

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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THE PASSING of the pioneers who made possible the development of the early west comes home with force with the death of Francis Xavier Matthieu, the man who saved to the United States the entire territory of Oregon.

In the early history of this state, he was a prominent factor in the development of the early west. A trapper, hunter, pioneer, he worked for the state of his adoption and in the memorable convention that determined the allegiance of the new territory to the United States, he cast the deciding vote.

Through the annals of Oregon his name has often appeared and as the savior of the state to the nation at a period critical in its history, it will be cherished. Though separated by leagues of desert and almost impenetrable waste from the center of population of that day, he had the wisdom and foresight to see the advance that would be made even during his own lifetime and the importance of holding within the ties of allegiance the new territory to the nation.

While the lives of all of the early pioneers have been material contributions to the state and its development, his was given at a time when the state most needed its services and when the fate of the unknown territory was possible to determine by the casting of a single vote. That his ballot went for national allegiance rather than on the side of British Dominion is a fact that may well be cherished in the pages of history wherever the story of this state is told and wherever the memory of pioneers is valued.

FROM DALLAS comes the report that in the event of a general road-master being appointed by the county court of Polk County that the present county court will construct above six miles of concrete road, 16 feet wide, during the coming summer, in order to give the people of that county an actual demonstration of the remarkable advantage of a hard surface over the roads that are classed under the head of macadam construction.

This is indeed good news—for the people of Polk County. That county now has, aside from Multnomah, probably the best macadam roads in the state, but the people are not satisfied with any kind of a thoroughfare that cannot be traveled as easily in winter as in summer and they want a highway that will stand up under hard traffic and that will not compel them to plunge their hands deep into their pockets every year to cover the high and unreasonable cost of maintenance.

We will venture the opinion that Doubtful Thomas, as personified by some of the Polk County people, need only this actual demonstration to become enthusiastic converts to the hard surfaced road.

What is true in this relation in Polk County is just as true in Clackamas. The hard surfaced road is a new thing to many of us. While other states have many miles of them, Oregon has been backward in permanent road building and has only this year mapped out anything like a business-like road program.

Although Clackamas County has a more difficult road problem to face than has Polk, it is none the less true that this county ought to build roads of the greatest degree of permanence. If the Clackamas County court does nothing more in 1914 than follow the suggestion from Polk and construct a few miles of concrete road, they will have done something that will in the end save the taxpayers of Clackamas hundreds of thousands of dollars and make life on the farm a real pleasure.

Not alone is Polk in its new program, for Hood River people, usually progressive, are coming fast to see that the age of the macadam road is over. An incident that occurred there only this week is proof positive that the farmers of that far-advised section have seen the true light and are looking to the future. Harken to the words of L. F. Henderson, spokesman for a delegation who petitioned the county court to build a road from Hood River to the Belmont district southwest of the city. Two years ago and again last year the people of that district had asked the court for a macadam road, because they wanted what they then thought was the best. Mr. Henderson made this statement to the court:

"I, for one, and I think that the residents of the entire community feel the same way, am glad that we were refused such a petition. We feel that the needs of the community will best be served by a concrete or some other hard-surfaced highway."

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON is likely to have rather hard sledding in his effort to repeal the free toll clause of the Panama Canal act when the amendment reaches the Senate, if information from Washington can be relied upon. While it is regarded as probable that the repeal can be pushed through the House, where party organization is the strongest, it is definitely reported that Senator Gorman, of New York, chairman of the Senate committee on interoceanic canals, is opposed to the administration programme and the only way in which this toll exemption plank in the Democratic national platform can be repudiated is through a rigorous swinging of the party lash. Mr. Wilson has used this lash before with telling effect, and he may be able to repeat his performance.

It will be interesting to watch the actions of far western Representatives and Senators on this amendment. Up and down the Pacific Coast there is a well stimulated public sentiment in favor of free tolls for coastwise ships sailing under the American flag, for the plan touches the pocketbooks of manufacturers, little and big. It is reasonable to assume that under an exemption from tolls American vessels can transport freight from Atlantic to Pacific ports with reduced charges, which would probably accrue to Pacific Coast consignees and ultimately to the consumer here.

