

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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PROGRESSIVE IDEAS have permeated the Republican camp. The decision of the national committee a few days ago to re-district the country for representation and to cut down the list of delegates that the South sends, shows the new tendency that has taken its hold upon the party.

The plans of the committee are worthy. Something is needed in the way of re-districting work through the country and the national committee has seen that need. It has taken a hold on the situation in a progressive way. It has seen the problems that have confronted the party and properly and decisively faced them.

For years the South has played a too important part in the action of the Republican committees and conventions. With only a few voters in comparison with the rest of the country who vote a straight party ticket, the South has been influential in turning the tide in favor of particular candidates or measures. The committee that has been at work on the matter has gone at it in a progressive way. It has cut down that representative and has given the determining vote in matters that effect the party to those states in which the party's vote is strong or predominate. The new turn of the committee shows the up-to-date spirit that has taken a firm hold on the leaders and that has awakened them into activities that will regain all of the advantages that were lost at the last election and bring back many of the voters into the fold.

CHIEF JUSTICE CULLEN of the New York State Court of Appeals has risen in the defense of the bench against the criticisms of the courts made by both of the ex-presidents. The justice holds that the remarks that Taft and Roosevelt have made were both unjust and unfounded. He lays the blame for the miscarriage of justice at the door of the jury system which he characterizes as imperfect. He believes that the primary causes for this miscarriage has always been the technicalities, red tape, and an imperfect jury system.

While the Enterprise does not presume to be thoroughly versed in the ways of law, it has confidence in the legal acumen of both Taft and Roosevelt. It has also confidence in the ability and logic of some of the country's foremost lawyers who have at various times characterized the courts in anything but the most respectful terms and have held them to be blamable for the delay in the handling of cases and the miscarriage of justice in criminal matters. No one has ever questioned the fact that William Howard Taft was one of the best judges that has sat on the bench when he was actively in the profession and it has been said by more than one student of the man that he would have risen still higher in the bench and bar if he had not been persuaded to enter the political arena. As a lawyer, as a judge, as a student, Taft has always been one of the more far-sighted and capable in the service. Whatever one may think of his administration in the executive department of the national government, there can be no doubt but that he is a learned judge and that he knows whereof he speaks.

Roosevelt's reputation as a lawyer is well known and his experience in the political field for so many years and knowledge of the courts has taught him the inside workings of the judicial machinery. When men like these, opposed as they have been on so many issues of late, get together in a criticism of the courts and hold the bench to blame for all of the miscarriages to which the bench has been liable in recent years, it is certainly worthy of consideration. Too, the argument that is advanced by the learned jurist in defense of his profession and his brethren does not sidetrack the main issue. If technicalities, red tape and an imperfect jury system are responsible for the miscarriages of justice, there is no more potent factor to remedy conditions than those same courts. It lies, in many instances, within the power of the courts to avoid technical points and to strike the nail on the head with good, common, every day variety of "horse sense."

There are many justices in the country who may not be as learned as others in the legal technicalities and the labyrinth of practice but whose courts are in deed and in truth courts of justice and whose decisions are nothing more nor less than common sense applied to the issue at the bar. So common have become these technical battles in the courts and so flagrant have been the miscarriages because these trifling points were raised that the people have become utterly disgusted with the courts and they have begun to lose faith in them, as a whole, as courts of justice. They are now merely "courts of law." Only when the community in which a jurist lives knows him personally and when it has had occasion to see the exercise of some of that hard practical knowledge that cometh not from the law books but rather from the hard knocks of this old world, does it begin to again receive that respect and confidence in the courts that was prevalent in the days when they were made an independent part of our three-cornered government.

Something in the way of reform is needed and the courts should be the first ones to assist in that reform instead of resenting every criticism that is made.

PAUL HELIEU, the famous painter of beautiful women, has selected two whom he believes to be the most beautiful in the United States. He has travelled over a greater portion of the United States painting the portraits of some of the leading women in social and political lines in the country. From the mass of information that he has gathered and the women whom he has seen, he believes that Miss Vera Maxwell, an actress, and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas take the palm in this respect.

Brother Helieu has been unfortunate in his list of feminine acquaintances.

Though we shall have to admit that the women whom he has given the leading place in feminine beauty are in the highest classes of awards, we cannot understand why they should be given the highest honors among the American beauties that fairly fill the landscape of the country. There are few men in this country who would agree with the distinguished painter in his selection. They will, generally, admit that he knows a beautiful woman when he sees one but each and every one of them will probably be able to cite other instances that ought to rank even higher in the classification than the ones whom the foreign artist has chosen. An artist is usually erratic anyway and loses his mind every time a beautiful woman appears on the scene. In this case, the artist evidently attended one of the Paris theatrical productions when he lost his heart the second time, though he had before loudly proclaimed that no one in the United States could equal Mrs. Thomas.

It is really too bad, both for Brother Helieu and for his reputation as a judge of beautiful women, that he had never spent a little while in Oregon and in Oregon City. His education might have been materially broadened and he would have been rather slow to announce so emphatically that the most beautiful women of the United States live in New York. An artist's education along this line can never be really broad until he has seen the women of Oregon and he can never rank very high as a judge of feminine beauty until he has lost his heart and mind frequently to the charms of the members of the sex who live in this state. Really, we don't think very much of Brother Helieu's selections. We don't deny that they are beautiful women but we cannot concede the point that there are in this commonwealth women whose pictures would give the distinguished artist complete and lasting heart failure and force him to retract everything that he had ever said about women in general. Oregon women are an education and the artist ought to have the chance to meet a few of them before he goes around shouting the beauties of the women of New York.

IT IS SOMEWHAT WIDE of the facts to say that constitutionalists in Mexico now control about two-thirds of the area of the country. Various bands of insurrectionists, outlaws and plain bandits, differing much in degree and purpose, territory to make that proportion when all added together, but they have not a common purpose nor are they under common leadership. There is no assurance that they would or could work together in the event of the overflow of the present Federal Government. If the future may be judged by the past we may be sure they would not. When Madero overthrew Diaz, and by the usual militarily controlled election was chosen president, all the elements of insurrection did not unite with him in giving stability to his government. They will no more unite now. Each leader must be appeased with something worth while in the way of personal aggrandizement.

There are not wanting plain indications of a break between Villa and Carranza even before Huerta is overthrown. Villa is showing symptoms of desiring to become the figure head of the revolution, and the chief dispenser of patronage and wielder of power, and to relegate Carranza to a secondary place, if not to eliminate him entirely. Other rebel leaders are likely to develop like personal ambitions. There is nothing hopeful in the situation whatever, and there is almost a certainty that the fall of Huerta, and the success of the inharmonious and disconnected insurrections, would create a situation even more difficult to be met by the United States than any that has existed since the first outbreak against the Diaz administration.

As a result of a policy which appears to have been founded upon a determination to oust Huerta from power regardless of the consequences to Mexico herself or to our relations with that country, or the effect of such action upon other American republics, we may be called upon to take military action which the entire country desires to avoid. The approval we could not give to Huerta and his methods we could scarcely extend to Villa, Carranza and other rebel leaders. Assuming that our implacable hostility to Huerta is founded upon repugnance to his cruel, dictatorial and usurping methods, as it is and must be, we should be brought face to face with the choice between indorsement of other leaders with as black a record, or of taking the entire situation into our own hands, and setting up a government in Mexico by the bayonet, and under the color of our own election methods, however much the spirit of them might be wanting. It would be such an enlargement of our military tutelage as we should be anxious to avoid.

IT HAS TAKEN but a little over a month's trial to show that the requirements for collection of the income tax through "deduction at the source" obnoxious. Not only has it imposed the expense of collecting the tax on banks and trust companies, without compensation, but the foreign market for American securities is being demoralized. Foreign investors have begun to dump such securities on the market. This does not bring any gain to the government and will have disastrous financial results. Although Secretary McAdoo prided himself on having solved all the puzzles of interpretation of the law, his recent issue of revised regulations is a confession that he has had no better luck with its bewildering complexities than divers other persons who have sought to comprehend them.

The Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce has drafted a memorial on the subject, setting out the difficulties before mentioned, and pleading with Congress to modify the present provisions for deduction at the source. The memorial suggests that reasonable and practicable methods be devised which will enable the government to obtain at the source information for enforcing correct returns from taxpayers without obstruction of business facilities. The protest is not against payment of the tax or even against its graduated features, but solely against its cumbersome and annoying method of collection.

The last valid income tax imposed by its government yielded much revenue without the scheme of "deduction at the source." The individual merely made an affidavit as to his income and paid his tax on that basis. There was a severe penalty for failure to return the required affidavit and for false and misleading statements. It was made at the end of the year, when the taxpayer had all the figures before him. Now the taxpayer must practically determine at the beginning of the year whether he is exempt from the tax or not. The individual must be a prophet to be able to swear whether he will have to pay the tax at all or in what class he will be at the end of the year. Bad luck in the middle of the year may throw an individual into a lower grade or exempt him altogether, after part of the tax has been deducted. On the other hand a man may at the beginning of the year think he is exempt from tax or that he is in one of the lower grades, and the development of the year's business may make him liable to the tax or place him in a higher class. The old system was simpler and better. The percentage of thieves in our population is small and by providing severe criminal penalties and giving the government facilities for ascertaining information enough at the source to enforce correct returns the danger may be eliminated and ordinary business be relieved from the present vexatious requirements.

IT HAS REMAINED for General Villa of Mexico, whose recent military prowess has obscured the reputation he long bore as the most daring and resourceful bandit that ever defied President Diaz, to devise a system of emergency currency which has promptly relieved the stringency of Chihuahua. For some time he has had in his possession Luiz Terrazas, son of the richest Mexican. He has been threatening to kill his captive, and the father has been making pathetic appeals to the United States to save his boy. There was talk of a ransom, but the difficulties of transmitting the same to Villa and the probability that it would be followed by another demand from that slippery leader, placed that out of the question. Then the brilliant plan was born in the brain of the bandit. By threats he has compelled the young man to sign a number of checks and, according to the dispatches, these checks are passing current as legal tender. While a semi-savage there is nothing about Villa's record to warrant the suspicion that he might be guilty of the folly of killing the goose that lays golden eggs. Young Terrazas' life is safe unless he gets writer's cramp.

The dispatches do not state on what banks the checks are drawn. There does not appear to be any practical way of ordering payment stopped, and it might not be healthful for a banker to refuse to honor the checks anyhow. The recollection of this device will be treasured by other revolutionists. But it is likely to cause fear and trembling to Messrs. Rockefeller, Carnegie and other notoriously rich men.

There is no substitute for Royal Baking Powder for making the best cake, biscuit and pastry. Royal is Absolutely Pure and the only baking powder made from Royal grape cream of tartar.

MEASURE IS PASSED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The administration currency reform bill proposing a revision of the financial system of the United States and the creation of regional reserve banks to act as strengthening elements in the banking and financial world passed the senate tonight by a vote of 54 to 34. Forces that had fought together for improvement and for the measure to the last divider when the final vote came. Senator Hitchcock, who had led the opposition to the bill, returned to the Democratic ranks, and Senator Weeks, one of the leaders on the Republican side, with five other Republicans and Senator Poindexter (Progressive) voted for the passage of the measure.

TELEPHONE GETS FROM UNDER

AVERTS TROUBLE BY CRAWLING INTO HOLE AND PROMISING TO BE GOOD. TRUST WILL REORGANIZE LEGALLY. Plans to Meet Government Demands and Slide Out of Action in the Federal Courts for Law Breaking.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Attorney General McReynolds made public tonight details of an agreement for reorganization of the American Telephone & Telegraph company, the "telephone trust," which will prevent litigation to dissolve that corporation under the antitrust act and under which competitive conditions would be restored to the telephone service of the entire country and the combine will dispose of its holding in the Western Union Telephone company. The reorganization plan originated with the company, although it followed many reports that a suit against it might be filed. It was regarded by department of justice officials tonight as the most striking indication offered in a decade that "big business" has come to the conclusion that it is better to follow the Sherman law than to fight it.

APATHY SHOWN IN ALL CATTLE MARKETS

Receipts for the week at Portland Stock yards have been: Cattle 695, calves 15, hogs 2766, sheep 5123. A natural apathy was apparent in the cattle market this week, following the big stock show, when exceptionally heavy shipments were made. Cattle prices suffered a severe slump, top quality going at 25 cents lower and other grades at even more of a decline. Killers had supplied their needs temporarily and will have to work off the surplus, but as liquidation will be light for the next few months the situation is expected to improve this next week.

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LEAGUE DATES FIXED

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 22.—The 1914 season of the Northwestern baseball league will open April 14 and close about September 27. It may be possible that the club magnates, who are in session here today with President Fielder Jones, will decide to close the season one week earlier or a week later. Although nothing has been done toward making the schedule, it was stated around the lobby of the Oregon hotel this morning that the Portland Colts would open the season in Seattle, Tacoma at Vancouver and Victoria at Spokane. There may be some changes, however in the towns where the teams open, Joe McGinnity and Frank Redpath of the Tacoma Tigers want to open the season in Seattle, but there is little likelihood of that opening being scheduled. All teams of the league have selected their training quarters for the 1914 season with the exception of Tacoma Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver will train on their home grounds. Spokane will train at Boyes Springs, Cal., and the Portland team will likely train in Santa Rosa again.

COLTS OPEN AT SPOKANE

MAGNATES MET AT PORTLAND; SETTLE DATES. PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 23.—Although all of the Northwestern league magnates came to Portland for their annual meeting prepared to see that none of them got the worst of it, as far as dates and legislation were concerned, they spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon and last night in routine matters, allowing the drafting of the schedule to hang over until today.

When they adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the opening dates had tentatively been decided on. Portland is scheduled to start the season at Seattle, Tacoma of Vancouver, B. C., and Victoria at Spokane. President McCredie under this system gains a point, but loses another. His idea was to have Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma be the permanent places for opening, with the other three clubs taking turns in taking first choice of the opening dates. As Tacoma starts off at Vancouver, this was defeated. Result of Bad Roads. There is another matter that makes bad roads a factor of loss. That is in the sale of the farm. A farm ten miles out on a road impassible for five months in the year has five-twentieths of its usefulness impaired and is certainly worth 33 1/3 per cent intrinsically less than it should be were the roads not so bad. Bad roads are a deterrent to settlement, thus driving an additional value away from farm land due to increasing population. They act as a repellent force to drive the boys and girls and desirable citizens from farm life.

REAL ESTATE

Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Thursday are as follows: John Naze and wife to Lida M. O'Brien, 9.5 acres in section 6, township 2 south, range 3 west of Willamette Meridian; \$10. Franklin F. Seeley and wife to Sherman Seeley, tract of land in section 22, township 3 south, range 1 west of Willamette Meridian; \$16,190. Arthur A. Schneider to Robert W. Watts, tract of land in southeast 1/4 southeast 1/4 of section 18, township 3 south, range 1 east of Willamette Meridian; \$75. Klara Schneider to Robert F. Watts, tract of land in section 18 and 19, township 5 south, range 1 east of Willamette Meridian; \$56.50. Mary Mars et vir to F. J. Toole, lots 10 and 11, block 3, Mt. Pleasant addition to Oregon City; \$1100. G. P. Bartlett and wife to J. A. Mathews, 4.66 acres in section 2, township 1 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10. Eliza Naze and husband to Joe Fisher, tract of land in section 30, township 1 south, range 3 east of Willamette Meridian and southeast 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section 30, township 1 south, range 3 east of Willamette Meridian; \$20. Conrad C. Schroeder to Annette Schroeder, one-half interest in a tract of land in the John Riley D. L. C. No. 66, in section 25 and 29, township 2 south, range 1 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1. A. B. Sparks and wife to J. W. Reed, one-half interest in tract of land in the R. P. Young D. L. C. in section 13, township 3 south, range 3 east of Willamette Meridian, and lots 1 and 2, in block 9, and lots 11 and 12, in block 15, of Estacada; \$10. E. T. Corless and wife to James R. Corless, tract of land in the Russell T. Delark and wife D. L. C.; \$1. Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Friday are as follows: Clyde Engle and wife to Henry Palfrey and wife, north 1/2 of tract 6, Molalla, containing about one-half acre; \$10. Ellen Maria Rockwood to Arthur F. Wall, lot 23, block 9, Ardenwald; \$500. Joseph B. Gill to Henry E. Gill, 20 acres in Robert Arthur and wife D. L. C. No. 6923, in township 2 south, range 3 east of Willamette Meridian; \$200. Agnes Ruth Donnerberg and husband to Fred Gooch, two-tenths interest in southwest 1/4, northwest 1/4, northwest 1/4 of southwest 1/4 of section 26 and south 1/2 northeast 1/4 and east 1/2 section in the northeast 1/4, southeast 1/4, section 27 in township 2 south, range 4 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1. Christian L. Vonderahe and wife to Z. T. Wilmont, lots 3, 4, 17, 18, block 30, First Subdivision of Oak Grove; \$4500. Arthur Needham and wife to F. L. Roberts, lot 77, Ross and Walker addition to the Hillwood Gardens; \$550. C. F. Stutz and wife to B. O. Dillman and wife, D. A. Dillman and wife 10 acres in north 1/2 of the northwest 1/4 of section 31, township 4 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10. Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Saturday are as follows: Chris Moehke and wife to Ada C. Moehke and husband, lot 1, block 58, Oregon City; \$1. Ada C. Moehke et vir to Chris Moehke et ux, 80 acres in west 1/2 north east 1/4, section 36, township 3 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1. Fannie J. Kase to E. H. Weaver and wife, 4 acres in section 6, township 2 south, range 1 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10. Charles Smith and wife to Herman Horger, 40 acres in John P. Glover D. L. C. in township 2 south, range 3 and 4 east of Willamette Meridian; \$3400. Herman Brommer et al to Oswald Brmer, north 1/2 southeast 1/4, south east 1/4, section 17, township 2 south, range 4 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1. Frank Vorhies to D. C. and C. D. Latourette, 160 acres in section 5, southeast 1/4 southwest 1/4, southwest 1/4 and southeast 1/4 southeast 1/4, section 2, township 6 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10. Hazel Toose to Charles T. Toose, lot 7, block 11, Oregon City; \$18. Grant E. Barney et ux to H. F. Linn, 5 acres in section 2 and 11, township 2 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10. Ida Mary Andrews to Frank Vorhies, east 1/2 southeast 1/4 southwest 1/4 southeast 1/4 and southeast 1/4 west 1/4 section 9, township 6 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1. George P. H. S. White and wife to John W. Badler and Arthur W. Krans, 80 acres in section 35 and 36, township 3 south, range 1 west of Willamette Meridian; \$500. N. A. Humfrett and Joe Humfrett to Wilbur W. Potted, tract H, second addition to Boring Junction; \$1200. Lucy M. Corless to James E. Corless, 10 acres in the Russell T. Delark D. L. C.; \$1. Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder, Tuesday are as follows: Lucine Stout and wife to Eugene Cummins, tract of land in north 1/4 southwest 1/4 of the northwest 1/4 section 17, township 4 south, range 3 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10. Charles E. Oglesby and wife to James F. Oglesby, portion of section 20 and 21, township 4 south, range 1 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1500. Northwestern Trust company to A. W. Brickley, lot 6, block 2 in Brickley, lots 1 and 2, block 11 in Brickley Tracts; \$300. Charles Klobe and wife to Portland, Eugene Eastern railway company, tract of land in northeast 1/4 north-west section 21, township 4 south, range 1 east of Willamette Meridian; \$50. John W. Schattuch and wife to T. A. Riggs, tract of land in section 4 and 9, township 2 south, range 3 east of Willamette Meridian, also lot 1 and 2, section 4, and tract of land in south east corner of lot 1 all being in township 2 south, range 3 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10. Henrietta, Hathaway and husband to Cora L. Huych, lot 2 in block 6 in Beattie's addition to Oregon City; \$175. A. Vester and wife to Mathilda S. Alquist, tract 9 and 10 in Fairmont Orchard; \$10. S. O. Dillman and wife, D. A. Dillman and wife to C. F. Stutz and wife, lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 in block 31, Bolton; \$10. Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder, Wednesday are as follows: Ida T. Desmond to V. S. Howard, lots 5 and 6, block 17, South Oswego; \$1. Obed Miller and wife to L. D. Yoder, a portion of land in section 1, township 5 south, range 1 west of Willamette Meridian; \$1500. E. E. Bradt and wife to Charles J. Bradt, lots 43 and 44, Canby Gardens; \$1. Perry Holtman to L. C. Posson and wife, lots 1 and 2, block 34, First addition to the city of Estacada; \$1000. Frank E. Eppenhain and wife to Sunnyside Fuel company, tract of land in northeast 1/4 of the northwest 1/4 of section 25, township 1 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1. David Moehke et ux to J. F. Spiger, et ux, lots 1 and 2, Opportunity; \$1. Agnes J. Wallace to William Wallace, tract of land in the northwest 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section 10, township 4 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$200. CLACKAMAS ABSTRACT & TRUST COMPANY. Land Titles Examined. Abstracts of Title Made. Office over Bank of Oregon City. 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. Hitch 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 benefit 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 mail 50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis. (Adv.)

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