

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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COURT'S DECISION

Wiped away at a clean sweep by a ruling of a court is the inalienable right of a citizen of the state of New York to the presumption of innocence until the offence with which is charged is proved against him after a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his peers.

The court reviews that section of the constitution of New York state that provides for the suspension of the chief executive in cases where the lower house brings in impeachment charges and observes that the provision takes from Governor Sulzer the right that is guaranteed to every other citizen of the state—the presumption of his innocence until his crime is proved in a court of law.

The jurist who handed down that decision did not believe that its provisions were just or that the governor was given the same consideration before the court that every other man expects and receives when he is brought in to face a charge filed against him by the properly constituted authorities.

It is strange that the provisions of the constitution of the state should deny to the man who happens to be its governor the protection that is accorded to even the murderer and gangster of the slums or that the courts should have to decide in that state that the chief executive of several million people is not entitled under the laws to that consideration given in the instructions of every judge at the conclusion of a case that the defendant must be proved guilty beyond even the peradventure of a doubt before he can be reckoned guilty of the crime with which he is charged.

Strange it is, also, that the constitution of that state should contain provisions relative to the conduct of the office of the governor that are not to be found in the national compact and that it should require the suspension of its chief when the federal agreement removes the executive only after the sentence has been duly passed by the chief justice of the supreme court following the majority decision of the members of the national senate. A president of the United States can be removed only after he has been CONVICTED of the crime with which he has been charged by the lower house and at no time is he suspended from the duties of his office or the powers and prerogatives of his position taken from him.

Months often elapse between the time that the lower house brings in its charge and that at which the senate considers them. During that interval, the governor of the state stands in the light of a criminal who has already been convicted at the bar and who but awaits the sentence that the court is to pass upon him.

Useless then, is the later trial of the impeachment charges and fruitless is the investigation and consideration that the senate may later give to the action that has been brought. After he has been evicted from his office until the senate has the time and inclination to pass upon his case, of what use is it that the charges may be later worthless and the complaint under which they are brought unsustainable? He has already lost the functions and prerogatives of the position that he has received from the people of his state. He has already been driven from his post by those who have trumped up charges against him for political effect. Futile then is the later investigation of the senate and worthless is its decision, whatever it may be.

To what extent might not such a ruling of a court be used by scheming politicians who, planning to foster their own plans and ambitions, would like to rid themselves of a political opponent in the executive chair. In a trice, the lower house would, at the command of the master voice, trump up charges against the chief executive of the state and he would be evicted from that post of honor and confidence until after the machine had worked its will and the end that it had sought had been accomplished.

It might well be willing then to give back to that executive, shorn of his power, the position that he had formerly held and leave to him to undo, as best he might, the mischief that had been accomplished by the tool of the machine during his brief but profitable tenure of office.

It is interesting to speculate just how far unscrupulous politicians could carry such a ruling of the court in their maneuvering through the mazes of legislative workings in the Albany capital.

Contracts that were particularly desirable to the bosses of the party in power and that might be lost to the grafters now entrenched at Albany might be won were the chief executive but out of the way and this gives the lever by which he could be influenced at almost any stage of his career.

What governor would not think twice before he refused to obey the dictates of the Tammany bosses were the threat of such a machine but made? It might not, in nine cases out of ten, be necessary for that machinery to be put into operation for the mere threat that it would be used and the knowledge that it could be made instrumental, would accomplish the result that the bosses desired in a quicker way than they could hope to gain it otherwise.

It is a new tool that the court has placed in the hands of an unscrupulous adversary of Sulzer, a new instrument given by the judiciary to a Tammany leader to remove from power that man whose record has always been that of a fighter for the interests of the masses and against the combined forces of the graft loving politicians now centered at the capital of the state.

THE GOSPEL OF GOOD ROADS

By bond issues and by appropriations through the various county courts, the gospel of good roads is being spread over the length and breadth of the state and the logic of road improvement has taken a firmer hold on the minds of the people than ever before in the history of the movement.

For more than 20 years, the gospel of road improvement has been taught in all of the commercial clubs and public spirited organizations everywhere but the question has been neglected from time to time because of the

expense that is involved, the ultimate saving both to the city and to the country having been lost sight of in face of the original cost.