ISSUE YOUR MONEY AS YOU NEED IT. The check account does not require you to carry money on your person. When you wish to make payment, just write out a check for the amount. Your check is better in many ways than the cash. It is more convenient; it is more accurate, and many times safer. Your checks will take the place of money for all practical purposes. The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Oregon, in particular, will view the course of Senator George E. Chamberlain with unusual interest. He is an avowed candidate for reelection as a Democrat in a State that is normally Republican by an overwhelming majority. That he will obtain the nomination at the hands of his own party there is no doubt, but in the general election next November he will have a hard fight to retain his seat.

Chamberlain voted with his fellow Democrats for the Free Wool programme of the administration, regardless of loud protests from his own state. He was held in line by the party whip and we can expect nothing better than a repetition of his anti-Oregon leanings on the free toll amendment. Men who make a study of politics believe that there is an understanding between the President and Senator Chamberlain, and that if "our George" is defeated for reelection to the Senate, he will be rewarded with a juicy federal appointment, which will partially compensate him for the loss of his toga.

It is interesting to note the claims of the President on the question. He holds that the policy of free tolls is economically unjust. He contends that it benefits only a monopoly, without going into details, and says that it seems to be a clear violation of our treaty with Great Britain, though he admits the latter contention is a debatable question, which he does not care to debate, making the point one of international honor.

There are many who will honestly disagree with Mr. Wilson. Millions of good Americans believe that with our own canal, built with our own money, we are entitled to extend a reasonable favor to American bottoms plying in trade from one American port to another.

GLADSTONE'S DETERMINATION to beautify its streets with thousands of shade trees has much in it to commend itself to other and larger cities. While there are those who oppose such city decorations on the ground of expense, it can hardly be argued that there is anything more vital or important for the city authorities to do, leaving out of consideration the improvement of the streets and the furnishing of proper street lights.

While a city beautiful may appear a wanton waste of the public funds and an unnecessary luxury, it adds to the wealth of the town in thousands of indirect and unseen ways that do not strike the howler against the expenditure of the funds, but, nevertheless, show in the growth of the city and the added homes that it brings.

There are many cities scattered through all parts of the country that have but few natural advantages. They are not scenic resorts, they have no particularly good or efficacious climate, they are without many of those things that attract home builders and manufacturing industries. But they manage to keep ahead of the procession by the constant beautifying of their public parks, by the laying off and maintenance of public parks, by the furnishing of play grounds and gymnasiums in the open air, by hundreds of little things that contribute toward making them an ideal place in which to live.

Through the sensible expenditure of money and the judicious use of the public and private funds, these cities have managed to forge ahead in every line and have attracted to themselves the home builder and the manufacturer who might have otherwise gone elsewhere in search of a location.

Schools, a thorough and complete system of educational instruction, have always been a powerful factor in the attraction of home builders. Scenery has brought thousands to new towns for the erection of homes and the introduction of manufactures. Beautiful cities are as attractive to the man who intends to locate somewhere on the coast and will bring him from the east quite as readily as any continual purring about the vast resources of the state and the boundless wealth of the Willamette Valley. It is naturally to be expected that in the course of time there will be many such beautiful cities scattered through the valley for the towns all over the country have awakened to the importance of city decoration as one of the factors in bringing home builders and attracting immigrants.

Shade trees, public parks and playgrounds, good schools, contribute as largely to a city's wealth and prosperity as do the manufacturing industries or any other source of revenue. Gladstone is to be congratulated upon a progressive step it has taken, one that might have been anticipated, however, for the Gladstone Commercial club is an organization of workers that utilize ideas only recently adopted by cities many times its size.

GIRL IS AGAIN HEARD FROM

RHODA EVANS BREAKS INTO TOWN ADJACENT TO CANBY RESPONSIBLE FOR BOYS BEING LED ASTRAY

PECULIAR ATTACK SUBSIDES LATER

Neighbor Takes Her Into Home Until She Has Recovered—Police Called to Escort Her Home After Incident

Rhoda Evans, former night operator for the Home Telephone Co. at Oregon City, who created a furor several weeks ago by telling a wild tale of a strange man telephoning her warnings of night fires, again broke into the limelight Wednesday night when she was found stretched out across the pavement on the corner of Main and Twelfth streets by R. B. Cox, of the Oregon City Ice & Cold Storage Co. Mr. Cox was on his way home from a committee meeting, about 10:30 o'clock, when he saw a girl standing alongside an electric light pole. As he approached she fell to the sidewalk. Mr. Cox hurried to her side and she spoke to him. At this juncture John Richards arrived on the scene and the girl was escorted to his home, where she recovered from her strange attack. In the meantime Mr. Cox had telephoned for the police and Officer Lee French and Richards took Miss Evans to her home.

The girl achieved considerable newspaper notoriety when she was found unconscious on the floor of the telephone office at 2 o'clock in the morning, and made the statement that unknown persons had threatened her and had attempted to break into the office. Her story was doubted by officials of the company and the police, but she stoutly affirmed that she had received repeated warnings of three fires, just before they broke out on three successive nights, and that her informant had told her that if she communicated the intelligence to her company manager that he would dynamite the office.

NEW DESIGNS FOR PAPER MONEY ARE OUT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Designs for the new fashions in paper money to be issued by the government under the currency act have been prepared by experts of the bureau of engraving and printing for submission to John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency. This money may not be needed for months, but Director Ralph, of the bureau, will have the designs ready within a few days and as soon as Williams has secured the approval of Secretary McAdoo the plates will be made and a few hundred millions will be sent whirling off the big presses of the bureau.

BARLOW SALOONS MAY BE REMOVED

Declaring that the recent decision of the state supreme court on the local option election cases had cleared the way, M. J. Lee, a prominent resident of Canby, announced his intention Saturday of starting a movement to place the town of Barlow in the dry column. While Mr. Lee's home town is one and one-half miles distant from Barlow, he takes a neighborly interest in his sister city and proposes to help it to a higher plane. Barlow has two saloons and this situation has existed several years, while Canby, just north of Barlow, is as dry as a chip and the consequence is, according to Mr. Lee, some of the young people of Canby are likely to be led astray and become contaminated. He says it is a fact that some of the young men of Canby occasionally go to Barlow and frequent the saloons of that town and he strenuously objects to having temptation placed directly in their path.

M. J. LEE STARTS DRY MOVEMENT

Recent Ruling of State Supreme Court Makes It Possible to Vote Town Dry Through Initiative

Under the ruling of the supreme court any town in the state can be voted dry through the instrumentality of an initiative petition, and Mr. Lee states that some of the residents of Barlow have informed him of their willingness to sign such a petition and their desire to vote the saloons out of business. He also refers to the prosperity of Canby and says that the saloons have done nothing to benefit Barlow, drawing usually an undesirable element there.

HARDING GRANGERS HEAR FRUIT TALKS

A. C. Goodrich, district commissioner of the State Horticultural Society, and O. E. Freytag, county fruit inspector, went to Logan Saturday at the invitation of Harding Grange. After the programme that was rendered during the lecturer's hour, Mr. Goodrich talked about the care of orchards. He exhibited a branch of a tree that was infested with the San Jose scale and answered many questions that were put to him by the farmers of the Logan district. Owing to the length of the grange programme Mr. Freytag was not able to give his intended talk along good roads lines.

PORTLAND PAPER EAGER TO DENY

BUT ENTERPRISE STORY OF CARELESS BLASTING WAS BASED ON FACTS

EYE WITNESSES GIVE TESTIMONY

Huge Rock and Stumps, Dislodged by Powder, Endanger Lives of People on Principal Thoroughfare

The Portland Journal, seemingly always over eager to deny any statement made by The Enterprise, prints in its Saturday issue what practically amounts to a flat contradiction of a story that was published in this paper concerning the size weight and dimensions of a rock that was hurled by a blast several hundred feet in the air and landed on Main street, where it was shattered into pieces.

