

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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THE TREND OF THE TIMES in religious lines is shown by the declaration that Rev. W. T. Milliken will coach the basketball teams of the First Baptist church.

Religious leaders all over the country are rapidly adopting this policy. They believe that the boy who is trained by religious men in those sports that utilize his surplus energies will retain the religious lessons that are taught to him in the church and other organizations.

Some years ago, it would not have been in accordance with the old idea of ministerial dignity for a pastor to get out on the sidelines and coach his teams and the pastor who took off his long black coat and got down to the real vital, palpitating issues that confront every boy would be looked down upon by those with whom he was associated.

But these times are wonderfully changed. The minister now who has life and vim enough in his make up to get into the swim with his boys and teach them things that interest them and hold their attention outside of his church wins in the race for religious victories. He gains the respect and admiration of the boy. In the first place, the boy admires any man who can play ball or who can kick a goal, or who can do any of the other things that the boy wants to do himself.

For that reason, the churches of this city and of others have organized ball teams and have gone in for legitimate sports with a vim.

They have abandoned the idea that the boy who is not a religious-fanatic is a sinner and believe that they can best train him in the ways of that religion by getting a firm hold on the heart of the boy as nature made him.

Young Men's Christian Associations of the country has been an influential factor in the regeneration of the zeal of the churches. They have shown just what the boy, in his natural state, loves. They know the boy, his ambitions, his desires, his tastes. They believe that by the control of the sports that he plays, by the elevation of the games that he loves, by the satisfaction of his desires and ambitions in the proper and legitimate ways they can best serve the interests of religion and get the firmer hold on the nature of that boy for the direction into the correct and proper channels of success.

Most boys are not naturally religious. They have too much of the animal nature left in them. They want to exercise that surplus energy that nature gave them—and they will use that energy in spite of all of the religious training that the churches can instill into them. It is by the proper direction of those energies that the churches can hope to gain a control over the heart of the boy. To ignore his natural instincts, his cravings, his animal impulses is to ignore the very essence of the boy's life and to fail completely in the attempt to direct him into channels above those in which he naturally falls.

The churches that have adopted this policy have found that it pays. The boys get interested in the sports and games that the churches promote and naturally fall into the other lines of the activities of the organizations. It is the vital spot in the makeup of the boy, the one place that he can be reached. The awakening of the church has come through the discovery of this weak point and the utilization of that knowledge for the benefit of the boy and the church.

COMMON CARRIERS have to pay taxes, a per centage on their gross earnings, a license fee and other charges to maintain the city or state government but a new service has been established between Oregon City and Portland which has to pay nothing but the assessments on its five-ton trucks.

These trucks make their runs between the two points several times daily and cut deeper into the highways than other automobile or wagon of the farmers. They probably do more damage than any other conveyance that travels on the county thoroughfares and yet they contribute but little toward the upkeep of the roads or to the expenses of government.

The railroad companies that propose to haul freight to and from Portland pay high charges to the city for the franchises that are given. They are required to make street improvements, to pay on their gross earnings, to sprinkle the streets in the summer months, and to do various other things that will contribute toward the betterment of conditions here. Yet the auto service is a common carrier for it handles freight in competition with other lines and has thus far managed to make the venture a success. Perhaps the greatest injury to the county road is the constant wear and tear that a heavily loaded truck can give it but the county gets no remuneration for the damage.

Some steps ought to be taken to get remuneration either for the city or for the county out of this matter. The line asked for no franchise. One day it determined upon the service and the next it was started. No franchise, no tax, no grant from any of the authorities was needed. It simply went to work. For that, the city should either require the company to have a franchise so as to give it a control over the freight rates and other business that it handles or it should demand a per centage on the earnings of the company. The county ought to take a stand in the matter, too, in order to get part of the money that is expected back in the form of tax.

Investing Your Money

The man who is known to his friends and neighbors as a safe and successful business man does not invest his money in every scheme that presents itself with the "promise" of large returns. He is satisfied with a reasonable rate of interest and the absolute security of both principal and interest, such as this bank offers to its depositors. This course may not appear so attractive as some of the schemes offered, but is far the safest and most satisfactory in the end.

The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

WALLOWA COUNTY HAS SOLVED the road problem, to a large extent, by the decision of its county court to cut down the number of road districts and to make the supervisors directly responsible to the court instead of to the people of the district.

The roads of any district are not district roads—they are county roads. The supervisors should be held directly responsible to the county court, the representatives of the whole people of the county. No little division of the unit should have an influence over matters that directly affect all of the people and the step that Wallowa county has taken is the first one that all other counties of the state should take in the effort to solve some of the mysteries of road work.

There are many things in the construction of county highways besides the actual work on the roads. The difficulties that have to be met in the way of engineering problems are not half as much worry to the court as the other troubles that come up from time to time in determining some of the policies that are to be followed.

Fewer road districts and direct responsibility to the county court makes for real progress in the way of meeting the issues of the road difficulties of the county. Some time ago, the county court sent out orders to all of the road supervisors to attend a conference in the rooms of the Commercial club and to make a report on the work that had been done and discuss some of the things that have interfered with further work.

Hardly one-half of these road supervisors attended the conference. Responsible only to the people of their districts, the orders of the county court are more in the nature of requests that the supervisors may obey or disregard at their own sweet pleasure.

Such conditions should be changed at once. The county court is held responsible by the whole people for the work that the members do while they are in office. If the people do not believe that they have properly discharged the functions of their office, their political fate is sealed and the end is not far off. It is but fair, then, that the people of the county should give to their representatives the power to control more effectively the work of the supervisors and to direct them in the discharge of the duties on the county roads.

Though the court has the right to make the appointments, the people of the districts believe that they should choose the man who is to handle their money. That theory is all right if he handles only their money. But there is no road district in the county that does not receive its share of the general levy that is made for roads and the supervisor, consequently, handles the money of the other residents of the unit who are not within the road district but who are assisting in the improvement of that district.

Five road districts in this county would get better results and give the county court more control over the management of the county funds than can possibly be expected now when there is an army of supervisors with which to deal. The county court cannot be expected to have that control over 59 supervisors that it could have over five nor could it be expected to keep in touch with the way that the money is spent in each one of the districts when there are so many of them.

The county should follow the example that has been set by the other counties of the state and should cut down the number of districts and place the responsibility more directly upon the shoulders of the supervisors. The knowledge that the county court will check over all of the work that is done and that it has the power to approve or fail to approve plans and specifications for work on every little piece of highway that the road supervisor has in mind will go a long way toward bettering conditions in this county.

Such a scheme would better the county and it would probably meet with general favor even among the supervisors themselves.

THE CHICKENS OF THE SPOILS system are coming home to roost. The Santo Domingo scandal has an unusually ugly look, because the United States occupies the position of trustee to the little republic. That country in substance confessed inability to collect and dispose of its customs revenue honestly and efficiently and asked the United States to become its trustee. This Nation, on a lofty pedestal of superior virtue and efficiency, assumed the trust for its little brown brother to keep him out of the hands of his importunate creditors. We sent Jacob H. Hollander to put Santo Domingo's finances in order and to advise the republic in financial affairs. He was a financier of proved ability, chosen on that ground alone, and not for political reasons. In fact, Who's Who does not even indicate to which party he belongs. In the same spirit men have been appointed to collect the customs revenue of the republic.

But the Wilson Administration, besieged by Democrats hungry for office and to whom it owed political debts, in its search for means wherewith to pay turned to Santo Domingo. The Administration sent as Minister to that country James Mark Sullivan, who public services seem to have consisted in defending "Jack" Rose at the Becker trial and in stumping Maine with Secretary Bryan. As receiver of customs was sent Walter W. Vick, of New Jersey, a good Wilson man, despite Dominican protests against change. Mr. Sullivan proceeded to take care of his friends by instructing Mr. Vick to transfer the government funds to the bank owned by S. M. Jarvis, and Mr. Sullivan's cousin, "Tim," soon appeared as a railroad builder for the republic at a fat salary.

"When we reward political service we pay for it out of our own revenues, while you provide salaries for your own politicians out of our revenues."

The Administration's handling of Santo Domingo and Governor Harrison's sweeping out of experienced, competent officials in the Philippines to make room for Democrats supply a new and cogent argument against the financial control of Nicaragua and Honduras, which was proposed by the Taft Administration, and against the protectorate of the former country, proposed by Secretary Bryan. Apparently we cannot trust ourselves not to treat the offices of Latin-American countries as our own political spoils. We are justifying the belief in those countries that, though we may not wish to annex them, we wish to annex their lucrative jobs. Unless the Administration returns to the ideal which guided Presidents Roosevelt and Taft in dealing with Santo Domingo, we would better turn that republic loose to settle its own financial troubles.

