sure of one thing and one thing only in regard to woman suffrage: If the time comes when the women of the country as a whole want the ballot—why, they will get it.

THE RESIGNATION No little COMMISSIONER MISS HOLMES' resignation of the Oregon City library, Miss Holmes came to Oregon City a few months ago with recommendations from Miss Inon, librarian of the Portland Public Library. She had held a position in Portland under Miss Inon's direction, and her training in library work covered a period of several years. Leaders in religious and educational work in Oregon City will testify that Miss Holmes made a capable librarian; that she was eager to assist seekers after knowledge; that her manner was pleasant, and that she had plans to make the local library popular with the working classes.

It is evident, however, that Miss Holmes, as a librarian, was not satisfactory to some of the members of the Board of Directors, and her resignation followed. Since the organization of the library association, she was the only librarian who had experience in the work. In view of the fact that the library is supported by the taxpayers' money and from contributions from the business men of the city, it would seem that the directors should offer some explanation to the public of the real cause that led Miss Holmes to sever her connections with the institution.

LIBRARIAN DEFENDED BY REV. EDWARDS

OREGON CITY, March 25.—(Editor of the Morning Enterprise.)—It will be with much regret that many patrons of the library learn of the resignation of Miss Frances L. Holmes and of her departure from Oregon City. Her administration of the library had been so acceptable and her thoughtful attention to those who sought to use it so marked, that it is felt as a distinct loss to the town to be deprived of her efficient services. Especially has it been remarked that Miss Holmes took an active interest in the children's use of the library and rendered them every assistance possible. They were consequently frequently found there and were gaining the habit of reading good literature. It seemed especially fortunate that just as the library was to be moved into its new and most attractive quarters and begin a period of enlarged usefulness that it could be in charge of one so well qualified. It may prove difficult to find another person at once with the special training now considered necessary to take up the work at such a difficult crisis. The library should fill a large place in the community and its continued development is of vital interest to many.

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

MOTHER DENIES STORY NEW ERA, March 22.—Editor of the Enterprise.—In reply to the statement published in the papers concerning the leaving of my son, Reinhart, received at the hands of some boys at school last week. I wish to contradict Mr. McArthur's statement published in last week's papers as it states it is a lie from start to finish and acts perfectly innocent of trouble.

I will state the true facts, as it has been exaggerated and has also been arousing many friends. Monday, February 3, was Reinhart's birthday and on his way home he mentioned the fact to one of the boys who in return answered: "Just wait till tomorrow, we'll fix you."

On Tuesday during the recess hour three large boys went for him as they promised and dragged him from his seat in the school room, while the teacher stood looking on, thinking it quite funny. His clothes were not removed but while jerking him around and standing him on his head part of his clothing slipped up and the boys did strike him and knock him on his bare side. Reinhart remained in school the balance of the afternoon, but feeling very sick, as the teacher admitted himself he could see the boy looked very pale and sickly. The boy complained of feeling very sick and much bruised up, his ribs and body feeling very sore. At the time there was no black and blue marks to be seen on him so I insisted the child go to school again. The next morning he begged of me not to send him as he felt too sick to go. But I tried to cheer him up and so he went.

In the teacher's statement he claims the boy studied and played all day just as hard as all the rest, well, that is not true as the boy and his sister sat all day and was very weak.

WHAT OUR DELEGATION DID. ESTACADA, Or., March 26.—(Editor of the Enterprise.)—What did the Clackamas delegation accomplish in the last session of the legislature? An examination of the final calendar shows the following bills to the credit of the delegation:

S. B. 46—Dimick. Requires certificate of good health from male applicants for a marriage license. S. H. 41—Hoskins. Same as H. B. 121—Gill. This bill was strongly supported by Messrs. Schuebel and Gill in the house. Provides that there shall be no saloons outside of incorporated cities and towns. Does away with road houses.

S. B. 153—Dimick. (Request of Governor.) Repealing sections 5269 to 5272, L. O. L., relating to Willamette locks at Oregon City.

S. B. 158—Dimick. Governing State Funds. This was a bill introduced by request of State Treasurer's office. S. B. 323—Dimick. Relates to the publication of the report of the Secretary of State in a more convenient form. It saves the people of the state \$3,500 each biennium. H. B. 34—Gill. Standardizes the weight of a sack of potatoes. The standard weight is 100 pounds inclusive of the weight of the sack. H. B. 35—Schuebel. The ten hour day labor law, which was so earnestly desired by working men. H. B. 40—Gill. The new registration law. Under it one registration only is required as long as a citizen resides in the same precinct. A citizen must be registered in order to vote. No more swearing in votes. After the next registration, this law will save \$500 to \$1000 for each biennial period to Clackamas County, and will save the state about \$5000 for each biennium.

H. B. 123—Schuebel. Takes control of Willamette river north of the falls at Oregon City out of the hands of the board of fish and game commissioners. H. B. 123—Schuebel. The bill for bidding swearing or the use of profane language upon public highways. H. B. 146—Hurd. Ballot titles for initiative and referendum measures given common name, title and the author of the measure. This bill was endorsed by every class of people and the delegation gave the measure earnest support.

H. B. 151—Schnuorr. Increases school superintendent's salary \$500 a year and adds \$300 a year additional expense to the office, but educational board has agreed to dispense with one supervisor at a saving to the county of \$11250, or a net saving to the county under this bill of \$10 a year. H. B. 155—Gill. Repeals dead sections of code relating to poll tax. H. B. 157—Schuebel. Amending law relating to loaning of the irrefusable school fund. H. B. 194—Gill. Repeals law relating to binding out children as apprentices. H. B. 203—Westerlund. This is the bill that allows the people of each precinct to call a special election in the precinct to determine whether or not a stock shall run at large. Ten per cent of the legal voters of precinct must sign the petition asking that the special election be held. Then the county court orders the election. This law applies only to Clackamas and Jackson counties.

H. B. 249—Gill. This is the pure seed law. Both farmers and seedmen desired this measure. It provides a standard of purity and germination for nearly all agricultural seeds. It is a measure that was asked for by the Molalla Grange. H. B. 255—Lofgren. Provides state and county scales of weights and measures and will prevent short weighing of products to the consumer.

H. B. 318—Schuebel. Limits County Court's power in building bridges. H. B. 319—Makes County Judge ex-officio fire warden. The farmers may get permits to burn slashings from county heats after June 3rd. H. B. 411—Gill. Allows the teachers of the county to vote upon the question of substituting a teacher's training school in the month of June, July and August for the teacher's annual institute. A bill by Rafsdale is a law, which requires that after Sept. 1st, 1915, all teachers must have had six weeks normal training, except those then holding certificates. H. B. 508—Schuebel. Provides a legal method of incorporating a city or town. H. B. 613—Schnuorr. Relates to license upon motor vehicles, changing the license on motor vehicles used for demonstration purposes.

The record shows that Dimick secured the passage of four bills. Gill six, Lofgren one (that affects Clackamas County), Schuebel seven, Schnuorr two, a total of 20 bills. Besides these that were introduced by members of the delegation the support of the delegation was a very material factor in the passage of many meritorious measures. S. B. 336 by Newner could not have

passed the house without the ballot put up for it by Schuebel and Gill. Latourette came to his aid in the closing hours of the struggle. This bill legalizes the special road taxes voted under section 6321 L. O. L. and saves this tax to the people voting it if the supreme court holds the validating section valid. It meant thousands of dollars to Clackamas County.

are finding it adequate aid in erecting unsanitation. Few people remain in that section, especially hard hit by the storm. Houses that remain standing are in such condition as to preclude the possibility of habitation. Every day in the city was pressed into service to move household goods from homes which partially had been demolished. Police took charge today of the receipt and delivering of messages concerning injured people, inability of the messenger boys to deliver the telegrams and failure to find a large number of people addressed may improve some new system and a large squad of police with motor cars were pressed into service.