The matter was first called to the attention of The Enterprise last week, and this paper printed what it believed to be the facts and took up the matter with the city engineer, who agreed to warn the contractors on the Center street improvement, Jones & Lyons, against further carelessness in exploding blasts.

Stops His Paper. Mr. Lyons, resenting the publication of the story, exhibited in various places along Main street a small rock, about the size of a walnut, which he claimed was the "huge" rock that fell on Main street, and that ex-councilman L. P. Horton had seen it fall. Mr. Lyons further contended that the rock was too small to have injured anyone, had they been struck by the flying missile, and scouted the whole story as an unwarranted sensation. He even went further. He called at the office of The Enterprise and ordered his paper discontinued, which request was promptly complied with.

Whereupon The Enterprise proceeded to investigate the matter further, with the following results:

Weighed Six Pounds. The rock which came crashing into the main street of Oregon City, endangering the lives of its citizens, weighed at least six pounds, which fact will be attested by Lloyd O. Harding, who was within 30 feet of the rock when it fell. Mr. Harding says the rock struck on Main street with such force that it broke the bricks in the pavement and that it shattered into bits.

This does not prove that Mr. Horton did not see the pebble that Mr. Lyons is so scornfully exhibiting, fall on the street. The blasting on Center street has not been confined to one explosion.

Tree Blown to Street. John C. Busch is authority for the statement that the stump of a tree, dislodged by a blast, fell in front of Frank Busch's store with such force that it was feared the plate glass windows in the building would be broken by the fragments.

There is, or was on Monday, a log, with a diameter as big as a man's body, lying on Moss street near Main, where it fell after being lifted in the air from the force of an explosion on Center street. The Enterprise is prepared to name the man who saw it fall.

These are the facts that they cannot be successfully controverted. It was not the purpose nor the desire of The Enterprise to precipitate a controversy over this matter.

This paper had no intention of condemning the contractors for something that may have been pure carelessness on their part of their workmen.

But the honesty of The Enterprise has been questioned by the denial of the facts in the Portland Journal, and we will not permit its statement to go unchallenged. The Journal tried to cover up and distort the facts, without an investigation simply because the original charge was made in columns other than its own.

The Enterprise cannot believe that the public will sanction the defense of contractors in setting off blasts that carry huge rocks and stumps into the main thoroughfare of the city.

OAK GROVE SCHOOL WILL HAVE SOCIAL

Under the direction of the teacher, Miss Lulu Miller, a program and basket social will be given February 20 for the benefit of the Oak Grove school. All are cordially invited to attend. Following is the program: Flag Salute; Welcome song, "If We Were You and You Were Us" by the school; "History of Our Flag," 7th grade; "Like George Washington," George Stier; "Our Flag," seven boys; "A Flag Song," 8 girls; "The Birthday of Washington," Lista Moore; "The Spanish Patriot's Song," Eddie Murray; "Solo," Mr. Moore; "Columbia's Banner," six girls; dialogue, "My First Pipe," Lawrence Moore; "Washington's Birthday," Hattie Reynolds; song, "Our Beloved Washington," school; instrumental music, "Better Late Than Never," Margaret Murray; "Washington's Grave," Hattie Stier; "Hatsyud Und I Fall Out," Richard Reynolds; closing address, by Bertha Stier; "Good Night," tableau.

HELPFUL WORDS.

From an Oregon City Citizen. Is your back lame and painful? Does it ache especially after exertion? Is there a soreness in the kidney region? These symptoms suggest weak kidneys.

If so there is danger in delay. Weak kidneys get fast weaker. Give your trouble prompt attention. Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys. Your neighbors use and recommend them.

Read this Oregon City testimony. Mrs. Jane Blanchard, 1102 John Adams St., Oregon City, Oregon, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills for kidney and bladder trouble that annoyed me for years. I have had good relief. In all, I have taken less than two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, but that amount was enough to convince me of their merit."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. (Adv.)

