OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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EGISLATION THROUGH THE COURTS is becoming more common every day. It has reached a state far beyond even the wildest drems or speculations of fancy of old John Marshall, the first judicial legislator that the country ever had. In the days when Marshall headed the supreme court of the United States, laws were passed by that court and constitutional provisions explained in such a way that the central government's authority and powers were materially enlarged over those contemplated by the authors of the instrument in that historical constitutional con-

Since that time, the courts have changed but little. Every statute that is passed through the legislative halls has to be tested through the courts and most concise and perfect sentences in the best planned laws are not clear until the courts have told the people just what the members of that legislative assembly were thinking about when they passed the statute.

Sometimes, it is very hard for the courts to understand the meaning. either of the legislators or of the people when such laws are passed. For instance, the cases at Salem. Twice the people have voted for a dry town and have each time driven the saloons out of their city by an overwhelming grote. But the courts could not understand that the people wanted their fown dry, prohibition, free from saloons, and the matter has again found its way into the judicial channels.

There is sticks for awhile until the courts have listened to the evidence and have discovered just what the people meant when they voted to place the town under the prohibition regime.

All of this would be funny were it not such an important, such a vital The courts have too long butted into affairs that do not in the slightest way concern them. They have several times attempted to overthrow the expressed will of the people. Such absurd acts have the courts committed in the past few years that there is little wonder the masses have taken up the cry for the recall of the judiciary and of judicial decisions.

It is perfectly evident that in a government like ours where the people are suppose to rule in all of their own affairs and business matters that whatever the vote at the polls determines should be taken as final even by the august and all wise judges of courts. It does not seem to us that the courts are necessarily the guardians of the public morals or the arbiters of the policies of the country. They are supposed to interpret the law as it is given to them by the legislative authorities.

In the first instance, the people of the country are the supreme legislative, judicial, and executive authority. From them comes all of the power that the courts and every other branch of our state and national government possess. The decisions against the vote of the people is a decision by the employed against the employer, by the hireling against his master. The people are the source of all law. Even presuming that election or other opportunities for an expression of popular will are not held on the day or dates provided by the legislature of the state, the main issue in the election is not the date upon which it was held but the expression of the people when it was

If a city decides to put in municipal improvements by a vote of the people at an election and it should be discovered that the bond issue would place the city in debt for a number of years and financially cripple it for that time, the disappointed minority in the fight could appeal to the courts and the will of the people at the election might very easily be set aside.

Such interference on the part of the courts all through the country has justified the people in their demand for the recall of the courts. The judicial ermine ought to be above the place where unfavorable decisions could impeach fit but there is such a thing as driving even a good theory too far into the ad and allowing the courts so much power that the people shall lose all control or influence over them. It is never good policy to allow the employed such freedom that the employer can have no influence over his acts though he is bound by the results of those acts. The courts are the agents of the people. They have acted, recently, all over the country and in almost every state as though the conditions were reversed.

REAL PARTNERS in the world's greatest business enterprise are the farmers of the country and the government beautiful. farmers of the country and the government hereafter. This principle was one of the vital theories of the message that Woodrow Wilafter his first year of administration of the country's affairs.

The establishment of a better system of credits for the farmer, the working out of some plan that will enable him to raise money readily and easily upon his farm and give his security for the funds at a rate in keeping with the value of the mortgage. There is no better security in the marts of trade than the land back of the mortgage. The farm, anyway, is the basis of all real wealth. The farmer is the mainspring of all prosperous governments. The city and the factory, the mill or the business office is but a convenience for the man out on the land whose products feed the people of the cities and whose concentrated wealth is greater than all of the glittering dollars of the Rockefellers and the Rothchilds. Without the farmer, the busy hives of industry in the cities would be dead, the roar of the machinery at the mills would be silenced, and the towns and cities would stagnate and die.

