

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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BOURNE SUGGESTS REAL REMEDY FOR CORRECTION The grave evil to the basic principle of the initiative and the referendum has been the ease with which undesirable and dangerous measures have been placed upon the ballot through the initiative and by which commendable legislation has been referred to the people with no hope of unfavorable action, but simply to hold up the enforcement of the new law.

Much has been said in the newspapers of the state regarding this evil, but no definite attempt has been made to correct it, because of the fear that the friends of the initiative and the referendum would proclaim that such a remedy was designed to defeat the real purpose of the Oregon System.

Jonathan Bourne, however, can hardly be accused of attempting to cripple these laws, and it has remained for him to draft a measure that is calculated to really strengthen the initiative and the referendum by preventing, through legislation, the abuse of the ballot through paid petition circulators. Mr. Bourne has issued the following relative to his proposed measure:

"Believing, as I do, that the Oregon System is the best legal medium thus far evolved for the protection of both personal and property rights, and that initiative and referendum are the mainspring of the whole system, and that no increase in the percentage of petitioners for the initiative or referendum is necessary, or a majority vote requirement advisable, yet I am firmly convinced of the advisability and necessity of a legal prohibition of paid circulation of petitions.

"The sole purpose of the Oregon System of popular government is to secure an effective expression of the will of the people. So far as the initiative, referendum, direct primary and recall do to secure such expression, they are invaluable powers in government. To the extent that they fail in this regard, they are defective, and remedial measures should be adopted.

"The beginning of action under these reserved powers must be by a petition which is designed to represent a certain amount of public sentiment in favor of a specific movement. Experience has shown, however, that men favoring certain measures or candidates employ others to circulate petitions and secure signatures thereto, paying a specified sum for each signature secured, with the result that the petitions do not truly represent public sentiment. To the extent that a petition does not represent the desire of the people, it is a means of deception. Experience has also shown that the practice of employing paid circulators not only results in securing signatures out of proportion to public sentiment but encourages unscrupulous persons to forge signatures. This evil has been pronounced not only in Oregon, but in Ohio, that remedial measures are urgently needed.

"We must preserve unimpaired the right of petition. But preservation of the right of petition does not require continuance of the practice of employing paid circulators any more than preservation of the right to vote requires continuance of the former practice of paying men to go to the polls. All that is necessary is free opportunity for preparing, circulating and filing petitions.

"I believe that if real need exists for a proposed law, or if there be general desire for the candidacy of any person, that need or desire will be recognized by a sufficient number of persons who will voluntarily circulate petitions. If public sentiment is not strong enough to secure voluntary petitions, no harm will be done by deferring action until such time as public sentiment shall be crystallized. Undoubtedly it is true that some desirable laws heretofore adopted would not have been submitted if employment of paid circulators had been prohibited. But we have made progress since then. The Oregon System has been fully established, it has become thoroughly understood and there should no longer be need for retention of methods whose evil results have been demonstrated.

"Therefore, I have prepared for submission under the initiative a comprehensive bill prohibiting employment of paid circulators of petitions under the initiative, referendum, direct primary or recall. I believe there is need for such law and shall put to the test of practice my theory that when such need exists there will be a sufficient number of volunteer circulators of petitions. I shall be glad to have the co-operation and assistance of all persons who believe as I do, and if the voluntary circulation of petitions results in the necessary number of signatures I shall file the petitions so that the measure may be submitted at the next general election. The bill I have drafted reads as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to give, offer to give, promise to give or cause to be given, directly or indirectly, any valuable consideration, employment or appointment for the purpose of inducing any other person to circulate or secure signatures to any petition for the initiative, referendum, or recall or for placing the name of any person upon any ballot or for the nomination of any person for any office provided for by the constitution or the laws of the state of Oregon for any municipality therein. Any person convicted of the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year."

STATE DEVELOPMENT The report of the state engineer is encouraging in the evidence that it gives of the constant demand for the utilization of the natural water resources of this state. It shows that the vast acreage in eastern Oregon is rapidly becoming important to the onrush of immigrants from the eastern states and in time will become one of the most thickly settled sections of the commonwealth. Irrigation has now become a science and an art. To the farmer of the arid West, it is the solution of the agricultural problems and turns the white waste places of the desert into gardens that blossom as the rose.

From the headwaters in the mountains, down through the various stages of a modern irrigation system to the little farms that dot the landscape and that turn the desert green is but a short distance for the life giving water to flow and make itself of use to mankind in the valley away from its mountain home.

Throughout the arid West, irrigation is rapidly coming into its own. Wherever the streams that arise in the mountains, sometimes scores of miles away, can be made to turn their resources to the benefit of the people in a desert valley, the population comes, the towns dot the man-made garden, the rail lines are extended, and the new community blossoms forth with its own brand of natural resources and its own advantages with which to make its appeal to the hungry homeseeker.

Instead of the vast stream of immigrants now pouring into the Canadian northwest and taking with them the customs and feelings of the people on the American side of the border, these would be turned into the fertile valleys of every western state where the only loss is water and where the land is as fertile as that magic garden of Egypt that stretched along the tortuous current of the Nile.

What man has done, man may do and the irrigation systems that have proven themselves in the tests of years and that have shown what they are really worth by the service that they have rendered will become an important factor in the development of those western states that are not blessed with a western Oregon with the advantages of an abundance of rainfall, sufficient to raise the greatest crops to harvest and that make of hungry homeseekers from the eastern states men of wealth and prominence in all of the western communities.

To Oregon, the report of the state engineer means the utilization of some of these hidden resources overlooked by the early residents of the West and unnoticed until the science of this modern day made water of more value than great wealth and produced from the drops saved by modern methods of irrigation farms that have produced abundant crops and brought wealth into the banks and money into the pockets of the farmers.

The more reservoirs that are built to conserve the water resources of this state and to utilize them in the production of crops, the better will be the farm conditions, the more abundant the harvest, and the greater will be the bank deposits. With the growth of the permit statistics in the office of the state engineer, is irrefutably linked the growth and prosperity of certain sections of this state and other western states.

There are portions of this and other states throughout the northwest where the only farms are the irrigated ones. There are many sections where the water resources can be better conserved and the valuable drops can be made to produce that silver which they resemble as they glisten in the sunlight of an Oregon summer's day.

To all who are directly interested in the constant growth of the state, the quarterly report of the state engineer is a feature of importance. Through it is reflected the internal development, the steady, unnoticed growth, the constant straining at the leash that means for better things and that shows the state's material advancement and financial prosperity for the commonwealth.

DANGER SIGNALS AT RAILROAD CROSSINGS warn the public of the approach of trains are mighty dangerous places and especially so when the approaches to them are shut off from a full view of a considerable stretch of track.

This is the trouble with several of the crossings on the Southern Pacific. One of them is right in the heart of the city. The railroad has either overlooked or neglected the signal at the point where Seventeenth street crosses the track and has also forgotten the warning bell at the place where the Park-place Road and the right of way intersect.

These are dangerous places on the line of the road and the city and county authorities should take the question up at once with the railroad officials and have the lives and property of the public better protected at those points. At both places, the track is screened from view and accidents are imminent at all times. In the city, the approach gives no view whatever of an oncoming train and travelers may be dashed into pieces or ground to bits before they know of its presence in the block. There is no warning signal, no bell to protect the public from the accident that may at any time happen at that point.

These things are not as they ought to be. The railroad has either neglected to place that bell there or the matter has been overlooked, for certainly it would not help the company in a suit for damages were the fact brought out during the trial that the bell had not been placed at the crossing and that the traveler could not see the track for any considerable distance. Of course, such facts would be brought out in any case that might be filed against the company and the damage that the average jury would assess against such a concern would be heavy.

It is very probable that the road would meet the demands of the city and county without delay were the matter brought to its attention. No delay is justifiable in such a case, neither should there be any delay in making the correction of the fault on the part of the company. The road has just as much an obligation to protect the lives of the public as have the city and county authorities in the regular discharge of their duties. That those authorities should see that the company takes such steps to remedy the oversight or neglect is obvious and with reason expected.

Crossing are dangerous things anyway. Every guarantee to the safety of the public should be given that can be given. In the construction of track, in the use of equipment, in the various lines and through the various channels of the operation and maintenance departments, the roads use the utmost care for the protection of the safety and for the comfort of their passengers. That is, most roads do. Some of them don't. Those lines should be taught a lesson or two and they would follow the example of the others.

BETTER LAW LITTLE has been said, with all of the other measures that ADMINISTRATION are clamoring for public attention at the coming election in November, of the county attorney measure which really aims at some of the crying evils in our present methods of administering the law.

Under the system now in vogue, the district attorney is assigned to several of the counties that are placed within a given judicial district. He has the general supervision of the law administration that is conducted in those counties. He is supposed to know all of the working of each of his deputies in the several counties that he has under his jurisdiction. It is more than probable that he does not know one-half of the complaints that are brought or the actions that are taken by those deputies.

Why then, should this county contribute its share to the maintenance of his office when it gets no particular benefit from it? Why should it be placed under a district attorney who is not interested in what this county has to face in the way of law enforcement or the problems that it has to meet? This county has grown, with the other counties of the state, to the point where it needs a county attorney to look after its interests alone, to attend to none but its affairs. To get such an attorney, he must be properly paid. The county affairs are becoming of such importance and the numbers of complaints and other steps in a fight through the courts so numerous that it takes a large share of one man's time to attend to them. That man does not now have the salary allowance that would keep a man working in a garden or that would hire a teamster for a month.

It is ridiculous the salaries that the state sometimes pays to men for time and labor. Some of the employees in every governmental unit get about three times what they are actually worth in service while others get less than one-third. There is no sense to such a misfit as this. The county attorney bill is a good one. It provides for the better and more speedy administration of the law by the elimination of a useless district attorney and the concentration of power and responsibility in the hands of a man who is interested in the outcome of every case and the results of every action at law.

If this bill passes the people at the polls as it should, Clackamas county will have an attorney of its own. It will have a legal officer whose duty will be to handle the cases that are brought to his attention in this county and the manifold duties of several other counties of the district will not be thrown upon him. Neither will it be necessary for him to have a deputy district attorney to do the work that he is expected to do.

The Enterprise sincerely hopes that the people of this county will realize

the importance of this measure in the proper administration of the law and that they will vote strongly for the passage of it when the ballots are placed in their hands at the forthcoming election.

SALARY INCREASE FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS November 4, that should receive the consideration of all voters. It is a measure that will save some money to the taxpayer of the county, but this is not the chief reason for its passage.

The salary of the county school superintendent, an office that is far-reaching in its power for good or evil to our schools, has been for long years \$83.13 per month, while the salaries of teachers throughout the county have gradually increased until there are now twenty-nine teachers in the county who are receiving a higher monthly salary than the man under whose supervision they are working.

Other counties of the state have increased the salary of their school superintendent until Clackamas county stands twenty-fifth in the salary paid, while it ranks fourth in the number of children and fifth in the number of teachers employed.

This is not a personal question. The office should pay a salary that would not be a reproach to the county, regardless of who the superintendent is. If it could be made a personal question, there are good reasons why it should be done. J. A. Churchill, superintendent of public instruction, said in an address at Estacada, "There is no man who stands higher in the confidence of the educators of the state than does the county school superintendent of Clackamas county." Ex-State Superintendents J. H. Ackerman and L. R. Alderman both ranked Mr. Gary as one of the three best county school superintendents of the state.

For three successive years he has been invited to lecture before the summer school of the University of Oregon, and the Oregon Agricultural College upon subjects pertaining to the welfare of the public schools. His enemies admit that he is a strong school man.

The chief argument against the bill is that an officer should not ask for any increase in salary during his term of office. If Mr. Gary had been a politician and not a school man he doubtless would have had the salary fixed long ago. The fact that he is not a politician should not deter the people from doing the right thing at the polls.

The Enterprise thinks that the legislature served its constituents well when it arranged the bill so that one supervisor could be illuminated without crippling the service while it did justice to the office and reduced the taxes of the people.

If the voters of the county will carefully consider the merits of the bill, there is little doubt that it will carry by a large majority.

A FIT AND MISFIT Secretary of the Navy Daniels made a strange address at Indianapolis in speaking there to the Indiana Press association. Putting it concisely, he laid down a law of lese majeste as to all our foreign relations. Any criticism of anything done or left undone by the men in charge of our diplomatic affairs will be regarded as treason by the secretary of the navy, and he wants all of the rest of us to swing around to that point of view. He wants "the ethical principle firmly established in American journalism that the voice of the nation's head once expressed, on a foreign question, is the voice of the united country."

Let us think, for a moment, to what this would lead. What appeals to the intelligence of one intelligent man appeals to the intelligence of other men of that sort. Supposing, for a moment, and for the sake of the argument, that editors seeing clearly a disastrous mistake about to be made in the conduct of our foreign relations should, as a matter of professional ethics, remain silent while the same danger, equally discerned by some member of house or senate should move to open expression in congress in criticism of the contemplated act. Would Secretary Daniels' system of ethics run so far as to exclude all report of the congressional proceeding from the newspapers, or does he actually contemplate muzzling congress also?

The fact is that with a secretary of state burdened with many other than official cares, there is danger that, returning from a circuit of lectures, he might easily blunder into acts moving the country toward war as an inevitable result. Or, on the other hand, he might be open to acts, or to omissions of acts, which would lead to humiliations worse than war. The independent press of this country will never waive its intelligence, or surrender its convictions, in such a manner as Mr. Daniels proposes. Besides, if he could control the press there would be Congressman Hobson to look after. The idea invites to ridicule, and light treatment, but it has a side too serious to permit too much of that sort of treatment. The serious side of it is that a cabinet minister who can seriously propose such a gagging as this, fits in well with an administration under which King Caucus has been enthroned for enforcement of the presidential will on congress. But he doesn't fit in well with American ideas or American institutions.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON CITY at Oregon City, in the state of Oregon, at the close of business, October 21, 1913.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and Discounts (\$98,852.31), Overdrafts, secured and unsecured (7,190.67), U. S. Bonds to secure circulation (12,500.00), U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits; to secure Postal Savings (32,500.00), Bonds, Securities, etc. (61,557.55), Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures (15,000.00), Due from National Banks (not reserve agents) (6,645.09), Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks (8,252.44), Due from approved Reserve Agents (28,181.37), Checks and other Cash Items (1,330.29), Notes of other National Banks (2,980.00), Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Cents (1,400.22), Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie (\$49,432.90), Legal-tender notes (540.00), Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 percent of circulation) (625.00). Total Resources: \$326,987.75. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in (\$50,000.00), Surplus fund (5,625.57), Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid (919.89), National Bank Notes outstanding (380.00), Individual deposits subject to check (239,089.52), Demand certificates of deposit (11,285.15), Postal Savings deposits (19,687.71). Total Liabilities: \$326,987.75.

I, F. J. Meyer, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. J. MEYER, Cashier. Correct—Attest: D. C. LATOURETTE, C. D. LATOURETTE, M. D. LATOURETTE, Directors. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1913. (SEAL). J. E. CLARK, Notary Public.

MRS. MANGES ESCAPES OPERATION

How She Was Saved From Surgeon's Knife by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mogadore, Ohio.—"The first two years I was married I suffered so much from female troubles and bearing down pains that I could not stand on my feet long enough to do my work. The doctor said I would have to undergo an operation, but my husband wanted me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound first. I took three bottles and it made me well and strong and I avoided a dreadful operation. I now have two fine healthy children, and I cannot say too much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. LEE MANGES, R. F. D. 10, Mogadore, Ohio.



Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman.

REAL ESTATE

C. J. Miller and C. W. Miller to Fred Hiram Strong, tract R in The Bluffs; \$1. Isaac Jacobs to J. G. Peters, lots one and three and five in block 25, Milwaukee Heights; \$1. Louise E. Hamilton to Josef Drimer lots one, two, three, six, seven, eight, in block 15, Canemah; \$1000. Margaret C. Reilly to Surman Chandler, lots one to 11, inclusive, block five, Pleasant Place; \$1500. Elmer Coleman and wife to M. Ambler, tract in Cruss Wadsworth D. L. C.; \$600. Harry M. Courtright and wife to F. P. & A. E. Nelson, lots one to eight, inclusive, block 54; \$12. E. C. Dale to Eva Colvin, tract in N. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4 section 2, T. 5 S., R. 2 E.; \$10. Charles Spagle to L. P. Spagler, W. 1/4 E. 1/4 section 33, T. 4 S., R. 1 E.; \$11,750. Simeon H. Covell and wife to Nell J. McLean and wife, tract in block 1, in Covell; \$10. Ernest Wells and others to H. L. Moody, lots 10, 11 in block 1, Quiley addition to Milwaukee; \$1600. Edith M. Shaw and husband to Mary Cook, tract in N. E. 1/4, S. W. 1/4 section 17, T. 4 S., R. 2 E.; \$200. Henry D. Harms to Bertha M. Harms, tract in section 23, T. 3 S., R. 1 W.; \$400. Same to L. A. Harms, lots 6, 7, block A of Wilsonville; \$1. Same to A. H. Harms, lots 7, and 8, in block B, of Wilsonville; \$1. William Wesenberg and wife to Anna Loeffelmann, 19 acres in section 2, T. 2 S., R. 1 E.; \$5000. J. G. Shuman and wife to Anna Deer, S. E. 1/4, S. W. 1/4 section 25, T. 5 S., R. 1 E.; \$10. H. E. Nickels and wife to Emory Preston Sanders, lots five and eight in block 8, Quiney addition to Milwaukee; \$10. Aalto K. Stein to G. W. Stele part of block six in First sub to Oak Grove, \$10. C. C. Clausen and wife to Conrad B. Sannes and wife, tract in Chasing Pendleton D. L. C.; \$600. Mary L. Holmes and others to Frank Schwartz, tract in William Holmes D. L. C.; \$625. Tom P. Randall and wife to P. J. S. Toose lot one and two in block 123, Oregon; \$250. G. H. Gale and wife to H. G. Dorr, lot nine in Gale's Park; \$10. Jennie L. Potts and husband to Marjorie L. Tunny, lot 20 of block 1, Door Park; \$400. Charles B. Moore and wife to John J. Lynch and wife, lot 42 in Bellwood Gardens; \$10. Jacob Oswalt to Ida Oswalt, two acres in William Engle D. L. C. T. 5 S., R. 2 E.; \$500. Carl A. Koenig to Ida Koenig, tract of 1.94 acres in section 18, T. 4 S., R. 1 E.; \$10. L. E. Hamilton to James A. Cobb and others, lots nine and 10 in block six, Estacada, and lots 3, 37, 4, 7, 8, 9, block 22, lots 2, 3, 4, and nine, in block 23, Zobrist's addition to Estacada; \$10. W. A. Procter and wife to Sandy Land company S. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 section 26, in T. 1 S., R. 4 E.; \$10. Edward S. Chase and others to H. F. Gibson lots three, four, eight, in section 22, T. 2 S., R. 2 E.; \$1. Simeon H. Covell and wife to Elizabeth M. Foster, lots 2, 3, and 5, in block 3, Covell; \$10. Thomas R. A. Sellwood and wife to Harry H. Hapkin and wife, lot 4, in block 12, in Quiney addition to Milwaukee; \$300. Mary M. Charman and others to O. M. Kunzman, tract in D. L. C. of S. W. Shannon and wife, also acres; \$1500. Clarence E. Isham and wife to Oscar N. Blair and wife, S. E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 section 29, T. 1 S., R. 3 E.; \$2000. R. A. Wright to Portland, Eugene & Eastern, tract in James Officer and wife D. L. C.; \$1. L. W. Robbins and wife to C. A. Jackson, lot 16 in Robbins addition to Molalla; \$10.

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

Safest Laxative for Women. Nearly every woman needs a good laxative. Dr. King's New Life Pills are good because they are safe, and do not cause pain. Dr. C. Dunlap, of Lowell, Tenn., says: "Dr. King's New Life Pills helped me troubles greatly." Price 60c. Recommended by Huntley Bros. Co., Oregon City, Hubbard and Canby. (Adv.)

MANY OF OUR FRIENDS have looked at successful men and wished they knew the secret of money making. If you will examine things closely, you will find that it is not such a mysterious matter after all. Men are solving the problem every day. But in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, a bank account will be found to be at the bottom of every financial success. The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY