

Oregon City Enterprise

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INVESTIGATION The announcement OF THE COURT, made in The Enterprise that Clackamas County is out of debt has taken the wind out of the sails of the men who have planned an attack on the members of the County Court under the pretense of an investigation of the county's affairs. There is in the hands of the County Treasurer money sufficient to pay off all outstanding indebtedness of the county, and that official will issue a call for all warrants some time this week. There are no warrants outstanding in the general fund. It is an ideal time to investigate the affairs of Clackamas County, from the standpoint of the County Court, and the expediting of the county's books, now in progress, will show an enviable condition of its finances.

It is unfortunate that the attempt to besmirch the characters of our county officials was started by men who have failed to bury their personal grudges in the sea of general efficiency. While Judge Beattie and Commissioners Blair and Mattson have no doubt made some mistakes, and probably will make others, The Enterprise believes these men possess the highest motives of honesty and they are not the crooks and grafters that we are led by intimation and insinuation to suppose.

After all, an investigation, fairly conducted and with no ulterior purpose, cannot do good. The members of the County Court have publicly stated they welcome such an investigation. We shall soon learn of the sincerity of purpose of those behind the movement.

OREGON CITY'S In his report to FUTURE ASSURED, the council March 19, Robert Dieck, engineer employed by the council on pure water, made an estimate on the future growth of Oregon City which is extremely distressing to contemplate. Back in 1850 Oregon City's census was a little more than 750, while in 1910 it was a little more than 4,000.

This rate of growth he assumes to continue and points out that in 1940 our population will be about 8000—that would be a gain of 100 per cent in 30 years or 4 per cent a year. Mr. Dieck evidently forgets that the Panama Canal opens soon; that the Northwest is being covered with electric lines; that the Commercial Club is bringing in many emigrants; that the whole state is on the eve of a great era of prosperity and that numerous other things are in progress—all of which will aid Oregon City. We can prove that the effort of these combined activities is being felt already by pointing out the increased school roll; postoffice receipts and bank deposits. This is why we say Mr. Dieck's report is unfair and are glad to hold out greater hopes.

KILLING OFF The United States HOUSEHOLD PESTS Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin dealing with the destruction of pests to the household. An infallible means of ridding houses of flies, cockroaches, rats, mice, fleas, clothes moths and other vermin is claimed. The medium of effecting this is by

means of hydrocyanic acid gas, and the credit of the discovery is due Dr. L. O. Howard and C. H. Popeo of the department. Flies, rats and mice are prolific disease breeders, being among the most persistent of germ carriers and distributors. Rats, mice, clothes moths and other vermin annually cause damage which can only be reckoned in the hundreds of millions of dollars. The department has issued a pamphlet upon the subject, which should be in the hands of every householder, for if a test shows that the gas, which is said to be cheap and easy to handle, accomplishes what the department says it does, one of the serious problems of sanitation will have been solved.

PROTECTING THE By a unanimous SMALL BORROWERS vote the Missouri Senate has passed what is commonly called the loan shark bill and the measure is now under consideration in the House. Its object is to prevent the robbery by usurious methods, of the most necessitous class of borrowers, who, having nothing for security, are compelled to consent to any terms that will yield them a little ready money for food and shelter. It is estimated that in a city like St. Louis this suffering and hitherto defenseless class borrow about \$2,000,000 a year, for the use of which more than \$4,000,000 is extorted from them in the course of twelve months. Existing laws against usury are evaded. The victim must have a little money at once, and has neither the knowledge nor resources to contend for legal rates. His protection rests with an effective system; and one, after careful study, seems to be provided in the bill just approved, without a dissenting vote, in the State Senate. This bill forbids any one to engage in the business and charge more than 8 per cent per annum without being licensed by the city where it is located. The city issuing the license is given full authority to regulate and control. A person holding a license from the city, and also giving bond, would be permitted to charge 2 per cent a month interest and a dollar and a half service and expense charge, but is forbidden to make a loan exceeding \$300. The bill pending at Jefferson City is in line with the recommendations of the National Federation of Remedial Loan Institutions, and with laws passed in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey and other states. The main point is that such a law is a real, practical regulation and not a statute with loopholes for usurers. The rigid license system, with city supervision, will end the methods by which loan sharks manage to charge what they please.

THE CHURCH AND A "Retired THE WORLD." Methodist Preacher, writing to the Independent, is convinced that the rationalism preached in the present-day pulpits is less effective for salvation than the old-fashioned stirring of the spirit. "I have seen services that could not be dismissed," he writes. "I remember one camp meeting service which lasted continuously from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 3 o'clock the next morning. Every phase of the experience of twice-born men and women was illustrated during that memorable twelve hours. It is more than twenty-five years since then, but I can still hear the songs and shouts and prayers and groans and rejoicings of that glorious night at that old camp ground. The world did not scoff at such demonstrations then as much as some in the church do today."

There is in this a glimpsing of a truth which theologians too seldom recognize. "The world" never has been given to scoffing much at what it has believed to be manifestations of a deep spiritual feeling. "The world" in fact, as every man of the world knows, has its own moments of introspection, when it looks into itself and, finding itself unclean, wishes for cleansing. It respects the sincere conviction of such as strive after righteousness. "The world" has never stoned a prophet nor burned a martyr. If "the world" with its vast majority, had ever set its face

against the church, the church never could have grown as it has. If scoffing ever destroys the church, the scoffers will be within the temple and not without. The "Retired Methodist Preacher" is wholly right in his opinion that scoffers within the fold are more to be dreaded than "the world." Yet he leaves unanswered a question growing logically, as a conclusion, out of his own premise. The conclusion he reaches, through ignoring the question, is that both the church and "the world" are worse for the disappearance of the shout, groaning and other visible manifestations of sudden conversion, or strivings of the spirit with the powers of darkness to make conversion possible. His conclusion is that such evidences of strife, accompanied by many victories for the powers of light over those of darkness, made the church militant and the church triumphant. Then the question remains: how does he account for the change in the church which he claims has taken place? Can the church militant, and the church triumphant, have lost that dominion of the soul of man which it gained with the sword of the spirit, so that the fruits of its old victories are now turned to ashes upon its lips? If so, evangelism failed. An obvious answer, if we could admit the decay, would be that it is due to a laying down of the old sword. But a more obvious answer, it seems to us, is that the work of the old evangelists was not lost; that the shoutings, and the groanings, and the travail of soul were not in vain, and that, if such storms no longer rage in religion, it is only because in religion, a high expression of nature, the storm precedes the calm in which a real exaltation is easiest to the human mind. And we are sure that if church militancy has been killed by scoffing it is not the scoffing of "the world."

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE OREGON CITY, April 2.—(Editor of the Enterprise.)—Just a few words I hope you may print. "Our O. A. C. entertains in fine style our manufacturers association, and who pays for it?" The farmers pay for it. "The O. A. C. entertains the State Grange which the editor of the Courier Equity News knows is a farmers' organization, and which has many times the number of members the Manufacturers' Association has. Who pays for it?" The farmers pay part of it. "Twenty-two O. A. C. students are ducked by a committee of upper classmen. We farmers might stop a good deal of lobbying and save the state several hundreds of dollars by going down there and join in the game." I suggest that the Courier's Equity editor make the trip at once. If he wishes I will go along and help him. The sooner he takes the plunge the sooner will some of his muddy colored ideas be washed away. "Our state appropriates large sums to our O. A. C. to have the streets of Corvallis paved." The Courier editor might also absorb a little information about this line after he has had his bath. In fact he could find many things the girls and also the boys have done to help things along. "Our O. A. C. wants all our money to entertain the Manufacturers' Association and then make fun of us for not having automobiles." Just above these lines the Courier's editor styles himself the harshest editor. The name surely fits, for who else would have such a wonderfully brilliant idea. The ducking might also brighten this point a bit. The Editor has the right idea about the accounts he should keep of the boys, berries and the number of spuds it takes to educate a boy at the O. A. C. I have seen it tried and it works fine. The Courier's Equity Editor can do no better by himself, his boy, or humanity than to count out the spuds at once and start his boy to college before he absorbs too much from his father. If the Courier is too fine a paper to carry the college advertisement why does it stoop so low as to throw

ADVERTISING TALKS NO. 28 (By Ralph Kaye.) Electricity is considered one of the greatest discoveries of the age. It first supplied power for the commercial industries. A natural outcome was the electrical appliances—that saved work and steps for the housewife and hostess. Whereas, before we had to toast our toast over the stove, boil our coffee in the kitchen, make a Welsh rarebit in the kitchen—after lighting the fire in the kitchen—now we can now, by the aid of electricity, do all these things right on the dining room table, without the hostess getting out of her chair. In most every town or city of any size, there is an electric store or shop, where one may purchase the latest appliances for electrical use. To my mind, the owner or proprietor of an electrical appliance store has an opportunity worth cultivation. It is natural for people to "follow the lines of least resistance." To the electric appliance dealer I want to ask whether you have, in your advertising, tried really to show people what the goods you are offering really mean in the matter of personal or home routine. Do you just say "you have received a shipment of Electric Chaffing dishes at so much each" or do you tell your prospective buyers what these chaffing dishes will do in the matter of economy and labor and time saving? In the case of the Electric Flat Iron—do you just say that your irons are not heated over a "red hot stove," but all you do is to "turn a button"?