THE EUGENIC WEDDING of an employee of the Treasury Department and a Kansas girl has been properly solemnized and advertised, although the dispatches failed to gratify our curiosity as to whether the health certificates were exchanged and retained by the contracting parties left with the officiating clergyman for his protection or made a matter of record. The event does not necessarily mean that the couple are a whit healthier than any of hundreds of other unknown couples that were married the same day. It merely means that they had doctors' certificates to testify to the fact. Whether they did this merely to be noticed, to proclaim their general belief as to what the law should require, or whether each distrusted the other and demanded professional protection against being imposed upon is a matter of speculation. If the third theory be correct, which is altogether improbable, due caution should have been exercised by both parties. How could the bride put implicit trust in the certificate of an unknown physician living in that wicked City of Washington, where even people in highest places are often responsive to mercenary influences, according to many of our magazine writers? On the other hand, how could a federal office holder expect impartial treatment at the hands of the family physician of the bride?

To insure confidence in the health certificates they should be issued by the medical examiner of a life insurance company and policies should accompany them. Then the physician would feel some sense of responsibility. And the life insurance policies themselves would constitute an admirable prerequisite of marriage. Even the healthiest of individuals are stricken down by plague or accident and financial relief of the bereaved should be provided. Since improvidence is one of the prolific causes of domestic difficulties, the groom should also carry a properly certified statement of his financial condition and a sworn itemized account of his receipts and expenditures for a period of years. A similar itemized statement, duly verified, should be furnished by one of the parents of the bride, setting forth her expenditures. She should also be compelled to furnish a diploma from some recognized school of domestic science, testifying to her ability to cook something besides Welsh rabbit.

But even after these preliminary precautions have been taken there is still a great possibility of martial woe, due to incompatibility of temper.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Is the Housewife's Greatest Help.

WHAT so tempting to the laggard appetite as a light, flaky, fruit short cake or a delicate hot biscuit?

Royal makes the perfect short cake, biscuit and muffin, and improves the flavor and healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

It renders the biscuit, hot-bread and short cake more digestible and nutritious, at the same time making them more attractive and appetizing.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the preparation all the year round of perfect foods.

Courtship has long been conducted along the most unscientific and deceitful lines. Each party tries to entrap the other by graciousness which is often assumed. The law should compel both young people to show their worst side during the period of courtship. The eugenic test is worthless unless these and a dozen or so more highly important matters are attended to.

SPELLING AS AN ESSENTIAL in the education of the child is one of the main features of the reform plans that the new superintendent, Professor J. E. Calavan, has for the county schools. He believes that the average child in the schools of the county is woefully lacking in that training that enables him to readily and quickly spell the words that he wants to use.

Some of the examination papers that have been received at his office in the past few days emphatically prove this belief of the superintendent. In most of them, the words are consistently jumbled and the spelling is worse than poor. Throughout the files of papers that he has received, the spelling of the children is the most vital defect that strikes the eye. It impresses itself upon the reader at first glance. The grammar is often poor and the sentences loosely worded.

But the county superintendent is not so much distressed over this fact as he is over the neglect that he sees in the training of the child in matters of spelling. He believes that every practical word should be taught to the child. He can see no use in teaching to the pupils of the schools those words for which they will never have the slightest demand. In his instructions to the teachers, he has told them to teach only those words that they themselves are frequently called upon to use and to insist that the child thoroughly learns them before passing on to the next step.

The spelling book is not the only source from which the teachers are to get the words that the child should know. Hereafter, every important and frequently used geographical name is to be included in the list of words and the child will face them as he faces every other portion of his school work.

In this one important feature, the schools throughout the county have been deficient. But Clackamas county is not the only place in the state where the schools have not carefully carried out a rigid program of spelling lessons. The children who graduate from the institutions of Multnomah, Marion, and every other county of the state have shown the training that they have received while they were there and the neglect that is evident from the examples of their work.

There are other commendable features of the superintendent's program. In the first place, he wants to train the child to write easily and naturally all of the words and phrases of his native language without any of the many stilted and bombastic expressions for which the high school student shows the greatest affection. Most of the children who pass through the grammar and high school grades of the schools cannot realize the importance of the simple words and the clearness of thought carried by the shortest sentences and phrases. In all of the composition work that the office has received, the child adopts those sentences that stretch through line after line, evidently believing that he has just so many words to write and so many lines to fill and that the longer are his sentences, the easier will be his task.

Professor Calavan, however, thinks differently. He believes that as soon as the child begins the study of grammar, he should be taught that the short, simple, meaningful expressions are best. Bombastic sentences and stilted phrases are not wanted under the new program.

The records of the superintendent's office show enough evidence to support the theories that he has announced. The plans that he has are commendable and the schools will be much more of real, practical value to the child if they at once adopt these policies of work.

WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS

To avoid delay and inaccurate results, all persons wishing to have the State Board of Health to examine samples of water from wells or other sources, should follow out these instructions of the board.

"Upon application, bacteriological analyses of water will be made for any resident of state. Sterilized containers will be sent with instructions for obtaining the samples.

"The directions must be carefully observed if a true condition of the water is desired. It is a waste of time and material to make an analysis of a sample of water carelessly taken.

"In case water is to be sent in other containers, the following directions should be observed:

"In securing water for analysis, a new bottle and a new cork must be used. To sterilize, place the bottle and cork in a tea-kettle or other receptacle and boil for one hour. In removing the bottle and cork great care must be exercised that the fingers do not come in contact with the mouth of the bottle or with the part of the cork to be inserted in the bottle. This prepared receptacle is ready to be filled with the water for analysis, but extreme care must be taken that the water does not touch the fingers or any other object before it enters the mouth of the bottle. If from a well, a fair quantity should be pumped out before securing the sample. If from a spring or stream, the bottle should be submerged for filling. Cork carefully; tie the cork securely; keep in a cool place, and transmit as soon as possible. For a bacteriological analysis, four ounces is sufficient. When ice is procurable, take a small box, place a good layer of sawdust in the bottom, then a thick piece of ice, cover this with a thin layer of sawdust and lay the sample or samples of water on top, then fill the remainder of the box with sawdust. Before sealing the box, cover the sawdust with paper to prevent its shifting out in transmission.

"Samples of water should reach the laboratory before Saturday, as otherwise it involves Sunday work."

When prepared in this way, the samples may be sent directly to the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon, and the results will be sent back as soon as possible.

J. A. VAN BRAKLE, County Health Officer.

Dr. Hobson's Ointment Heals Itchy Eczema.

The constantly itching, burning sensation and other disagreeable forms of eczema, tetter, salt rheum and skin eruptions promptly cured by Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. Geo. W. Pritchard of Mendota, Ill., says: "I purchased a box of Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. Have had Eczema ever since the Civil War, have been treated by many doctors, none have given the relief that one box of Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment has." Every sufferer should try it. We're so positive it will help you we guarantee it or money refunded. At all Druggists or by mail 50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis.

REAL ESTATE

Real estate transfers recorded with the county recorder Thursday, are as follows:

Estacada Lodge No. 175, L. O. O. F. to W. F. Cary, lots 1 and 10, block 4, Lone Oak Cemetery; \$40.

H. J. Rice and wife to Charles L. Weaver and wife, lots 22, 23, and 24, block 44, Minthorn addition to the city of Portland; \$1.

Julia A. Mumpower and husband to L. D. Mumpower and Frank Hutton, W. 1/2 section 26, township 2 south, range 2 east; \$1.

Carl A. Rath to Leo Rath, N. W. 1/4 S. W. section 20, township 3 south, range 5 east; \$1450.

Crestus L. Fish to J. A. Benke, W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 sections 26, township 2 south, range 4 east; \$4200.

Ferry A. Twitchell and wife to Peter Schweitzer and wife, tract of land in section 1, township 2 south, range 2 east; \$10.

Warren F. McCord and wife to A. Clarke, tract of land in section 1, 4, 23, 24, township 1 and 2 south, range 2 east; \$1.

John E. Huston and wife to J. E. Brown and wife lot 2 block A, Williamsville; \$10.

C. D. Wright to W. O. Benjamin, E. S. E. 1/4 section 3, township 2 south, range 3 east; \$10.

Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Tuesday, are as follows:

Gilbert Engle and wife to R. H. Sawtell and wife tract of land in Geo. Joseph P. Wingfield D. L. C. No. 65, township 5 north range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10.

Inga Inak and husband to Reimera A. White lot 7 block 12 Oregon City; \$10.

Joseph I. Gould and wife to A. L. Richardson east 1/2 section 13, 14 township 2 south range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$100.

Harry E. Nicholls and wife to Mrs. Nettie Storer lot 6, 7 block 5 Quincy addition to Milwaukie; \$500.

F. C. Miller and wife to Bernice Curran et al part of block 19, Holmes addition to Oregon City; \$1.

Eugene Cummins and wife to Lacorne Stout and wife west one-half north west 1/4 section 17, township 4, range 3, east of Willamette Meridian; \$10.

Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Saturday are as follows:

Caroline Gregory to Robert L. Mason, tract of land in Harrison Wright D. L. C.; \$10.

Fred J. Fozzard to W. W. Marx et al one-half of lot 4 and lot 7, block 11, Gladstone; \$1400.

L. F. Rasmussen to Lyda A. Rasmussen one and one-fourth acres in lot 1, Wichita; \$1.

Estacada State Bank to J. A. Smer, lot 8, block 22, First addition to the city of Estacada; \$100.

Hazel Humphreys to N. T. Humphrey, lot 12, block 5, Sunset City; \$1.

L. P. Pendleton to Michael Pendleton, tract of land in section 4, township 3 south, range 2 east; \$500.

Kiraton E. Kriston to Eiler Pedersen, 50 acres in section 25, township 5 south, range 1 west; \$1700.

J. W. Reed and wife to A. E. Sparks one-half interest in S. W. 1/4 Joseph Young D. L. C. in section 12, township 3 south, range 3 east; \$10.

John J. Hatten and wife to H. L. Patterson and wife, 1 acre Harco Baker D. L. C. in township 2 south, range 2 and 3 east; \$1.

Frank S. Cobine to Mary Charlotte Callwell, S. E. 1/4 section 1, township 4 south, range 4 east; \$5.

Maggie G. Friel and husband to Alexander B. Brooks, lots 14, 15, 16, 25 in Ragner's addition to Cherryville; \$150.

Alexander B. Brooks to Parcell Averill and wife, lots 14, 15, 25, in Ragner's addition to Cherryville; \$100.

Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Friday, are as follows:

David Haderman and wife to Joseph Anderegg, 1 acre in section 1, township 2 south, range 3 east; \$700.

Henry C. Ziegler to George F. Ziegler, tract of land in township 2 south, range 3 east; \$10.

Fred Sterns and wife to Paul Schoene and wife, 15 acres in sections 27 and 34, township 2 south, range 2 east; \$10.

Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Wednesday are as follows:

Charles Thompson and wife to C. D. and D. C. LaCourrette, 160 acres in south west 1/4 section 25, township 6 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1800.

Thomas Outrowak et ux to Harold Dorles and O. M. Scholstrom, south east 1/4 section 15, township 4 north range 4 east of Willamette Meridian, also north 1/4 and west 1/4 north east 1/4 section 13 and north 1/4 south east 1/4 section 15 also 1/2 the south east 1/4 section 15 of the south east 1/4 section 15 township 4 north range 4 east of Willamette Meridian; \$3000.

John Carlson and wife to Louis Spring lot 8 block 8 in Robertson; \$1.

CLACKAMAS ABSTRACT & TRUST COMPANY.

Land Titles Examined. Abstracts of Title Made. Office over Bank of Oregon City.

RECORD TEAM PROSPECT

HIGH SCHOOL LOOKS FORWARD TO BEST YEAR

The Oregon City High school basketball team has been hard at work with almost daily practice for close to two weeks and by Saturday the final team will have been picked. Coach Wagner is enthusiastic about the prospects that the local school will make a record in Clackamas county this season.

Several games are scheduled with other schools in the county but these will be played until after Christmas. It is all the season there will probably be 12 or 14 games.

The team will be composed of the following men: C. Beale, Clyde Green, J. Beale, Clarence Oren, John Roak, Arthur Parr, Albert Vorhies and Lyle Kellogg, according to a statement by Wagner Wednesday. The position of the men has not yet been announced and this list includes those who will be subs as well as the players of the regular team.

The bride who desires to promise to "obey" surely loves and has confidence in the bridegroom.