But, today, conditions have materially changed. Everywhere over the state, the people are awakening to a realization that only by the construction of better roads and by the improvement of those that they have can they reduce the cost of transportation to the city markets and cut down the expense to the farmer with a resulting increase in the size of his bank account.

Jackson county has been one of the leaders of the state in the matter of good roads. A pavement highway that will later form one of the links in the great Pacific Highway stretching up and down the coast will be constructed under the direction of Major Bowlby, state highway engineer, at a cost of \$500,000.

Last Tuesday, the people of that county voted the bonds that would make that unit in the state government one long line of highway creditable not only to the county that builds it but to the state in which it lies. For good roads do not only reflect credit upon the builder of them but they spread the contagion through neighboring and adjoining counties and districts and inspire in other governmental units the ambition to show themselves as energetic and progressive as those that have them.

Good roads are more contagious than smallpox. They spread the fever rapidly through communities and counties and increase in virulence as they spread. There is nothing better than a good road to enforce the logic of road improvement and there is no more wholesome force for the betterment of the public highways than the existence, either in this county or adjoining ones, of thoroughfares that are completely up to date in the matter of scientific construction and engineering.

For the improvement of the highways of the state, Jackson county has taken a step in the right direction. Its heavy vote for the construction of the new highway indicates the progressiveness of the voting strength of that unit in the state government. It shows that the farmers there realize the importance of a good road in the question of transportation of products to the markets and that this importance has been impressed upon the people of the cities in the county until they have supported heavily and enthusiastically the demand of those farmers for better road work and more road work through the districts.

Such a step on the part of Jackson county will have a wholesome effect upon the other units of the state in the matter of road improvement. It will show other counties how a good permanent highway can be built at a cost that is in nowise prohibitive. It will prove, beyond the possibility of question, that a good highway cuts the transportation cost, that it adds money to the farmer's bank deposit, that it means an annual saving in that county alone of nearly enough in one single year to pay for the construction work.

There is nothing succeeds like success and there is nothing that gives a greater impetus to the most up to date road building than the actual construction of a road by capable engineers and the results that are gained the first year after its completion.

Clackamas county has also taken an important step forward in the matter of better roads when the commissioners let a contract the other day for one mile of macadam on the River road running near Milwaukie. The court has also planned the construction of several bridges through the county that shorten the haul and add materially to the reduction in the transportation cost. Shorter hauls and easier hauls are the results that are to be gained from road improvement everywhere and they can be as easily gained in Clackamas County as they have been in thousands of other places through the state and nation.

The first step has been taken. The county court has let its first bid for a permanent road—one good long mile of it. There is no reason why more miles should not be added to that important highway in the county or why miles of road elsewhere should not be built where they will form main trunk lines for a permanent system of road construction—adding to the bank roll of the farmer and facilitating the ease of haul into the markets of the city.

HUERTA'S MISTAKE

When Huerta assumes, as he did in his message to the Mexican congress, that Woodrow Wilson, as president, does not represent the sentiment of the people of the United States on matters relative to the situation in that sister republic, he exhibits a painful ignorance of the true conditions as they exist and either has been terribly misinformed by his lieutenants or is willfully blinding his eyes to what he knows is true.

If there is one thing in the Wilson administration that appeals more to the rank and file of the body politic than another it is the stand that he has taken on the Mexican troubles. Always willing to go to extremes in his negotiations rather than to make demands and enforce them with the national military forces, Wilson's patience has about become exhausted and he has told the provisional president just how close to the line he may hew before the American government shall call a halt.

Huerta attempts to make himself and his people believe that Wilson does not represent the people of the United States and that, though he is chief executive and the governing power, he has not behind him that public sentiment that would enable him to carry out the threats that he has made nor support with the military forces of the nation the demand that he has issued for instant resignation and a different adjustment of conditions in that trouble-ridden state.

Nothing farther from the truth could have been conceived even by the mind of a Mexican pirate. While Wilson is president, he is loyally supported by every political faction in the land. The scars of battle have healed and—Wilson is president. That fact alone units behind him the solid sentiment of 100,000,000 persons and gives to his demands the support of public opinion that enables him to issue ultimatums and see that they are obeyed.

More than his official position and the loyalty that lines behind that place of authority the power of the people of the United States is a wholesome respect and an unmix admiration for the president himself and a general approval of the policies that he has advocated and undertaken.

The democratic leader has shown himself, especially in this Mexican situation, as a man of rare ability and remarkable foresight and has already succeeded in untangling the knotty skein of Mexican affairs in a way that would give many pointers to other diplomats more experienced in the school of national chess.

No man ever had, as president, since the days of Washington and Lincoln a more complete endorsement of his policies from the members of all parties and political factions than is today given to Woodrow Wilson. His Mexican decisions have met with the approval of the people of the land and his determination along the lines of non interference in the government of Mexico but a positive insistence on the rights of Americans in that land has merited and received approval from all of the sections of the country.

For Huerta to assume that Wilson does not represent the people of this nation, that he is a mere figure head and his policies are not the policies of the nation at large is for the Mexican leader to blindfold himself to the true conditions as they now are. It cannot be possible that Huerta really believes the message that he read before his congress yesterday. Surely, a man in his position would be the first to realize that a chief executive of another land either had the support or did not have it of his people in the foreign diplomatic policy that he had assumed.

So far from real conditions are the Mexican's statements, that his source of information is either grossly wrong or he is purposely attempting to lead his nation with him in an effort to ignore the demands of the United States. Wilson's Mexican policy, as have also most of his other ideas already suggested, has met with endorsement from all over the country and his attitude toward that revolutionary land has been one that has found a note of support in every quarter of the nation.

The Mexican government's threat not to allow the foreign vessels in the waters of that state even in the protection of the American and other foreign interests may precipitate the trouble that the president so ostentatiously declares he is straining every nerve to avert.

Wilson has, in this as in his other plans covering the Mexican difficulties, the loyal support of the American people and it might pay the piratical president to learn that fact before he so complicates matters that the government of the United States, supported by the people of the United States,

has to take a hand and exile him and his band of free booters from Mexican soil.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Portland's postmaster has hit the key note of economy in public service when he has demanded that the \$1,000,000 appropriation made for a two story federal building in that city be used to erect a modern office structure and that the government save its annual office rent of \$30,000 by providing a home for the various officers who are now quartered in private buildings for which a high rent is paid.

One million dollars could hardly be spent wisely in the construction of a two story building in that city and certainly the money would not be used to the best advantage were it all expended in a federal home that was not large enough to house the many offices of other employes of the government who are now outside of the postoffice and whose annual rent amounts to a small fortune in the regular expense.

While a modern office structure might not meet the fancies of some of those who would like a federal building with marble halls and brass fixtures, it would, at the same time, be more practical and useful and would save the government an annual rent that would, in time, more than pay for several buildings of the kind that is now proposed.

When the postmaster made the suggestion that the city should erect such a home for its officers, he placed before the public an idea in official economy in the government service that is creditable, both to himself and to the city that he serves. Certainly, an eight story building with ample quarters for each of the officers in the service of the United States would be much more practicable and sensible than a two story structure, costing the same amount of money but providing much less the accommodation and entailing the annual rental expense without hope of ever being able to eliminate it.

This brings us again to the question of a new postoffice for Oregon City. The time has come when the government should take a hand and place on the next appropriation bill an item that will provide the city with postal facilities that it needs and that will give the postmaster here the quarters that are requisite to the prompt and efficient dispatch of the public business. There is no economy in the government's attempt to get along with the present quarters nor does it produce that efficiency in the service of the department that a city of this size should have.

The prompt delivery and the handling of the mails with dispatch is a requisite in the successful management of the affairs of the postoffice department. When a postmaster is so crowded for room that he cannot handle the work that is piled upon him as readily as he should, the government should make provision for that postmaster in some other quarters and should give him those things that he needs to better the service and produce for the people whom it is presumed to serve a more efficient branch of the federal department.

There is no solution to the problem in Oregon City but a new federal building and the sooner that it is erected, the better will be the mail service here and the more easily and readily will the local officials be able to handle that mail that passes through their hands before it reaches the patrons of the office. The effort of the commercial club to impress this fact upon the minds of the department heads at Washington is commendable as is also every effort that is made along the lines of improvement in the federal service here.

HOME STUDY IN SCHOOL TEACHING

Individual study is the key note of a teacher's success and upon the extent to which he applies that investigation of the peculiar characteristics of each child before him in his classes, together with the home life that surrounds that child out of school, depends that teacher's results in the classroom and the standing of that child in his daily work.

Superintendent L. R. Alderman of the Portland schools in an address delivered before 1000 of his teachers drove home the force of that logic at a meeting the other day in his high school auditorium and impressed upon the faculty mind of that gathering the importance that each individual case bears to the general average of success in school work.

No truth is so strong in educational work as that which the new superintendent emphasized at the meeting—that the teacher's work is not done when the gong has sounded for the end of the session nor is all of the work to be done in the classroom when the child is in school. Outside of the school room, there are influences at work that may counteract all of the efforts that teacher has put forth during that day and that are enough to discourage the best professional man or woman on the faculty of any public institution.

Years ago, children failed to pass their examinations, dropped behind in their classes, showed no interest in their work in spite of all that the teacher could do or say that would stimulate in them the interest that was lacking. Investigations revealed the fact that some of these children were suffering from maladies of various kinds, that they were not physically fit to be in a school room, and that their diseases were such that they could not concentrate their mind upon the work in hand.

These discoveries resulted in the campaign that has now spread over the whole country for free examinations for every child who attends the city schools and for medical investigations into the cause of every delinquency that exists in class work.

The results of these campaigns have been astonishing. They have shown an improvement in the work of 90 per cent of the children who were, before, unable to handle their class work or who showed that they could not hold their minds to their studies.

A thorough study of home life surrounding each child in the city schools will reveal things to the teacher of which he had not dreamed and will give him pointers on the methods that should be used in the developing of an interest in the work of the school and in the average of success in the class of which he is a part.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN FASHIONS

Figures recently submitted by the Dressmakers' club of Chicago indicate the extent to which some women have allowed themselves to go in the matter of personal adornment. In the estimates that the report of the committee contains there are a few in that city who annually spend a fortune of \$75,000 on clothes while there are leaders of society in the exclusive sets whose bills run close to \$50,000 during the year.

From these enormous figures down to the \$200 mark that the factory girl spends on her clothing, there is a wide range of prices for the women who occupy different stations in the social life of that city.

Such an expenditure on personal adornment is nothing short of wanton extravagance, regardless of the financial standing of the person who indulges in it or the size of the bank roll of that woman's husband or father. In the effort to outdistance other women of her set, in the wild scramble to set a pace ahead of her friends and neighbors, in the mad rush to be considered something more than a spendthrift than any of her fellows, some of these women squander sums of money annually that would make even old John D. squirm at the reckless abandon with which they drop money right and left when they enter their dressmaker's to be fitted for a new gown.

To this wanton extravagance in the social life of the many large cities of the land may be traced, in a large measure, the civic difficulties that have attracted the attention of investigators who are studying the problems of life in the large centers of population. From the figures at hand, it is evident that a woman, though she may live and move in the exclusive circles and may attain a prominent and commanding position in the social affairs of her realm, may yet dress comfortably and consistent with her position in life upon much less than the amount she is now credited with under the estimates of the club.

The fact, as shown by the records, that the dressmakers' bills far exceed the necessities in the case indicates the general extravagance to which this nation is addicted in a degree far more noticeable than in the other countries of the world. Excessive expenditures for dress are no less forms of extravagance than excessive expenditures for any other luxury and tend to bring evils of no less importance than reckless abandon in any other form.

OSTEOPATH GETS COUNTY POSITION

(Continued from Page 1.)

before various societies and organizations on that subject.

Society to Fight

The Clackamas County Medical society will contest the appointment before the state board of health and the matter will probably be finally carried to the state supreme court for determination.

Dr. Van Brakle contends that any one who can pass through the examinations of the state board can practice medicine and that he is qualified for the office under the provisions of the law. He welcomes the appointment and believes that he is capable, with the training he has had, to give the county the service that the law expects from the health officer.

The medical men, however, believe that the position of health officer should be filled by one who has studied the subject of bacteriology and is qualified to handle contagious diseases. They contend that the doctor has not studied the subjects that his position requires and that he will not be able to discharge his duties under the laws of the state.

Planned Campaign Before the appointment and after the medical men of the county have discovered that Judge Anderson would not appoint Dr. Norris on their recommendation, they planned to circulate a petition among the people of the county and to present as many signatures as possible to the county court in support of their contention that the former officer is the man for the place.

They believe that Dr. Norris has spent the greater part of his life in the service of the city and the county and that he has given up a great deal of his private practice in order to attend to the county business. In view of this, they have believed that he should be given the place and that he would be the one who, of all of the doctors of the city, could devote his time and attention to the problems in the light of experience.

Thought It Dictation

On the other hand, the county court felt that the doctors were trying to dictate to the judge the man whom he should appoint for the place and that they had entered an agreement to prevent any of their number accepting the position except Dr. Norris. They believed, the court thought, that they would thus be able to force his hand and make him appoint the man of their choice whether he wished to do so or not.

The doctors indignantly deny this charge, however, and declare that they had simply petitioned the court to make the appointment of Dr. Norris because they believed that the accusations against him were untrue and unjust and that they had no foundation in fact. They also believed that he would be able to fill the position better than any of the other members of the society because of his experience and they presented these views to the court in their petition.

Later discovering that the court would not listen to their request, they determined upon the circulation of petitions through the county for the popular signature and intended to present them to the judge before the action was taken.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MOTH HAS BEGUN

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, ORS., Sept. 11.—(Moths of the root and crown borer, (Bembecia marginata), are very active now flying among loganberry, blackberry and raspberry canes and depositing eggs on the under surface of the leaves, and should be caught and destroyed, according to Professor A. L. Lovett, assistant entomologist of the Oregon Agricultural College Experimental station. The moths are clear winged insects, (scathoid), not unlike robust wasps in appearance. They have narrow, clear, brownish wings, a black and yellow head and a robust abdomen with alternate rings of yellow and black.

Their eggs are brown, approximately one-sixteenth of an inch in length, and somewhat resemble a large radish seed. The egg should be destroyed wherever found, he says.

Upon hatching, the young larvae crawl down the cane to the surface of the soil where they enter the bark and incyst until spring. Then they proceed to feed and work, tunneling down and around the cane, causing it to weaken and die.

Growers are advised to go over the field, making careful observations of the canes and crowns of the plants just at the surface of the ground. Wherever canes are blighted or where little heaps of worm wood and frass are found, the infested canes should be removed. This will disclose the tunnel of the borer, and by cutting away the bark for a short distance into the crypt, the elongated white borer is revealed. All borers should be cut out and destroyed.

NEW PLANS TO KILL GROWTH OF DODDER

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, ORE., Sept. 16.—In small patches dodder may be eradicated by mowing with a scythe before it throws its seed and when the mowings are dry covering the infested spots with straw and burning them off," says Professor Scudder, acronomist at the Oregon Agricultural College.

The spots may then be hoed and reseeded to alfalfa. In case the dodder has already started to seed it may be singed off with a torch made by placing some rags saturated with kerosene in a can to which a handle is attached.

"When the entire field has become so badly infested that it is not practicable to burn the infested spots, the best thing to do is to clip the alfalfa before the dodder seeds begin to ripen. The land should then be plowed and put into a cultivated crop such as corn, potatoes, or roots. This can be followed with grain. At the end of three years, if the ground has been kept free of dodder, it may be put back into alfalfa.

"Dodder is a leafless, slender vine, whitish yellow in color, bearing clusters of white blossoms which ripen to abundant seed, sometime as many as three or four crops in a season. Although of parasitic habits the seed germinates in the soil sending up little tendrils which attach themselves to the alfalfa or clover stalks, winding about the stem and living upon its sap until the alfalfa turns yellow and dies."

WHAT IS CERTIFICATE A DEPOSIT?

A certificate of deposit is a receipt for money deposited in bank, and is given when the depositor does not desire to open a checking account. If you desire to draw part of the amount, we will issue a new certificate for the balance remaining. If you desire to transfer the money to some one else, all that is necessary is to write your name across the back of the certificate and turn it over to such person.

The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY