OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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TOHERE WILL BE some new issues in the congressional campaign this fall. Of course, no one can now predict the issues that may arise during the regular session of congress, but whatever they may be, there is a certainty that two new elements will have considerable influence. One is the demand for a constitutional amendment extending the suffrage to women and the other is the demand for a constitutional amendment providing national prohibition. At present the fight by the women does not appear formidable. It is certain that one section of the country will be unaffected by it. The South will lend no aid and comfort to a movement that takes away from the states the determination of qualifications for suffrage. Such an agitation will revive the old fear of "force bills." But there are several states where women now vote and it will be a brave candidate for congress in such states who does not pledge himself to support a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. The fact that the candidates of both parties will be sub jected to the same influences and the further fact that the number of such states is small, may make the effect on the political complexion of the next

But the agitation for national prohibition will be nation-wide. The success in passing the Webb bill over President's Taft's veto encouraged the prohibition forces. There is no question which appears more important to an ardent believer in prohibition and the overwhelming vote for the Webb bill shows a keen appreciation of that fact by members of congress. Hobson realizes it and tries to force it as the principal issue between him and Underwood in the Alabama senatorial race. With this question eliminated his race would appear absurd. In case he should carry the state it would put new hope in the prohibition forces throughout the country. It is not likely that a majority of the house elected this fall will be pledged to national prohibition. But it is probable that the advocates of a constitutional amendment will constitute the balance of power in many congressional districts and even in a few senatorial contests. The vigilant activity of the prohibitionists is causing no little concern to many members of congress.

TT IS TO BE HOPED that the supplemental legislation prescribing specific acts which shall be deemed in violation of the anti-trust law will be made so clear that even the wayfaring man may interpret it. The experience of the country with the Sherman act shows the harm of vagueness. The authors of that act were not harmonious in their interpretation of its filth as is the water of that city. terms. Lawyers varied widely in their views as to what it forbade and the supreme court itself was forced to introduce a qualification in order to uphold its constitutionality. The purpose of the supplemental legislation is double. To clear up the debatable area and to stop specific practices that are against good policy without the necessity of a general suit for the dissolution of the corporation whose officers or agents have offended.

The president has wisely indicated that he does not want the proposed bills loaded down with extreme legislation. It is a subject that is attractive to hobby-riders and already some chimerical proposals have been made. The prohibition of the sale of any article below cost is an example. If the sale is for the purpose of destroying competition or injuring it, the prohibition would be justified. But conditions often arise in the business world where it becomes necessary to unload stock on hand, regardless of what its original cost may have been. There are also practices which are legitimate in trying to get a foothold in a new market which would be blameworthy it designed to crash out competition.

The provisions of the decree of dissolution of the tobacco trust were care fully drawn and might serve as a model for part of the supplemental anti-trust legislation. Whether this decree has been rigidly enforced or not, its provisions were ample, even though there was a community of interest in ownership of the various corporations. The prohibition of interlocking directorates and the possible prohibition of ownership of stock in competing have been in the tobacco decision. There is a general agreement of public sentiment as to what practices should be prohibited. The proposed hearing will elicit little that is new or valuable on this phase of the subject. But the wording of the legislation offers greater diffi culties and calls for the most careful attention of the lawmakers. In prescribing specific offenses the law should be so clear that there will be no possibility of long court delay and no confusion in the minds of business men who have a sincere desire to obey the law in letter and in spirit. And provisions that have little but novelty to commend them should be avoided.

THARLES W. MORSE, former ice king of New York, does not seem to appreciate his luck. But a few days ago former President Taft deplored the unreliability of expert testimony as to the physical condition and vital probabilities of patients, using the case of Mr. Morse for illustration. Mr. Morse, who was serving a sentence of fifteen years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., on conviction of violations of the banking laws, was represented as dying. The army surgeons found that death was certain within six months, whether Mr. Morse remained in prison or was released. It was on such a finding that executive elemency was extended, after every legal recourse had been exhausted by ingenious counsel. Soon after Mr. Morse's pardon he went to Europe and within a few months he was almost miraculously cured. There was a note of regret with a color year. of suspicion, in Mr. Taft's recent comment.