President Wilson outlines his policy along this line and tells what he easily enter the markets and get ready money with which to move the heavy

crops on his land. He says: "It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the indus-

try of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development. I need not stop to tell you how fundamental to the life of the Nation is the production of its food. Our thoughts may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the hives of industry, upon the cries of the crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interspaces of the open valleys and the free hillsides that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair. "And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the for-

ester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the season. Nature determines how long he must wait for his crops, and will not be hurried in her processes. He may give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when his crop matures, lies at the gates of the market where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as familiarly as it might be on the counter

"The Agricultural Department of the Government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide co-operative effort, in quick touch with the markets for foodstuffs. THE FARMERS AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL HENCEFORTH WORK TO-GETHER AS REAL PARTNERS in this field, where we now begin to see our way very clearly and where many intelligent plans are already being pur into execution. The Treasury of the United States has, by a timely and the meaning of the legislators explained. Even the simplest language and the well-considered distribution of its deposits, facilitated the moving of the crops in the present season and prevented the scarcity of available funds too often experienced at such times. But we must not allow ourselves to depend upon extraordinary expedients.

"We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of rural credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. You have but to look about you in any rural districts to see the result, the handicap and embarrassment which have been put upon those who produce our food,

HE WIFE OF A wealthy business man in the face of her husband pessimism as to the outcome of the experiment, announces that she decided to become mother by adoption of fifteen children, each to epresent a characteristic racial type. She wants none over a year old. She will leave the hotel in which she and her husband have been living and occupy a house in the outskirts of the city. She expects to be a mother of them all and bring them up like brothers and sisters of "an American family of of moderate means could support fifteen children, the experiment will be built. watched with considerable interest, futile as it may be in solution of race

and environment are more potent than heredity in forming character. The discussion of this subject has not been confined to country "literaries." To schools. While they may be treated with absolute equality at home it is too pended. much to expect public school children to join the wealthy woman in her experiment. They will discriminate against some of the children. This will give rise to dissension among the heterogeneous household or else the members will have to flock by themselves and thus miss one of the most valuable influences of the public school system.

But if she should succeed in getting these children to respect each other and become brothers and sisters in sentiment, what would be the value, except to show that if brought up together, under the same rules and conditions, members of different races might become amicable? How would we set about getting the different races to adopt a uniform system of education and a uniform set of social and moral regulations? And how can she be sure that her adopted children will be sincere in their supposed affection for each Here, the county court has to send out bulletins when it wants to get its suother, there being such a premium on pretense? The experiment is attended with many uncertainties. Some people will hoot at it altogether, pointing out that real brothers and sisters often show the widest differences in charter, ability and tastes. But nothing should be said to discourage the wom-Her experiment will give a home and schooling to fifteen youngsters of different nationalities. Her friends say her family will be called an American zoo. Let us hope that vistors' days will be infrequent. It would be pity to make mere exhibits out of the children.

XTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS are piling up the taxes against the people of the state more rapidly every session. There are in the course of legislative sessions, many things for which money asked that are worthy of support. But there are, on the other hand, many son, as president, sent to the congress of the United States a few days ago things that this state can well afford to do without, especially since the cost of these luxuries is exhorbitant and the people cannot now afford to pay them.

and commissions for which the people have to pay and the expenses that have rate. The commissions for the agents, the high death rate upon the comto be met. The state legislature has been guilty, several times, of attaching panies figure to always land on the safe side, and other details make the cost commissions and boards to the state government and making large appropria- excessive and, in many cases, prohibitive. tions for their contingent expenses.

There is really little reason for the state fisheries commission. There is less reason for the corporation commission. There is little excuse for about half of the boards with which this state has been afflicted for the past few years. The example of making useless appropriations and creating useless boards is a bad one. What the state has done without, it usually can get along without until conditions are such that the remedy must be forthcoming at once. Many boards and commissions are useful and do a great work for the state. But there are others that the state can afford to lose. The mere proposes to do to redeem the credit of the farmer and to enable him to more fact, however, that they have been established makes it hard to get rid of them for the people have become accustomed to them and the legislature expects to continue to make the regular appropriations.

cial department devoted exclusively to that work in all of the public streams paid agents are employed. of the country. The state could better afford to contribute something to the work of the government and keep its hands off of the fishery problem. Some as far down as Californian waters and have done this state little good in return for the work and the money that has been invested in their culture. This is a fact and the records of the government show just where some of the fish that have been produced in the upper rivers have gone after maturity and what has happened to them after they were large enought to leave their native waters. To produce fish, the government should be given complete control over them. It has every means to get the best results in the culture and off of the problem altogether.