The Fact Remains

No amount of misrepresentation by the peddlers of alum baking powders, no juggling with chemicals, or pretended analysis, or cooked-up certificates, or falsehoods of any kind, can change the fact that

Royal Baking Powder has been found by the official examinations to be of the highest leavening efficiency, free from alum, and of absolute purity and wholesomeness.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for making finest and most economical food.

PROHIBITION IS IN HIS PLATFORM

(Continued from page 1)

to stand where they will be willing to stand shoulder to shoulder, irrespective of political party or affiliation and unite for the purpose of putting the saloon business out of business, and destroy its influence in our economic, social and political life. I therefore am in favor of destroying the saloons with compensation if the people approve, and if they do not approve, then I stand openly and above board, unconditionally, in favor of the adoption of a National and State Amendment to the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Oregon, to prohibit the sale and manufacture of all intoxicating liquor within the United States and within the State of Oregon, except for scientific, medicinal and mechanical purposes.

I also favor National Suffrage to the women of the United States.

I am opposed to any and all Asiatics, such as Hindus being permitted to come into this country and into this state and competing in the logging camps and other avenues of work and labor with the laboring men now here. It is unnecessary for me to add, that I stand with all good citizens in this state in favor of upholding and maintaining our school system in a fair and liberal way, and in the construction of roads and highways to meet the demand and requirements of our farming, producing, commercial and business classes of the people of this state, with this qualification, that I feel that whatever plans are adopted in the construction of roads in this state and whatever methods are used in the spending of the people's money for such construction, that the interest of the farming class of the people of this state, should be very carefully safeguarded and their wishes as indicated through the society of equity and the Development Leagues and the Farmer's Grange, should be consulted and followed.

I desire also to say that I stand irrevocably in favor of free press and free speech, and that if I should be successful in being nominated and elected Governor of this state, I will see, so far as my power will permit, that no man or woman, rich or poor, black or white shall be deprived of the opportunity of fairly and decently expressing themselves anywhere, in public halls, or upon the streets of cities in this state, as long as they conduct themselves in a lawful way.

The liquor question has got to be fought out. Men will be compelled to take a stand, for it or against it. The saloon is either right or it is wrong. If it is right it should be maintained and perpetuated; if it is wrong, it should be destroyed. I feel that it is wrong; I feel that it is foolish for the moral societies of the state of Oregon, to talk about fighting vice, preach sermons against vice, pass resolutions against vice and hold banquets and make speeches and congratulate each other how they are going to fight vice, and permit the saloon to exist in this state, because it is in the season to a great extent, that the seed in sown and eventually ripens into crime, and vice of every character, leading in the end to the jail and penitentiary, to the insane asylum and to degeneracy, say nothing about want and poverty to the thousands and millions of women and children in this land.

I know what kind of a battle this will be. I fully realize the power of the liquor element and the Retail Liquor Association of this state, who are always on guard and ready to battle for their position. I know how hard it is to make merchants, bankers and business men take any active interest in the movement, because they frequently fear that it will injure the market, the store, and bank, and in other words, all trade. The facts are that if every saloon was driven out of business in Portland, inside of six months or a year, the merchants and business men would be the ones who would be congratulating each other upon the advance in every line of business, and better payments of the bills of their patrons.

To illustrate this, I herewith quote an extract from a letter written to me Nov. 17, 1913, by Hon. Silas Porter, who is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Kansas, and a man who has lived in Kansas during the life of the amendment to its constitution, and a man of great ability and high character. Mr. Porter writes: "Our town, Kansas City, Kansas, has over 100,000 population. It is a city of manufacturers. Six or eight years ago, when they started to enforce the law rigidly, there were something like 250 'joints' running practically wide open. Many of the bars were fixed up in a luxurious manner and enormous sums were paid over the bars every day. Many conservative business men, bankers and members of the Commercial Club were at first opposed to a rigid enforcement of the law because it would leave vacant hundreds of buildings and apparently would demoralize the business interests of the city. However, the law was rigidly enforced; not by a trial of cases before juries, but by injunctive suits against the property owners and upon affidavits before a judge who granted the injunction showing a violation. After the court had adopted the plan of enforcing its orders by putting padlocks on the doors of the buildings, and prohibiting the opening of the building until the owner should give a bond that it should never again be used for the illegal purpose, and sending the proprietors of