Women tugging at heavy beams, hoping against hope to find the living bodies of dear ones; men gruffly cheering their sorrowful mates; sullen children wrapped about with shawls and blankets, were among the sights which with sunrise this morning greeted the federal soldiers as they patrolled the afflicted district, aiding the rescue work and protecting the destroyed and unoccupied homes from looters.

Later city officials gathered within the lines drawn about the district by the soldiers and began distributing clothing and other necessities among the sufferers. More than \$50,000 already has been subscribed for their relief, \$25,000 by the city commissioners and equal amounts by citizens.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Wilson issued today the following appeal to the nation to help the sufferers in the Ohio and Indiana floods: "The terrible floods in Ohio and Indiana have assumed the proportions of a national calamity. The loss of life and the infinite suffering involved me to issue an earnest appeal to all who are able, in however small a way, to assist the laborers of the American Red Cross to send contributions at once to the Red Cross in Washington or to the local treasurer of the society. We should make this a common cause. The needs of those upon which this sudden and overwhelming disaster has come should quicken every one capable of sympathy and compassion to give immediate aid to those who are laboring to rescue and relieve."

"WOODROW WILSON"

The United States Life-Saving Station at Louisville has been ordered to hurry its entire crew equipped with power boats and life-saving apparatus to Cincinnati with orders to work up the Miami Valley toward Dayton for rescue work. Secretary Garrison ordered today the immediate dispatch to Columbus and other suitable distributing points in Ohio of tents for 10,000 persons, 100 hospital tents, a large quantity of medical supplies and 1,000,000 rations.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

LOSS OF LIFE IN TORNADO GROWS

(Continued from page 1)

WILSON URGES PEOPLE TO HELP VICTIMS

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The First National Bank

of Oregon City, Oregon CAPITAL, \$50,000.00. D. C. LATOURETTE, President. F. J. MEYER, Cashier

Do You Do Any Banking

If not have you a good reason? Did it ever occur to you, that a Bank Account, even though it be a small one, is the safest means of doing business? Your checks are the best receipts for all bills paid and your funds will neither be stolen or lost from our vaults. It requires only One Dollar or more to start a Bank Account here, and we obligate ourselves to keep a record of your finances and to furnish the necessary Check and Deposit books free of charge. The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

typical diagram indicating parcel post zones from Chicago and showing how to compute postage on packages. This map, made with Chicago as a base, shows how the zone system will be used in arranging rates for the parcel post service. Establishing zones by drawing circles of different diameters, with each postoffice as a center, would mean an impracticable number of circles or units, each block being half a degree in latitude in north-south extension and half a degree of longitude east and west. There are 2500 of these units in the country. An example of how to get the first zone is as follows: Plot the center of the unit in which your postoffice is located. Draw a circle of fifty miles radius around that center. Every unit which lies wholly within that circle or more than half of which is included in the first zone. The second zone is determined by drawing with the same center a circle of 100 miles radius. Every unit which lies within 50 to 100 miles of the first zone, is in the second zone, and the rate is 8 cents for the first 50 miles and 4 cents for each additional 50 miles.

The method by which the second zone is determined is used for all other zones. Their radii and rate of postage for the first and additional postage respectively being as follows: Third zone, 200 miles, 2 cents; 4 cents; fourth zone, 300 miles, 3 cents; 5 cents; 5th zone, 400 miles, 4 cents; 6 cents; 6th zone, 500 miles, 5 cents; 7 cents; seventh zone, 600 miles, 6 cents; 8 cents; 8th zone and all territory farther away, including the Philippines and island possessions, 10 cents flat.

For the purpose of carrying this law into effect the United States is divided into zones, with different rates of postage applicable to each, as follows:

Table with columns for Weights (1-12 pounds), Local rate, Zone rate, and Rate. Shows postage rates for various distances (0-300 miles).

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