But Mr. Morse now wants vindication. He does not intend to seek it in the manner that proved so attractive to William Sulzer. He has not announced his candidacy for any office of trust, honor or profit. So far as known he has entered into no contract with a chautauqua bureau. But he

NOTHING OPENS THE GATEWAY TO

SUCCESS SO QUICKLY AS

MONEY IN THE BANK

And nothing gives you more satisfaction than

the feeling that you are independent. It adds

to your good cheer, brings contentment, and

makes your whole life easier to live. These

happy results do not require a big bank

balance. Begin with any small amount you

can spare, and add to it regularly from your

surplus earnings of these prosperous days.

Every dollar saved and deposited in bank is

adding just so much to fortune's corner stone.

The Bank of Oregon City

OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

has been in Washington, conferring with senators, with the end in view of ask ing a congressional investigation of his case. It is not his purpose to have his marvelous restoration to health investigated. This is the chief mystery to the public and the new Bureau of Health might find that sort of inquiry of great value. He desires congress to probe the conditions that resulted in his arrest, trial and conviction. There is an intimation that he has in contemplation a suit against certain bankers in New York. But this must be an injudicious bit of side comment, unrelated to the investigation itself, for the former bank er would surely not admit that he asks congressional aid for a private lawsuit

Mr. Morse does not deny that he violated the law. This matter was determined at his trial. His plea is that other bankers were guilty of like of fenses. They probably were and it is regretable that they were not prosecut ed before their offenses were outlawed. The banking rules are the result of centuries of experience. They are for the protection of stockholders and depositors. The observance of some of them is necessary for the examiners to determine the condition of a bank. When an executive officer of a bank concludes that he is above the law, and that he may safely make false entries, to deceive examiners, it is time to discipline him. Whether any body suffers great loss from the violations of the banking laws immaterial. Their observance should be so insisted upon that every bank official will feel that he must go to prison if he violates them. Mr. Morse's attitude shows a strange ob-

T TARMONIOUS CO-OPERATION is the essential of success for Oregon City, as well as for every other municipality in the state, and only through the generous support of every faction in the town can those things be done that make for real progress and advancement along lines that promote the general welfare,

The speech of William Andresen before the city council after he had been selected to head the commission for the pipe line to the south fork of the Clackamas touches the keynote of the water situation. If the people of Oregon City want to vote the bonds for the construction of a new pipe line, if they mally believe that the best interests of the town will be served by the tapping of another source of supply and the construction of a line to bring the purest water of the mountains down to the city's mains, then all factions that have divided the city upon this issue should get together behind the proposition and work until the new scheme is completed and all the details put help a little on that amount. As this help was not forthcoming the people

and the confidence that a great many have in its purity, the city has in the most directly benefitted. past few months, that the typhoid demon has stalked over the town, received a black eye in the advertising that has been given to it and some cure ought

of Portland and comes from the much advertised and highly flaunted sources special levies during these years. of Bull Run. The south fork of the Clackamas rises in the same mountains from whence comes the mighty water of the Portland reserve and the chem-

Too, it is better protected from the advance of man than is the reserve walls more inaccessible, their hidden springs more concealed from the curiosity of man. From such a source would come the water of the city through the proposed tunnel that is to tap these reserves and bring into a giant reservoir on the hill and within easy reach much more water than the town can want in many years and a supply that will furnish all of the cities round about without in any way injuring or affecting the delivery here.

Should there later, in the growth of the city, be a greater demand for water than the present proposed line can furnish, the city has but to tap the east fork to get the same water in the same quantity as its original source.

PROGRESSIVENESS of the first water is the determination upon the part of the voters of Columbia county to rid themselves of the mud and sloughs with which their highways have been filled since time immem orial and to do something worth while in the way of road construction.

Monday the voters, by a large majority, determined to issue bonds for \$360,000 to be used in the hard surfacing of the roads of the county and to construct permanent highways that would lead into the farming districts along the main lines of travel.

Trunk lines that provide a means of communication between all points the county and the final link in the passage to the sea are to be built by the ssue that has been carried by such a majority of the people at the polls.

Hard-surfaced roads for Columbia county, paved highways for Jackson county, plans for improvement in Marion county, bond issues for Clatsop county and a general agitation for better roads in every other county of the state is the way that the light of progress has been shining in the Oregon sky for the past few months. The people have begun to awaken to the conditions as they actually are, not as the politicians tell them they are. They have begun to realize the tremendous expenditure of public funds that have brought little in the way of results; the vast waste that has been going on each year in the various counties of the state; and the fact that the high taxes of which they have complained so bitterly have been due, to an extent at least, to the big levies for roads that have done so little actual good.