the joints to the jail for license offenses, not on convictions for sale of liquor, understand, but for violation of the order of the court, there were no jury trials and convictions were easily obtained. After these things had been done, the owners of the buildings gradually found other tenants and in the course of a few months or perhaps a year, the same business men who had protested against rigid enforcement of the law, and the Assistant Attorney General, apologized. No disinterested business men in the city would now be so slow to have the city return to the plan. I remember instances where grocerymen and other merchants that since the enforcement of the law and this was said within a year or after, children came to their door with five and ten dollar bills to chase provisions who had, prior to the enforcement of the law, seen that much money in their hands that the children that formerly barefooted had shoes for the first in their lives; that the poorest of people were able to pay their bills at the store where heretofore it was difficult to obtain payment; and of course you know, and I do, over the line is known as the 'block', and is said to contain a thing like a dozen or two ready to greet the Kansas man as he comes over. But only those who were so addicted to the use of liquor that it was almost impossible for them to do without it, would in the event take the trouble to go to Missouri for liquor. The large majority of them, and the average man, turned and went to his home without having spent his money for liquor. Prior to the enforcement of the law, the sums of money on every pay day, cause a very large percentage of pay checks were cashed over the bar and of course you know, and I do, that the laborer would naturally be called upon to spend some part of these under those circumstances, and it is understood that his wife and children saw but a very small part of the proceeds. All that was done with when the joints were in Kansas City, Kansas, increased by violation the first three or four years after the laws were enforced, wonderful rate. There was an improvement in the prosperity of merchants and the business of the city increased, and instead of decline, there was a great increase in business and in population. Many of the buildings that were formerly occupied by joints are occupied now legitimate business."

In closing I desire to say in favor of the \$1500.00 exemption taxation, now before the people of this state. In addition thereto I say that I feel that the people of the State of Oregon and in fact generally, rarely appreciate the obligation that they owe to school teachers and instructors, colleges down to our district school for their efficiency and the work they do, and if I should be successful with this nomination and election would be a source of great pleasure to me, in every legitimate way, and advance the different school interests and institutions of the state and the material welfare of the students and teachers thereof. I wish to say however, that none of the candidates who have announced themselves, as such Republican primaries, will come openly and declare himself in favor of National prohibition and an amendment of the same character, for the State of Oregon, and in favor of National Suffrage for women, I will do and gladly withdraw, as I do desire to be a candidate if someone is willing to take a positive favor of these great causes. Sincerely yours, GEO. C. BROWNELL

MILWAUKIE TERM IS NINE MONTHS. The directors of the Milwaukie school district have received the decision of Attorney General, C. J. Hart that nine months is the legal term for the fiscal year in that district though the teachers have been employed for 10 months. The taxpayers ended the term after the teachers had been employed. The teachers were paid for 10 months and it is open with them whether they will accept the tenth month and with the state whether they will accept the ninth grade. There will be a class of eight graduates in the ninth grade. There will no graduates from the high school department this year, as that department has a four years' course, and the class will not be completed until next year.

SHE DESERTED HIM. Divorce complaint alleging desertion was filed in the circuit court of county Monday by Lloyd Diamondbert against Charlotte Benson Galt. The complaint alleges that the defendant deserted him and that, though he knew his whereabouts, refused to visit his home and assume her duties as his wife. The ceremony was performed in Portland October 3, 1910.

Canby, Ore., Feb. 5.—(Special) The good weather of the past few days will bring out many voters who have not registered in the past. Judge Knight, who is in charge of Canby registration books. Few turned out to date.