Too many boards and commissions have been responsible for a great deal of the expense that the state will now have to pay and the people will not appreciate the work of the legislature when they go to the office of their tax collector and pay up the bills that have to be met against their property hold-

It would well pay the next session of the legislature to abolish about half of the boards that make our state government top-heavy and that add to the taxes when the first installment is due. In this way, a great deal of the money that has to be raised this year would be saved to the people and the taxes would be materially reduced. Surely some way ought to be devised by which the taxes of the state could be cut and the people could be given the benefit of the money that the legislature spends. It is extravagance to spend first year's payment. money on boards and commissions for which the state has no immediate use The legislature is given the power over the money of the people and it should use extreme care that this money is not spent in a wasteful and extravagant ir problem and offer to its citizens sound insurance at the actual cost of pay-

How to Detect the **Alum Baking Powder**

"Which are the alum baking powders: how can I avoid them unless they are named?" asks a housekeeper.

Here is one way: take the can of a lowpriced powder in your hand and read the ingredient clause upon the back label. The law requires that if the powder contains alum that fact must be there stated. If you find one of the ingredients named alum, or sulphate of aluminum, you have found an alum baking powder.

There is another and a better way. You don't have to know the names of the alum powders. Use Royal Baking Powder only; that assures you a cream of tartar powder, and the purest and most healthful baking powder beyond question.

URAL LETTER CARRIERS got off on the wrong foot at the Mo lalla meeting the other day when they urged the county court to break up the large road districts into smaller ones that better attention could be given to the highways over which these carriers of the mail travel

The vital trouble with Clackamas county today is its multiplicity of road districts. There are 59 different road supervisors in this county with 59 different ideas of how a road ought to be constructed. As a result, the roads of this county look like Joseph's coat of many colors and no two of them are built on the same lines.

Clackamas county needs a road master who has complete charge of the road work through all of the districts and under whose supervision all of the other men would have to work. As conditions now are, the road supermoderate means." Waiving the question as to whether an American family visor is a law unto himself. He builds roads as he thinks they ought to be

The effort of the letter carriers to have the road districts cut into smaller ones so more attention can be given to each highway is a bad one. Multno The chief value of her trial will be in demonstrating whether education mah county has but two road districts and has the best highways in the state. It isn't the size of the road districts that worries this county, but the difference in belief as to the best methods of construction. As long as this counmake a fair test the children should be carefully picked from the same classes. ty has it army of supervisors and its present methods of work on the roads, say over their signature that he was make a fair test the children should be carefully picked from the same classes. It has it airdy of supervisors and its present inclinate of the difficulty of doing this is apparent. But at the outset there will be other just that long will this county continue to spend \$235,000 upon the highinsuperable difficulties. She intends to send the children to the public ways in a manner that will bring in no evident returns for the taxes ex-

Clackamas county is, admittedly, a hard problem. The county court here has more troubles in the matter of highway work than probably any other and come to his office if he desires court in the state. We have 3300 miles of roads as against 500 in Multnomah and we have roads that require real engineering brains to improve, the charges were, also the time at Multnomah is generally flat in comparison with the hills and valleys through which the roads of this county travel. There are no difficult feats in construction to overcome. But there they have adopted the policy of few districts with one man in charge of them with one idea of construction and improvement. He is given authority over the supervisors and over all of the county road employes. He has charge of all of the work that is done and whatever he believes is for the best interests of the county can be put through. pervisors together. When they do meet, it is like a gathering of the armies.