Were the money that has been raised for the highways of the state turned to turn down as being entirely unnto the hard surfacing of the trunk lines and opening the main lines of travel, every county of the state would be intersected with hard surfaced roads and the mud tax would have dwindled away into insignificance years ago-

It is a notable fact that the farmers have shown in every county the pirit of progress that has permeated the state, that they have borne the burden of taxes and paid their bills at the office of the tax collector, that they have marched bravely to the polls and added to that heavy burden by the addition of other taxes in the vain hope that they would thereby get good roads and have highways over which they could travel in the rainy season of the

They have now begun to realize that the system under which they have been working is wrong, that really permanent work can not be done under the direction of the dozens of supervisors who pervade the county, that the districts must be reduced and a man expert in the construction of roads given

This stand is now taken by many of the most progressive farmers of the have voted, in many of the counties, for the abolition of the said the construction of main lines in a way that will last. As ong as these counties follow such a program, as long as they concentrate their mer man matter them over a vast territory and get no results, just of the editor, as some newspaper men that long all they discover that a dollar in cash can be made to produce a follar's worth of road work, if the man at the head knows his business. The action of the other counties of the state and the farmers who have voted at the polls in these district furnishes plenty of food for thought in Clackamas ounty and indicates what may be done when the people awaken to the costs of the present system and the present kind of highways.

Let Clackamas county get in the good roads band wagon and permanent highways will be built in a permanent way that will do permanent good.

N VIEW OF THE LETTER from Charles E. Spence, recently published in the Enterprise, in which that well known gentleman more or less forcibly suggests that a system of generous contributions by those directly benefitted in permanent roads, would be the ideal plan to bring about the results, rather than by a issue, it might be pertinent at this time to enquire nto Mr. Spence's philanthropic scheme, as applied in his own district since

Mr. Spence, is a resident and one of the most influential farmers in Road District No. 39 which begins at the city limits of Oregon City and runs out along the Molalla road to Paine's School House, a distance of about seven miles. According to assessed valuations Mr. Spence's district in 1907 should have received \$502 as its share in county road work; the district received for that year \$4,000.00; this amount was not raised by "generous contributions," but was paid entirely by the taxpayers of the county. In 1908 his district was for their constituents, for their fellows per, but I have gotten this cluster of entitled to \$532; that year \$10,000 of the county funds were spent, and it cer- and for their country. And if I were opinions out of tainly would have been equitable for the people of Mr. Spence's district to running a newspaper run it along these lines.

ROYAL **Baking Powder** Saves Health and Saves Money and Makes Better Food

again paid the bill. Here would have been a beautiful opportunity for a prac-Regardless of the merits of the present source of water supply for the city | tical application of Mr. Spence's theory of "generous contributions by people

During the following years, 1909 and 1910 District No. 39 was apportioned \$600 and \$700 respectively, as its share of the county road money. During those two years however Mr. Spence's district saw fit to expend No better cure could be invented than the plan of the league to construct \$4540.83 and \$6923.24 certainly a good healthy margin over and above its a line and tap water that is as pure as the best that flows through the mains allowance according to assessed valuation. Nor was there any resort to

History repeated itself in 1911 and 1912, running close to \$5000 and \$3000 during those years—without special resort to the private pocketbooks ical and bacteriological tests have shown it just as free from contamination and of the district members. In 1913 District 39 slowed down a little and spent the sum of \$1,723.00-incidentally without special levy.

Now, after the taxpayers of the county, as a whole, have furnished Mr. from the metropolis for the mountains at that point are more rugged, their | Spence and his neighbors with fairly good roads at a rather fancy figure, Mr. Spence opposes the bond issue, which in all probability would be utilized in building permanent roads in other districts which have not fared so well as

Mr. Spence, in his letter, goes a step further, and thus deplores the seeming backwardness of other districts in resorting to the special levy: "Until two years ago some of the districts along the highway never voted a special I am pleased to see that they are learning the benefits of self-help.

I am pleased to see that they are learning the benefits of self-neip.

In view of the fact that Mr. Spence and his neighbors have received in household. They need greater oppose seven years the sum of \$35,826,00, or probably the largest appropriation of seven years the sum of \$35,826,00, or probably the largest appropriation of any district in Clackamas county, without once showing their appreciation to the taxpayers by helping along with a special levy, that gentleman's views on prepare themselves to vote intelligent the benefits of self-help are, to say the least, a wee bit immature.

tell me they will do their part whn it is impossible for a few to destry the hard made labor of the many, A. C. NEWELL

PROGRESSIVE CENTER

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

OREGON CITY, Ore., Feb. 4—(Ec. tor of the Enterprise)—A traffic has that is effective is necessary to expend to append

courage the people to spend man money for better roads. I am arong

where I secure the opinions of man

people and all you enthussistic re

secure road funds if the land owns

knew the roads were to be proper used. There is not one person w

opposes better roads—it is the met ods to pursue that keeps the paper

full, of which little will come until the

To save space and tiresome talk g

what we all aiready know I will me explain how the best hardsurface

roads are being misused and seglected

I am confident we cannot get a beat

ng method through until a strict tru

fie law is enforced and you can the

the people where every dollar of the

Where we have voted 10 mills to

tinuously for several years and belies

subscribed much work, it is know just where the fund will be used the

All you enthuastles, and I am my

hem, get busy and enforce a hite law that will encourage the most owners, then there will be little flat

needed to secure large sums of need

for road construction without in

Mr. Dimick tried hard to secure the

passage of a traffic law several ran ago with little support and I am pas

tive from what many property owen

there has been a weak minority.

when once well constructed.

traffic is regulated.

INSISTS MR. NEWELL

USE ROADS PROPERLY

The Women's Civic Club met Rose Lawn, the home of Mrs E4 Graves. The day was to be devoted to sewing for the needy, hence three ladies cut and prepared garments b the forenoon for the club to work upon in the afternoon. The roads being be the attending was not large, but a large box of clothing was made up to distribution, for which the donors have eceived sincere thanks.

The president being absent, the dis was called order by Mrs. Cameron, the vice-president. After a short but it teresting sessin the club adjourned h meet in two weeks at 'Small Que ters." the home of Mrs. Spencer. Ma Graves then served a royal spreads good things such as she is far preparing.

If the women of the rural communikind, and get together as often as convenient and discuss current topics anything except gossip, they find more to make life desirable. would make them more up-to-date an prepared to solve the problems that confront their community, the coun and state. Women need more relaxa-

How Pastors Would Manage Newspapers

(BY REV. T. B. FORD)

In answer to your request to write something on how I would run a newspaper, I would say first of all, I do not know. I have never been the manager, or editor of either a weekly or daily publication. I have had no experience whatever in the business, or art of conducting a paper.

I used to give advice more frequently and urgently than I do now. I thought of spirit, to express, I knew a great many things that I now see I did not know. I learned some things, however, in this way, A fellow whom I advised a young woman worthy, threatened to give me what my father used to give me, a "licking," when she told him what I had said. She went ahead and married him just the same, and was soon left alone with a child to care for. But I learned my give advice since

I never tell a blacksmith how to weld from or steel, nor a carpenter how to build a house, nor a sculpter how to carve a statue, nor an artist how to paint a picture, nor a schoolmaster how to teach, nor a lawyer how to conduct his case, nor a physician how to treat his patient, and I feel some besitancy in telling a newspaper nan how to run his paper.

Newspaper men are born as well a trained. I was not so born, nor have I been so trained. I would be as much out of place in the office of the manager of a newspaper, or in the sanctum study, or in the pulpit.

terprise, and a newspaper man is a gatherings, or should select some city public servant. The enterprise commercial basis, but is not run wholly for the money there is in it, nor for a mere livlihood for the men who do the work on the paper, editorial and mechanical, but as an occupation, as a business, as a means to an end, with high motives, and for the public good.

I believe the occupation of the the job" who does not so regard his gets his feelings hurt. calling and work. And my observa-tion leads me to believe that most men optimist. the smaller and larger centers of our fairmindedness, devotion and sincery, earnestly striving to make themelves aseful and honorable citizens of instruments of good will and service to mankind. They have faith in their ity, but speaks out with no victions which abide, and find expression through the medium of their paper. They have real passion for do-

Having had considerable experience with professional life, both in educahave learned to be chary about saying what I should do were I in another public man's shoes. I have found that the man who is most dogmatic about another man's business usually FORMAL OPENING TO BE OBSERVE is the least qualified to criticise or to Still I have a few ideas which I shall venture, with some diffidence

I think my ideal of a newspaper is that it should be under the dictation of no interest or class. It should be the moulder of public opinion, not th mouthpiece of class interest: strongest educational force in the community, not the exponent of sectional blas and ignorance. It would be a great humiliation to me to have to swing in behind the moral sense of the community, when such had swept overwhelmingly beyond me. I should endeavor sanely and wisely to lead the van in every movement lesson, and have not been so free to for moral reform and social better-

> There are too many Mazeppas in the newspaper business, bound hand and upon the backs of political or financial wild horses. I hope I should have a word of praise

for every statesmanlike act, whether performed by a man of my party or not. I should endeavor to test men and measures by merit, not by money I should wish to be as fair to my personal enemy as to my personal friend; to the man who advertised in the columns of my rival as to the one who supported my own. Thus I should hope to make my paper so fair and so interesting that one would be pelled to read it whether he liked me

Were I an editor I should probably do just like the majority of (present company excepted.) I should tudy, or in the pulpit.

A newspaper is a public service enor the office imp to report religious guy who would not know a hay-rake from a horse-power to edit the agricultural column. Like a juryman, the ess a man knows about a thing the better qualified he is to speak with authority

I think I should totally ignore all personal attacks. The only man who needs to defend his dignity is the one I believe the occupation of the who has so little that you would not newspaper man is sacred, and involves know he possessed the article at all gravest responsibilities to society and unless he made a fuss about it. The to the state; that no man is "fit for man who kicks back at a mule usually

Lastly, I should endeavor to be an who are conducting the newspapers in people in the world, pessimists, optimists, and plain fools. population are men of intelligence, always thinks the gun is loaded. The fool always is sure it is not, and is willing to demonstrate. The ever hopes for the best, but walts'unthe commonwealth, and their papers til the fool has made the demonstration. He sees not only the opportunnote when warning is needed.

Now, the probability is that I should make an unmitigated nulsance out of Iwould try to and feel better, whether the editor

CLUB'S NEWHOME IS NEARLY READ

COMMERCIAL QRGANIZATION TO OCCUPY QUARTERS NEXT WEEK

President Sullivan Announces Standing Committees to Serve Club Until End of the Present Year

The new quarters of the Oregon Che ommercial club will be ready for # cupancy within a week and by next Wednesday the club will move into H elegantly furnished home on the con ner of Main and Elighth atreets. Al a meeting of the board of governor Wednesday the committee on enter tainment and reception was author zed to arrange for the formal openial of the club rooms, and a banquet or smoker will probably be given soon at ter the removal to the club's new

President Sullivan has just at nounced the standing committees of the club for the year, as follows: Executive-T. W. Sullivan, man; M. D. Latourette, Jos. E. Hedger

Dr. L. A. Morris, E. E. Brodie. Auditing-Jos. E. Hedges, chairman K. Stanton, M. J. Brown, Raymon Caufield, F. J. Meyer.

Transportation-B. chairman: G. B. Dimick, T. W. 885 van, Theodore Osmund, Ed Schwst Reception and Entertainment-M. D. Latourette, chairman; H. T. W. Bain, W. L. Mulvey, C. W. Evans,

Membership-E. E. Brodie, man: O. D. Eby, R. L. Holman, llam Andresen, G. L. Hedges.

House-Dr. L. A. Morris, chairms Dr. Clyde Mount, M. D. Latouretts Publicity-O. D. Eby, chairman; W. Sullivan, B. T. McBain, Willis Andresen, T. L. Charman.

Under the by-laws the ship of the executive committe is composed of the president of the class as the chairman of four committees, at the publicity committee is elected if the board of governors.

MRS ROBERTSON'S FUNERAL IS HELD AT CHURCH

The funeral of Mrs. Sybel Robb son was held Tuesday afternoon o'clock at the Presbyterian church Rev. J. R. Landsborough and Rev. Montgomery, of Portland, official ing. Interment was made in Moustain View cemetery.

The pallbearers were: E. B. drews, C. A. Muir, J. D. Renner, Loder, Samuel Francis and David 10 liams. She is survived by three days ers, Mrs. W. G. Muir, of Delisle, Sail Mrs. L. B. Andrews, of Portland. Mrs. F. C. Miller, of Powell River. C., all of whom were present funeral. Mrs. Thursday while visiting relatives i wil Robertson Saskatchawan, Canada.

and it will require about one month to by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. all dealers.

(Adv.) | We hear that a man proposes pur- a not