Advertising is not stating glittering generalities but personal "personalities" of the goods you are offering. Play up the details that count, from a human interest standpoint, not from a general or technical standpoint.

and at the same. "Space in the Courier is too valuable for such nonsense as that." I suppose the article, "Just Nonsense," belongs to the Equity Editor also. Surely he spent a great deal of time to think of that. His only mistake was in not placing it at the head of those two columns. His views and comments would be well classified then. In the above mentioned article, why limit the number of hours to four or six a day Mr. Editor? Wouldn't it be better to make it twelve or fourteen as the farmer does who knows more than the "dressed up teachers?" Why put the days at five? Your man in overalls and jumpers puts in seven as a rule. Why not try out your plan on your own boy and girl, if you are so blessed, so the world may judge the wonderful results. "If you don't agree to a proposition of this kind it is proof that you are standing in the way of the working man's progress. Brother Harris, if the Courier's Equity Editor wishes to know; used a fine brand of liniment for four years and has never given it up since, I have seen it work on many others and although the Equity Editor's case may be rather doubtful I know it can be highly recommended. If the Courier's Equity Editor wishes to visit the institution at Corvallis I will be glad to furnish half of the car fare and go with him on his tour of inspection. Yours truly, D. S. YOUNG.

PORTLAND BEATEN IN NINTH INNING SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—(Special)—San Francisco nosed out Portland in the ninth today, the score being 3 to 2. Carson had pitched brilliant ball for eight innings, having allowed only six hits, but a fierce breeze blew into deep center by Hughes in the last frame with one out, shot a poisoned dart through the soldier's record. The score by innings follows: Portland . . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 San Francisco . . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 3 Yesterday's Results At San Francisco—San Francisco 3, Portland 2. At Sacramento—Oakland 7, Sacramento 6. At Los Angeles—Los Angeles 13, Venice 2.

BEAVERS TAKE OPENING GAME OF SERIES SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 (Special)—The Beavers beat San Francisco today in the opening game of the series. The score was 3 to 2. The game went 10 innings. Score by innings follows: Portland . . . . . 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 San Francisco . . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 Yesterday's Results At San Francisco—Portland 3, San Francisco 2 (10 innings). At Sacramento—Sacramento 5, Oakland 2. At Los Angeles—Los Angeles 3, Venice 2.

POTATO MARKET STILL SLUGGISH The situation in the potato trade is still the most unsatisfactory ever known in the local market. Offerings continue very heavy and the demand is at low ebb so far as the wholesale produce trade is concerned. This is due to the fact that nearby producers are practically filling every want of home retailers. There is no outside demand at any price at the present time. So much stock is being offered on consignment by Pacific Northwest interests that outside markets are crying to stop the movement. They are unable to take care of offerings. The greatest disappointment is the lack of demand for seed. To date this season so little business has been confirmed with the outside that total shipments of this character from the Pacific Northwest points to California can be easily counted on the fingers and toes of one person. Everyone who has handled potatoes this season has lost money, therefore none is inclined to speculate at any price. The limited demand that is being shown in the local market is more than taken care of by consignments without price restriction. A Chaucer Portrait. The oldest known English picture is one of Chaucer, painted in the year 1391. Mysteries of Scent. The mysteries of scent will probably never be solved, and it is a matter of everyday observation that, while the trained shooting dog will pass a sitting partridge, a terrier or a fox will find the nest. Blowing Up a Storm. "You know you told me it would be a terrible howl to you if I rejected you." "I know it, and so you married me. And that was a worse blow."—New Orleans Times Democrat. The Meek. "You should try to be a little less assertive, my dear. Remember, 'The meek shall inherit the earth.'" "Oh, yes; I dare say they will—when the others have done with it!"—London Opinion. Wonderful. "What are you thinking about, darling?" "Nothing." "So was I! It's wonderful the sympathy between two loving hearts!"—Pledgee Blister. ERROR. Error should be crushed out wherever it exists. To free a man from error is to give, not to take away. Knowledge that a thing is false is a truth. Error always does harm. Sooner or later it will bring harm to the man who harbors it.

A Choice Between Two Roads By F. A. MITCHEL

Having occasion to journey through a portion of Tennessee, the region of the Cumberland plateau, I was obliged on one occasion to travel by wagon. A countryman with some supplies was going over the route I proposed to take, and when I offered him good pay to take me with him he accepted the proposition. We didn't get far on our route when we came to a house standing beside the road, and a girl carrying a carpet bag—came out of the house, evidently to meet the wagon. She was "dressed up" that is, she had on her best clothes instead of the calico dress and sunbonnet of the typical southern country girl. "Josh," she said, "I reckon I'll go with you."

"All right, Sairy. Climb up yere." There was room for three on the seat, but since my driver, Saunders was his name—and the girl seemed inclined to be spongy I removed myself to a side bale of some kind of goods in the wagon on behind them, saying that I would have a smoke. Josh and Sairy, as they called each other, were evidently enjoying the trip together. Neither gave me any information as to their relationship or how the girl knew that he would pass the house where she joined us at that day and hour.

Having nothing to do, I amused myself trying to work out the relationship between them. While they said nothing directly to indicate it, they said a great deal indirectly. At one time the girl would chat about a certain farm, mentioning all sorts of details for making the house on it attractive. She would put up some curtains she had that would fit very neatly and paper several of the rooms herself—she had done papering before—and line the porch with flowers, and make a lot of improvements besides. Josh assented to all this every time she stopped long enough to give him an opportunity, saying: "Just so. That would look mighty fine—beautiful." But it seemed to me that he was listening to a story rather than facts. If she were picturing a future home in which he was to participate he gave me the idea that he considered the girl to be a rainbow chaser.

Striking a cross-road, we found a man sitting on a fence whittling a stick. He took no notice of us till we came opposite; then he said: "Howdy, Josh? Howdy, Sairy?" "Howdy, Mart!" said Josh, pulling up. "What you goin' to?" asked Mart. "We're goin' to Jasper." "What you goin' to do thar—get married?" Josh looked at the girl, but she who did not seem inclined to make a reply he did so himself. "We allowed we might get married if we can find a parson to marry us."

"I reckoned so. That's the reason I jest thought I'd wait for you yere." I changed my position so that I could see the girl's face. All the light heartedness had gone out of her. I inferred that the man sitting on the fence was a claimant for her himself, but he was a red headed, freckled, loose jointed, disagreeable looking fellow, and I didn't see how he could have any chance with Josh, who was quite good looking and otherwise attractive. Neither Josh nor Sairy made any comment on Mart's last statement, and presently he drayled: "See here, Sairy, this has been goin' on long enough. You see the signboards pointin' the way? The road you're goin' leads to Jasper, 'tother one to Chattanooga. Air you goin' to Jasper with Josh or air you goin' to Chattanooga with me?"

There being no immediate reply to this, there was a dead silence. It was evident that the two men were waiting for the girl to decide between them. Presently Mart added: "This ends the foolin'. You go to Jasper or to Chattanooga, and whichever way you go you stay. There's no go back." Half a minute elapsed before the decision came and then not in words. Josh must have seen it in the girl's face, for I saw him reach down under the seat, take out Sairy's carpetbag and hand it to her. At the same time Mart approached and handed her down on to the road. Then Josh drove on. Looking back I saw Mart and Sairy trudging along on the road to Chattanooga.

Taking the seat I had vacated in favor of the girl, I handed Josh a cigar. "Smoke?" "Reckon I will." "What does all this mean?" I asked when he had lighted up. "Want there's some wimmen nes a powerful influence over some men and some men over some wimmen. That gal has been wantin to marry me fo a long spell, but that feller wouldn't let her. I'd ye hear her talkin' about the house we was to live in arter we was married? I'd heard all that afore I knowed it didn't mean nothin'. I knowed Mart was a watchin her and had his eyes out on her and she wouldn't get far afore he'd stop her."

"Does she fear him?" "No. If he'd tried to force her I'd put a hot-ter inter him." I asked Josh if Mart noticed the girl explained to him what hypnotic meant, but all he had to say to this was: "I dunno."

GOAT-SHEARING WELL UNDER WAY Goat shearing now is under way in all parts of the valley, and a considerable market movement is expected to develop within a short time. At most of the important mohair-producing centers pool sales, as usual, will be arranged, but individual slips, large and small, from points outside will be coming in shortly, and with trade for the season well started the market will be placed on a definite basis and a fair idea of the actual value of the 1913 crop obtained.

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For the time dealers are quoting 30 to 32 cents, but to date but very little shearing has been done and consequently but little of the product marketed. Some of the traders are still indulging in bearish talk regarding the future of the mohair market and making much out of the prospect for drastic traffic changes at the hand of the next Congress, but their talk as yet does not appear to have disturbed the growers to any great extent, and the impression is becoming more or less general that the market fundamentally is sound and that prices from this time on are more likely to work up than down.

EFFORT TO DEPRESS MOHAIR IS FOUGHT Efforts of buyers to depress the price of mohair this season are likely to be met by strong resistance from producers. The latter are now getting well organized, and at the present time are in a position to see that no manipulating methods are carried through by Eastern buyers. The Northwest Angora Goat Association will be a very big and important factor in the mohair trade of the Pacific states this season. The organization has over 250 members and better than \$150,000 pounds of hair is already tied up by contract to the association. According to the organization this hair will bring at least 30c a pound this season, perhaps more. The association has a contract with this as a minimum price, while if the market advances the better price will be received. It is stated that the association has dug heavily into some of the former large pools. No effort is made to secure reasonable prices, but the organization is standing for adequate returns, and according to officials, is in a position to force recognition. There has been practically no offering in the mohair trade of this section recently, owing to the cool weather, which has stopped shearing. The Northwest Association is advancing 15 cents a pound for mohair to its members.

MOHAIR PRICES SURE TO BE SATISFACTORY While the trade in mohair continues on a very narrow scale, owing to the fact that but little shearing has been done in this state, the market is conceded to be firm in tone. Buyers are said to be taking all the hair they can get at 32 cents, f. o. b. country shipping points in the valley, which would seem to indicate that they are not seriously alarmed over the prospect for drastic changes in the tariff. Other factors of importance in the mohair trade are the war in which Turkey is involved, and which may affect seriously the output of that country; the prospect for a considerable shortage in the South American output; the generally strong markets in Europe and the steadily growing demand for mohair and mohair manufactures of all kinds in this country. One of the Oregon dealers expressed the belief that the Oregon market would go to 38 or 40 cents before the end of the selling season.

CATTLE MARKET HAS MUCH FIRMER TONE The Portland Union Stock yards Company reports as follows: Receipts for last week were: cattle 1412, calves 35, hogs 2102, sheep 2782, horses 33. Cattle—Market steady to shade firmer. An excellent demand prevailed for prime beef. Top sales were made at \$8 to \$8.25, while bulk of steer offerings graded good to choice and realized \$7.50 to \$7.80. Butcher stuff is equally strong, notably henders and cows. There has been slim showing in the stuff supplies but packers gave higher bids for the new fancy head on hand. A small lot of Primeville spayed heifers selling at \$7.75 featured. Best cows at \$7.25, bulls \$6; stags \$6.75, and calves at \$9 represents price range. The hog market has been a sensation. Clearing 10c to 20c, it finally settled at \$9.55 Wednesday. This price range breaks all records since 1910. Bulk of sales have averaged \$9.20 to \$9.40. Outlet considerably broader than supplies as demand has been increased while bulk of country swine has been marketed. Also Missouri River points continue high and all Coast packers are buying pork in Portland. Undertow here is strong and unless the present trade conditions experience a complete change may remain indefinitely. A steady to firm mutton and lamb market featured principally by one of the smallest runs of the year. Wool yearlings sold up to \$6.75 and ewes \$6.75, sheared stuff brought \$1 less. Demand for choice and fat muttons reached the \$8 level as expected, several loads of prime wool stuff brought this price.

HOP MARKET SHOWS LITTLE IMPROVEMENT Hop market trade continues very quiet with a deadlock between growers and buyers, as to the price. None of the better holdings are available at any price, the goods simply being withdrawn from the market by holders. Efforts to dislodge them from this position have proved unavailing and for that reason buyers have tried the usually more effective way—to stay out of the market. A small trade in low quality goods is still reported but no change is shown in prices. Other markets report a quiet but firm tone for spot hops. Contracts are firm everywhere and all along the coast 15c a pound is being freely offered, with few willing to accept. Fourteen hundred bales of hops are left in the hands of growers in Washington, according to James Pinchus, a Tacoma dealer and grower. Practically all of the Western Washington growers sold their hops last fall when the market was from 3c to 5c higher than now, realizing \$500,000 for their share of the crop crop. Contracts for 1913 hops are being made on the basis of 15 cents a pound, but few deals are being closed at that figure.

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