This is a useless waste of money, and, if there is any satisfaction in it, the county has shown a wonderful lot of improvement in its roads considering its methods. The method is wasteful and it will never get this county really good highway improvement. One road master with a small corps of efficient supervisors would get more work done and better work. The system has been tried in Multnomah. It ought to be tried here.

TATE LIFE INSURANCE and the elimination of paid agents with all of the expenses that they entail is the plan of J. W. Ferguson, commissioner, after carefully investigating the conditions in Wisconsin where the plan has been tried.

The shortest statement of the scheme is contained in his report to Govvernor West and, from what the commissioner says, is admirable in every The government of the state is top-heavy. There are too many boards way. Insurance costs are taxed against the policy holders at an excessive

Following is the report telling in a few words the entire plan:

"After carefully investigating the system of state life insurance in Wisconsin, I am satisfied that the plan is not only feasible but practical and will recommended to you in my annual report that a similar law be enacted in

'The purpose and intent of the State Life Fund, as explained by Comissioner Ekern of Wisconsin, is to give the people of the State the benefit of the best old line insurance on a mutual plan at the lowest possible cost. To benefit the policyholders is the sole consideration,

"Of the total expense of old line companies, more than one-half goes to agents in commissions. Under the Wisconsin plan policyholders are saved this expense. Applications are received by clerks and treasurers of counties, In the matter of fisheries, the government of the United States has a spe- of cities, or towns, by officials of banks which receive state deposits, and no

"There will also be gains from excess interest earnings and mortality savings. The premium rates require that 3 per cent interest shall be earned. of the fish that have been raised in the streams of the state have been found. The funds should earn at least 5 per cent, leaving a margin of 2 per cent as a source of dividends to policyholders.

"A greater item of saving for the dividends of policyholders comes from the facts that the actual number of deaths run about 40 per cent below the numbers calculated in the table.

"The State Life Fund of Wisconsin issued its first policy October 27th this year and some of the most prominent men in that State are policyholders. Something like four hundred policies have been issued. At present seven difproduction of fish. It has all of the streams of the country at its disposal and ferent kinds of policies are offered: Ordinary Life, Twenty Payment Life, a force of men who make that a life study. There is every reason why the Twenty Year Endowment, Ten Year Endowment at age sixty-five, Ten state should delegate its streams to the government and should keep its hands Year Term, and Ten Year Term to age sixty-five. This affords a wide range of choice and allows the applicant to obtain the form best suited to his age, circmstances and financial resources.

"The form which has been most popular so far is the Twenty Payment Under this form twenty annual payments are made and the insurance is then fully paid for life. This enables a man to pay for his insurance durng his productive years and have protection for the remainder of his life.

"Premiums may be paid monthly if desired and monthly premium rates have been worked out in order to make it convenient for people earning small wages to take advantage of the new plan.

'Many of the manufacturers of the State are putting the plan before their employees by enclosing the State's circulars in pay envelopes, by posting placards in their shops and even by advancing employees money to make the

"I am of the opinion that there is a broad field for State life insurance in this State and that the State of Oregon should deal with this as an economing the benefits as Wisconsin is doing today."

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

BOURNE'S FEDERAL AID TO GOOD ROADS OREGON CITY, Ore., Dec. 6-(EA OREGON CITY, Ore., Dec. 4.—(Elitor of the Enterprise)—It may be of some interest to your many readers in know that at a meeting of Abernethy Grange, No. 346, of Park Place, Oregon, November 29, the following metion, after some discussion, was passed without a dissenting vote.

"That Abornethy Grange, No. 344 wishes to be pieced on record as being opposed to bonding the nation, state, or county for good roads or my other purpose."

other purpose,

other purpose.

It was pointed out during the dis-cussion, that in the future our cha-dren would have troubles of their evadren would have troubles of their eve to settle, and we should be bran-enough to face ours; and any bondles scheme should be carefully scrum-ized and examined into before we bits The lecture given by Prof. Lam, of the O. A. C. on the "Poultry Industry from the Farmers Standpoint," was replete with practical informatica and farmers or any interested missed a treat in not attending.

Further lectures are to be given at or grange hall on the last Saturday of each month. These lectures are in be given at 2 o'clock p. m. and the lecturers will be secured from the University of Oregon and the agricu-

tural college. The lectures are free and everybody is invited and we hope to furnish the public with something useful and instructive. You will miss it if don't attend.

E. C. HACKETT,

REV. MR. SPIESS AGAIN

GLADSTONE, Ore. Dec. 10,--(Elitor of the Enterprise) Dr. Schultze says he "will not chew the rag with a amail caliber preacher. He was of sufficient caliber to force the admission from Dr. Schultze that he knew nothing at all about the matter himso, to cause him "to retreat precipit-tately" from the field disowning and abandoning all his previous produc-tions, hiding behind the association continuing the retreat until he reach ed the office of Dr. Norris, and hiding will have Dr. Norris tend to you His admission disqualifies him as witness in any court, lodge or cos mittee. No court would allow him to give hearsny testimony alone to be presented to any jury. Now, will the e able to show any minutes of the association that they requested him to publish what he did? mittee (Drs. Mount and Strickland) who both testified in the Norris case that it is false like the rest of his statements. If Dr. Norris as he lati mates, wishes to become the chief "tongue lasher" I will wait his request

To those who wish to know what which made, I will give copy of the charges and two letters from Dr.

I abmitted the following allegations. That Dr. J. W. Norris acting as secretary of the board of bealth of Cinckamas county, Oregon, has willfully negelected and refused to observe and enforce the statues of the state of Oregon, relating to the pullic health or to enforce or observe the rules and regulations of the Oregon Stato Board of Health." I also made specifications to support the charges. As to the time, here is a letter dated

January 25, 1912. I have asked Dr. Norris to arrangements, you can advise that I can investigate the matter is

Yours very truly, CALVIN S. WHITE.

Dr. White did investigate in person and early in March Dr. White and Dr. Pierce conducted a public investiga-tion in the court house in Oregon On March 14, 1913, Dr. White wrote

as follows: We have now transcribed the testimony and will bring it before the Dourd on the 27th. (Signed) CALVIN S. WHITE.

As to Dr. Schultze suggestion in gard to the functions of a minister, he neglected to give his scripture where the minister is forbidden to as-sist in political house cleaning. The liquor interests used to make argument and might give the doctor a job next year. As to the doctor's scripture for my

prayerful consideration, I will say first. That I never have heard of him being accused of a "shepherd of the sheep" or an "example to the flock." In the next place, an expention of any scripture must be applica-

ble to the persons spoken to.

I certainly have been very "patient"
with him when I knew that he knew
absolutely nothing about matters be was writing about. I break this news to him very

it is not always hest to be of good report to all" that are "without" for Paul's master in the Sermon on the Mount, said: "Woe unto you if all men speak well of you:" also happr

are you when you are persecuted." etc. reproach you, and persecute you and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake, e. t. c. I am also trying to keep out of the doctor's "snare." Paul also stirred up a 'hee neta." nets" nest in Ephesus. Read in 19th chapter of "Acts," please, 21ct verse: "There arose no small str-certain man named Demetrius, a siversmith, who made silver shrines o Diana, brought no little business sale the craftsmen," he gathered then to gether. When they were told Pasis teaching endangered their craft. "They cried out saying: Great bearing of the Ephesians and the dir was filled with confusion." When "small caliber preacher" endauger the (graft) Dr. Schultze called the together and for the space of mi he cried out "not knowing what is said" and then retreated behind for fications still crying out, e. t. c. HENRY SPIESS



WHAT IS THE MARK

you have set before you? Would it not be better to have a little help in getting to it? Don't think you have to pile up your dollars until they amount to the sum you want to save. As soon as you get a dollar make it begin helping you to get another. You do this by passing it over our counter and telling us to add it to your savings account. Every dollar draws 3 per cent. of its own value every twelve months.

The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY