

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

Published Every Friday, E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.

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PROHIBITION From the general sentiment of the community as FOR OREGON CITY judged by those who have given the matter any considerable thought and attention, the prohibitionists will carry all of the city precincts at the election on November 4.

Sentiment through the city has generally changed since the last election. It has turned toward the prohibition cause. The voters of the mills have shown a sentiment in favor of the dries in this campaign that did not develop during any of the others that have, at various times, swept through the county.

In addition, the women are counted upon by the dry element to go to the polls in force this year and to cast their votes almost en masse for the cause. Certainly, a large number of them have registered this year and all of them have shown a greater interest in the campaign than they have before.

The dry forces are counting upon them to play an important part in the coming election. If the women vote as heavily as they believe they have a reason to expect, and if the mill workers and others are found generally in the dry column, the forces that have been favoring prohibition in the city believe that success is assured. That they have a right to this belief is generally conceded among those who have studied the attitude of the various forces that will enter into the battle next month. Unless one is interested directly in the fight, it must be conceded that the people will line this city in the dry column in the coming campaign.

The sentiment now has swung back from the last wet and dry election. It seems now an assured fact that the saloons will go. Various factors make this seem a certainty and those factors will play an important part in the fight that both forces are to wage.

Though the two elements have organized and have a thorough campaign outlined, the wets will generally find that the fight has already gone against them and that the dry element has but to register its ballots at the polls for the victory to be won. The churches, generally, too, have organized for a campaign for prohibition and the votes that they will influence, more or less, will be important on the final reckoning.

With all of these factors to contend with, the wet element will be unable to stem the tide that is now sweeping over the city and that, almost without a doubt, will line the city in the dry column as soon as the fight is over. There is hardly a chance that the wets can retrieve themselves. The closing of some saloons because of liquor sold to minors has played its part in the changing of the community sentiment. Just why the attitude of the workers in the mills has taken the turn that it apparently has is not assigned to any particular cause. It seems certain, however, that a majority of them will vote for the dry cause and that the ballots that they will be able to cast will have an important influence on the turn of the election.

So decidedly has the sentiment turned in the opposite direction to that of the last election that almost all of those who have studied the question at all thoroughly or who have given the matter any considerable thought or investigation are positive that there will be little question of the final results.

Just how the voters of Milwaukie will figure at the same time is not as certain as in Oregon City. The tavern episode there, however, may have something to do with the sentiment when it is called upon to register at the polls. With these two cities on the list of the dries in the county, there will be few incorporated towns left for the wets and Clackamas county will be placed in the prohibition list of the state.

In connection, the city will have to figure on a higher tax rate, because of the loss of the \$10,000 a year that is now turned in for the saloons. It will probably mean that the levy will be heavier than now or that the money will have to be raised from some other source to meet the current expenses.

At first, too, the authorities will have to especially vigilant because of the effort that will undoubtedly be made to establish a "bootlegging" system and blind tigers in the city. But these things can be stopped if the authorities of the city and the county enforce the law as they are sworn to do, and, as it is expected, they will do. Law violations can be stopped by law enforcement and nothing remains but for the officers to perform those duties prescribed by law and the prohibition statute will not be made an excuse for law breaking in the city limits.

UNIVERSITY Skimping in the appropriations of funds for state institutions is the worst sort of economy. It hurts the state, in the long run, worse than any other sort of saving that could be practiced. The legislature of this state has appropriated \$175,000 for the support and improvement of the University at Eugene and has divided that money into funds that will pay for the various buildings that the president and board of regents of that institution now have in mind.

Reports from all of the officials of the institution show conclusively that new buildings are needed. The rooms are crowded and the members of the faculty overtaxed. Even the halls and cloak rooms have been turned into recitation rooms for the classes and the students have been jammed into every conceivable place where they could be given the education that the state provides.

With the growth of the state's population and the resulting increase in the attendance at the higher schools of learning, the usable space at the University will be even more limited than it has and the classes will either have to be stuck away in some of the odd corners of the buildings or the young men and women will have to be turned away without that education to which they are entitled as citizens of the state.

To refuse an education to a man or woman who has the energy and ambition to take the higher courses is not only a calamity—it is a crime. Education is but one means that the state provides to train its men and women in the ways of citizenship. It takes the boy or girl and puts him through long years of work in the lower grades finishing the training with a course in the higher institutions of learning for but one purpose.

The more education there is at the reach of the rich and poor alike, the fewer will be the jails and the fewer the criminals. Education reduces the criminal class wherever it is placed within reach of all classes of society. It trains the men or woman in citizenship and instills in him the respect for law and order that a ruffian of the street does not get and never will get.

To be skimping with appropriations that produce such a lasting good for the state is nothing more nor less than shortsightedness. The legislature of the state saw how much the added room and equipment would mean in the training of its citizens and the appropriations were made by an overwhelming vote. The referendum that was slapped on to these appropriations is backed by men who have ambitions for a consolidation of the agricultural college and the university and who believe that such a consolidation would be more economical and for the best interests of the state.

Such a claim cannot be verified by facts. The statistics of those states where the two schools are consolidated shows that the cost per capita is almost twice that now in the Oregon University. The bill to the state increases. The entity of the two schools is submerged.

Each institution has its own peculiar function to perform in the development of the state. Each has its own class of work to do and appeals to its own class of students. The work of the agricultural college would be seriously hampered by the consolidation with the university. Either the college would gain the supremacy in the university or vice versa and the results would be neither beneficial nor economical to the state.

States that have tried the experiment regret it. They are usually seeking a change. The two schools do not amalgamate. They are different institutions with different ideas of work and effort and appeal to a different class of students. The boy who wants to study agriculture or any of its kindred subjects has different ideas as to his life work than has the doctor or lawyer, for instance. The schools never have consolidated harmoniously and never will.

Not only that, but there are numbers of legal questions that enter into the case when the subject of removal is discussed. Where would the school be located? What would the state do with the university buildings at Eugene? What are the status of the property rights that are involved?

Moving a school creates a panic in the town from which it is taken and starts a boom in land values at the one to which it goes. Right there begins a sectional prejudice that would mean a great deal to the state.

The law as passed by the legislature is a necessary appropriation for the school, and should be approved by the people of the state at the polls next month.

COMPENSATION FOR To the people of Oregon on the election of INJURED WORKMEN November 4, will be submitted a bill that gives the worker the first chance that he has had in years to recover what is due him for injuries without long and exhausting suits at law.

To the man who works in a factory or in any hazardous occupation, it is a boon. It means that he and his family will be properly cared for during the time that he is prevented from work by injuries that he has received in the discharge of his duties. It means that he will be paid just the amount that his injuries are properly worth as judged by his earning capacity at the time that he was hurt.

The law goes into the subject thoroughly. It leaves little unsaid. It starts out with an explanation of its purpose and it recognizes the fact that many laborers are not properly remunerated for their injuries because wealthy corporations have a way of beating the cases when they come to trial.

These litigations have always been a source of annoyance to those who stand by the courts as at present constituted and contend that they give the rich and the poor equal and fair justice—for they don't. The legislature of the state itself admits it in the preamble to the law. It declares emphatically that the law is passed for the benefit of the worker and recognizes that he does not get the square deal when it comes to a suit at the bar.

To give the worker what the courts do not give him, the law was passed. It provides for a state industrial commission that has powers enough and money enough to provide for every case that properly comes before it, and that is justified in the claims that it makes. A man injured in the discharge of his duties in any of the hazardous undertakings that are mentioned and most of them are—may apply to that commission for his proportion of the funds that have been set aside. He may make that application with the assurance that, if his claims are true and proper, they will receive the proper attention from that commission and that he will receive what is due to him for the hurts that he has.

The commission has the power to bring to its court all of the witnesses and evidence that it may want. It is given funds enough to have all of the employes that are necessary to a prompt dispatch of the business in hand. It is created on a non-partisan basis and is given a term of years that removes it from the influence of party or of party factions.

The fund that it has at its disposal is raised partly by the state, by the employers, and by the workmen. Each of the three parties interested have contributed. Each has an interest in that fund. Its disposal is at the discretion of the commission. The state is made a party to all actions because the state is interested in the welfare of its workmen.

To us, it seems that the purpose of the act is accomplished by its provisions. It gives the employe a chance to get what is due for injuries sustained in the regular discharge of his duties. It takes away by specific enactment the right of defense on the ground of contributory negligence which has always been a stumbling block in the way of the employe to collect what he should have had. It gives him the chance to get his dues without having to fight the case through the courts, to become entangled in endless litigation or lose half of his demands through court costs and other attendant expenses.

From start to finish, the law is a good one. It is one that will benefit many workmen during the year. It will prove a boon in the elimination of suits for damages as the result of injuries sustained. It means much, in short, to the workmen of the state and is a statute that should be placed on the statute books by the people at the ballots next month.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON.

Showing the amount of claims allowed, on what account, the amount of warrants drawn, and the amount of warrants outstanding and unpaid on the 30th day of September, 1913.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes General Fund, County Court and Commissioners, Circuit Court and Jurors, Juvenile Court, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff's Office, Tax Department, Clerk's Office, County Recorder's Office, Treasurer's Office, Coroner's Office, Superintendent of Schools and Supervisors, Assessor's Office, Surveyor's Office, County Veterinarian, Fruit Inspector, Board of Health, Tax Rebate, Court House, Jail, Refund of Saloon Licenses, Indigent Soldier, Insane, Widow's Pension, County Poor, Forest Fires, Special Recall Election, Election, Registration, Supplies, Printing and Advertising, Wild Animal Bounty, Road Damages, Armory Rent, Fair, Crutening Timber.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Current Expense, Total, General Fund Warrants Issued, Total, Regular Road Warrants Issued, Total, Special Road Warrants Issued, Total Warrants Issued.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Showing the financial condition of Clackamas County, Oregon, on the 30th day of September, 1913.

Table with 2 columns: Liabilities and Resources. Includes To General Fund—Warrants drawn on the County Treasurer, Interest accrued thereon, County Road Warrants, outstanding and unpaid, Estimated interest accrued thereon, Total Liabilities, By Funds in hands of County Treasurer applicable to payment of General Fund Warrants, Funds in hand of County Treasurer applicable to payment of County Road Warrants, Total Resources, Net Indebtedness.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Of the County Treasurer of Clackamas County, Oregon, for the six months ending on the 30th day of September, 1913, of money received and paid out, from whom received and what source, and on what account paid.

Table with 2 columns: Special School Fund, Special City Fund, General Fund. Includes To amount on hand from last report, To amounts received from Delinquent Tax, To amounts received from 1912 Tax, To amounts received from Special School Fund, To amounts paid out to correct error in Sheriff's Report, Balance on hand, To amount on hand from last report, To amounts received from Delinquent Tax, To amounts received from 1912 Tax, To amounts transferred from Special Roads to correct Sheriff's Report, To amount on hand from last report, To amounts received from Delinquent Tax, To amounts received from 1912 Tax, Balance on hand.

Table with 2 columns: County School Fund, District Road Fund and Special Fund. Includes To amount on hand from last report, To amounts received from Delinquent Tax, To amounts received from 1912 Tax, To amounts received from U. S. Land Sales, To amounts received from overcharge on freight, To amounts received from Sale of Gravel, Transferred from Special School to correct Sheriff's Report, Correct error in Sheriff's Report, County Road Warrants paid, Balance on hand, To amount on hand from last report, To amounts received from Thos. B. Kay, For Schools, Balance on hand, To amount on hand from last report, To amounts received from Delinquent Tax, To amounts received from 1912 Tax, To amounts received from U. S. Land Sales, To amounts received from overcharge on freight, To amounts received from Sale of Gravel, Transferred from Special School to correct Sheriff's Report, Correct error in Sheriff's Report, County Road Warrants paid, Balance on hand.

Table with 2 columns: State School Fund, Indigent Fund, Indigent Soldier Fund. Includes To amount on hand from last report, To amounts received from Thos. B. Kay, For Schools, Balance on hand, To amount on hand from last report, To amount on hand from last report, Transferred to General Fund, Balance on hand, To amount on hand from last report, Transferred to General Fund, Balance on hand.

Table with 2 columns: County Fair Fund. Includes To amounts received from Ben W. Olcott for Fairs, Balance on hand.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Clackamas,—ss. I, J. A. Tufts, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the amounts received, paid out and remaining on hand, in the County Treasury of said County for the six months ending on the 30th day of September, 1913.

Witness my hand this 2nd day of October, A. D. 1913. J. A. TUFTS, County Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF BUSINESS OF SHERIFF'S OFFICE, FROM APRIL 1st, 1913, TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1913.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Cash on hand April 1st, 1913, Delinquent Tax collections for years prior to 1912, Delinquent Tax Sales, Tax collections for current year, Penalty on same, Fees collected, Paid County Treasurer acct. tax collections, Paid County Treasurer acct. delinquent taxes, Paid County Treas. acct. fees, Cash on hand at close of business September 30th, 1913.

I hereby certify that the above report is correct. E. T. MASS, Sheriff of Clackamas County, Oregon.

TURKEY DEMAND GROWS HEAVIER

The demand for turkeys is firm and the question of whether the local supply will be equal to it has been raised by the commission men. The chicken receipts have been heavy with the tone rather weak. Fresh eggs are scarce in the markets though the prices remain low and the tone heretofore generally weak. The onion market is steady with the demand keeping pace with the supplies that have been received.

BORROWED DOGS GET HIM INTO TROUBLE

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 8.—Because he "borrowed" a couple of fox hounds belonging to District Game Warden E. F. Averill on the eve of a bear hunt which the warden and District Attorney Fred Steiwer had planned, J. M. Hartnett finds himself made the defendant in a suit for damages. The two officers were brimful of wrath when they discovered that their dogs had been taken during the night. Through Steiwer as attorney, Averill commenced suit for \$75 damages.

REAL ESTATE

Charles R. Donnell to H. W. Doolittle, 3 1/2 N. W. 1/4, section 12, T. 7 R. 12 E. 1/2.

J. H. Tracy and wife to county of Clackamas, tract of land in section 14, T. 3 S. R. 4 E. 1/2.

Archie E. Youmi to Clackamas county, tract in section 15, T. 3 S. R. 4 E. 1/2.

F. E. Thomas and wife to Clackamas county, tract in N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4, section 14, T. 3 R. 4 E. 1/2.

W. M. Ladd and wife to Matthew Argabright, lot two in Ladd's addition to Oregon City; \$875.

Joseph B. Arzabright and wife to Gustaf Carlson, lot numbered 2 in Ladd's addition to Oregon City; \$10.

George H. Gregory and wife to W. A. Beck and wife, lots 10, 11, 12 in block 6, addition to Molalla; \$10.

William B. Nolen and wife to John W. Loder, lots three, four, block 10, Marshfield; \$1.

S. H. Lovelace and wife to E. M. Lovelace, lot 7, block 12, Estacada; \$500.

Finley O. McGrew and wife to Robert A. Miller, tract in section 33, T. 1 S. R. 3 E.; \$2900.

L. D. Johnson to G. D. Johnson, lots 12, 13, block 2, Morris subdivision to Jennings Lodge; \$50.

John H. Gibson and wife to J. L. Hartman and E. L. Thompson, tracts 11, 12, 13, in Logans tract; \$2500.

H. W. Boehm and wife to John A. Kallstrom, S. 1/2 N. W. 1/4, N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4, section 12, T. 7 S. R. 2 E. 1/2.

Charles Colvin and wife to William Dale, tract in N. W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 section 2, T. 5 S. R. 2 E.; \$10.

Emma S. MacLeod to William M. Stone and wife, W. 1/2 S. W. 1/4 section 30, T. 6 S. R. 2 E.; \$1600.

William Dale to Eva Colvin, tract in N. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, section 2, T. 5 S. R. 2 E.; \$10.

L. M. Grimshaw and wife to Walter H. Pickle, lots one, two, 18, block 7, Windsor; \$1100.

Mrs. Minnie B. Johns to Henry Black tract in lot four, block 2, Greensport; \$10.

Benjamin Harrison as president of the United States to Francis F. Taff, N. 1/2 N. E. 1/4, section 27, T. 3 S. R. 2 E. 1/2 acre.

John Fromong to Charles Fromong, tract 34 of Williams tract; \$2500.

William Rennaun to Carl A. Davis, W. 1/2 S. W. 1/4, section 6, T. 4 R. 2 E. 1/2; \$6500.

S. C. Fletcher to A. L. Dundas, east 10 acres N. W. 1/4, S. E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 S. E. 1/4, section 6, T. 4 S. R. 4 E. 1/2.

Everett B. Rabb and wife to Harry J. Maebana, lot 20, block 2, Dover park; \$550.

Amanada Edgren et al to Edward Schwartz, E 1/2 tract 45, Outlook; \$10.

A. O. Sherman to Martin G. Seaman, N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/2 section 31, T. 4 S. R. 4 E. 1/2.

H. S. Clyde and wife to Birge J. Foraman, lots one and two, Harding Walden tract; \$10.

Thomas B. Ganner and wife to Francis Welsh, lot five, block one, Bette's addition to Oregon City; \$10.

W. M. Ladd and wife to W. S. Gubb and wife, lots 13, to 22 inclusive Ladd's subdivision of tract 16, Hedge's addition to Oregon City; \$2500.

Lewis H. Prahl and wife to O. R. Taylor and wife, to W. H. Wald on and one-half acres in J. V. Home B. L. C. \$100.

F. R. Beals and wife to Joseph M. Harrison and wife, tract in Robert Caulfield D. L. C. No. 53; \$10.

C. B. Moores and wife to Mary A. White, 46.00 square feet Minthorn addition to Portland; \$640.

Mrs. M. E. Miller et al to A. A. Price, lot one, block 61, Oregon City; \$1.00.

Almon M. Shibley to James E. Shibley, tract in sections 5 and 6, T. 4 R. 4 E.; \$10.

James R. Gillmore to K. B. Anderson, lot 18, block 15, \$200.

W. L. Mitchell and wife to Edward Payne, 15 acres in sections 22, T. 1 S. R. 2 E.; \$1500.

C. L. McChauvey and wife to William M. Bruce and wife, tract in T. 2 S. R. 2 E.; \$1.00.

Walter Noblitt to Charles Spagle, E 1/2 S. W. 1/4 section 33, T. 4 S. R. 1 E.; \$7600.

Catherine Smith to George L. Burt, Shaw's annex to Oregon City; \$10.

Oliver A. Day et al to C. G. Peters and wife, all easterly seven feet of lots seven and eight, block 55, and all westerly 49 feet lots one and two, block 55, Oregon City; \$2000.

Carrie E. Dunn to Sherman Glass and wife, lots one block one, first addition to Parkplace; \$1.

Henry C. Prudhomme Co. to Beale L. and Marion L. Allen, nine acres in section 1; \$10.

Same to same, south 825 feet of the west S. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4 section one, T. 2 S. R. 4 E.; \$10.

William J. Curtis and wife to H. E. Cross, lot 15, Park's subdivision of tract 135, Gladstone; \$200.

Lyman Davies and wife to Alfred W. Bell, lots 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, Sandy Land Company's second addition to Sandy; \$10.

A. W. Bell and wife to L. F. Pridmore, lots two and three block three, Junker's addition to Sandy; \$10.

William L. Graham and wife to W. B. Richards, S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4 section 16, T. 4 S. R. 3 E.; \$2000.

George W. Shaver et al to Fred T. Smith, block seven, of the Shaver subdivision of the Shaver place; \$920.

Grace K. Miller et al to Charles W. Canney all of lot D, tract 57 of Williams tract; \$10.

Earnest E. Chaste and wife to E. C. & C. W. Warner, N. 1/2 William and Jane Connell D. L. C.; \$3000.

CLACKAMAS ABSTRACT & TRUST COMPANY. Land Titles Examined. Abstracts of Title Made. Office over Bank of Oregon City.

CRAZE TO KILL HOLDS NEGRO IN ITS POWER

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 7.—Confessing to two murders and to several other crimes, Burr Harris, a Los Angeles negro arrested here Sunday on a charge of having murdered Mrs. Rebecca P. Gay in a Los Angeles hoteling 10 days ago, made a clean breast of all his crimes to Captain of the detectives Meyers and two Los Angeles detectives here today. "I never knew today," Harris said. "I just wanted to kill some woman. I took the gas pipe from my back yard and went to the building and up on the fifth floor to her name on the door. I knocked and when she opened I asked if a Mrs. Wallace was there. I did not know any Mrs. Wallace, and just asked the question to gain admittance."

A GOOD SUGGESTION

Have you a boy or girl whom you contemplate sending to college some day? Have you any way of knowing what your financial condition may be at the time when the greatest desire of your heart will be to put that girl or boy through school? Would it not be a good plan to open an account with our bank for just that purpose? Just figure from the child's present age up to the time for entering college, or until 21 years of age, and note that one dollar a week deposited in a bank account will do.

The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY