

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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EVERY VOTER in Clackamas County, regardless of his attitude toward the proposed bond issue for the construction of a system of hard surfaced highways, should read carefully the table prepared by T. W. Sullivan and published in Thursday's Enterprise.

This year the people of Clackamas County who pay taxes will be assessed \$8 on each \$100 of their assessable property. In return for this high assessment the return will be an unknown quantity, and while more than \$300,000 will be raised in the general road fund this year, it is extremely improbable, from past performances, that the money will be expended in such manner as to secure the best results obtainable.

Mr. Sullivan has pointed out that Clackamas County can obtain, within a year, many miles of permanent, hard surfaced roads, built to stand winter traffic, as well as summer, and that a levy of only one mill will be required to retire a bond issue of \$600,000. In 21 years the money will be repaid at a trifling cost each year, and in the meantime the county will have the use of a practical system of highways.

It is evident that some of the early opposition to the proposed bonding plan is due to a total misunderstanding of the purpose. It is certain that many of the farmers fear that the bulk of the money is to be expended upon roads solely for the pleasure of automobile owners. For the benefit of the people who possess this belief and all others the Enterprise desires to call their attention to a portion of Section 4 of the County Road Bonding Act, which provides that after the necessary petitions are filed with the County Clerk, the county court shall make an order directing that a special election shall be called and held for the purpose as specified in the petition at a time to be then fixed by the court, which shall not be less than 20 nor more than 40 days after the date of making the order.

"The order of the county court shall state the amount of the proposed bonded indebtedness, the maximum rate of interest that it shall bear, and what particular roads within the county are to be built and improved by the money so raised, and the minimum amount to be expended on each road and where located within the county, giving the beginning and the terminus thereof; and the county court shall not use any of the money so raised under the provisions of this act, upon any other road than those mentioned in said order, nor for any other purpose than those embraced therein; said order may contain any other details which the county court may deem proper, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. There shall be no appeal from that order."

COMMISSIONER GOODRICH, with the cooperation of O. E. Freytag, secretary of the promotion department of the Oregon City Commercial Club, and N. C. Maris, with the assistance of County School Superintendent Calavan and his fellow workers, are doing an immense amount of good in Clackamas County. The first two named gentlemen, urging more scientific fruit growing and better care of orchards, have held many meetings recently in various sections of the county, and have given practical lessons and demonstrations that ought to bring forth ultimate results. It has been said repeatedly that many sections of Clackamas County are admirably adapted to the growing of fruit. Experimental orchards have been planted and have been successful. Experts have held hundreds of meetings in the last few years and have tried to convince the farmers that it pays to plant marketable varieties, to prune according to proven methods, to spray at proper intervals and to properly treat the trees for pests that prey upon them.

While these men have been doing zealous work, the educational department of the state and county have been laboring with the younger generation. Mr. Maris, whose work is indorsed by the state agricultural college, has been assisted by the county school superintendent and the two supervisors, H. M. James and Brenton Vedder. They are forming in every part of the county what are known as "agricultural clubs," although the name is hardly broad enough for the work it carries. Premiums are offered to stimulate the work of the pupils in the schools where organization has been effected. The avowed purpose of these clubs is to encourage not only the tilling of the soil, but to work along the lines of manual training, domestic science and domestic art. The pupils in the county schools seem to have taken hold with extraordinary eagerness.

All this work is real upbuilding. It promises better farming conditions, better fruit, better prices and more profit, which means more ease on the farm. It promises better men and better women, and it means that our boys and our girls will grow to manhood and to womanhood with real purposes in life, and that they will learn something that will be useful to them, possessing an advantage over the boy and girl whose education has been obtained only from books.

IN LESS THAN FIFTY YEARS from this time—perhaps in less than twenty years—public sentiment will have reached a point where it will no longer tolerate the settlement of labor disputes by force. People are gradually beginning to appreciate that it is the height of folly for men of reasonable intelligence to take to the strong arm to adjust their troubles, which can never be satisfactorily adjusted by the use of the gun, the club and the fist.

During the days of the ancients, it was considered quite the customary and proper method to settle all trouble of any and every character with blows. The man whose physical prowess was greater than that of his antagonist naturally won, and usually the vanquished acknowledged himself beaten and the question at issue was settled through might—seldom through right. But, as civilization grew apace, it was demonstrated in more ways than one that two wrongs do not make a right, and that was when arbitration began to have its hour.

Last May some of the electrical workers in the employ of the Home Telephone Company at Oswego went out on a strike. The nature of their differences has little bearing on the question under discussion. While the strike was in progress, more than a dozen men became involved in a hand to hand conflict. One of the men was shot. One of the rioters is charged with having assaulted another with a heavy peavy, and when the fray was over there were several broken heads and a lot of ordinarily peaceably inclined men found cold comfort in the county jail.

Did this disgraceful and unfortunate affair settle the strike? Far from it! Eleven of the men were indicted by the grand jury on charges of riot and after the usual delay they were brought to trial and obtained a triumphant acquittal and their freedom. The taxpayers of Clackamas County paid the bill.

One of the alleged rioters, Hles by name, fled to Texas, and several hundred dollars of the county's money was expended in an effort to bring him back for trial. He was finally returned to Oregon and the grand jury returned other indictments against him. His case will probably go to trial. He may be convicted, or he may not be. But whether he is proven guilty or innocent of the crimes charged against him will accomplish nothing in the settlement of the original dispute.

This is childish. It gets us nowhere. It is not an edifying spectacle. And some day an aroused public sentiment, which is the greatest force in the world, will no longer countenance the use of arms in labor troubles. And when this comes to pass that we can settle our own affairs without a useless fight, we can, with better grace, stand for a policy of arbitration of international disputes.

It is with considerable regret that the Enterprise notes that Harding Grange has taken snap judgment on the proposal to bond Clackamas County for \$600,000 to construct a permanent system of highways. Somebody has suddenly become very busy and has evidently informed the Grange that only the Pacific Highway will benefit from the proposed issue of road bonds.

Nothing could be farther from the real truth. The Pacific Highway runs north and south through Clackamas County from the Multnomah line to the Marion line. If the people of Clackamas vote the bonds, not to exceed 10 miles of road along the Pacific Highway will probably be improved with the money from the sale of these securities.

If the county court uses ripe judgment in this matter, Clackamas county can obtain state aid for some of its road improvement. It is regarded as altogether likely that the State Highway commission will spend the money that it may put into Clackamas county highways on a main thoroughfare that will form a part of a state road running from the Washington to the California boundary. This will mean that a portion of the expense of improving the Pacific highway or a main trunk road paralleling the highway will be borne by the state.

Students of road construction estimate that Clackamas can build with \$600,000 about 100 miles of hard surfaced road. There is every reason for the belief that about 90 miles of this improvement will go direct to the farming communities that are not on the Pacific highway. It is regarded as certain that the road leading up the Clackamas river through Logan would be one of the roads to be hard surfaced for that section is one of the most important in the whole county.

Members of Harding Grange, in common with members of other granges in Clackamas county, have for years labored under the burden of heavy road taxes, without adequate return. We commend to them the table prepared by T. W. Sullivan and published in a recent issue of The Enterprise. This table will tell them, in figures that are plain and that cannot be disputed, just what a bond issue will mean to this county. The sooner the people of this county forget this sectional feeling that is being fostered by antagonists of the bonding plan the better for all of us. We can get 100 miles of good roads—roads that will stand the traffic, roads that may be traveled with ease and comfort in December as well as in August, and it will cost for 21 years one dollar each year on each \$1000 of taxable property. Who can submit a more reasonable and far-reaching proposition?

The resolutions of Harding Grange referred to, are as follows: "Resolved that whereas, there is a movement on foot among the Pacific highway boosters, to bond the county for the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, for so called Pacific highway purposes, principally, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by Harding Grange No. 122, P. of H., in regular session assembled that we are opposed to any bond issue for any such purpose."

PRESIDENT WILSON says business is better. We are glad to hear it. Out here in Oregon we have only been waiting for some man, high in the councils of the nation, to rise up and tell us that business conditions are improving under the far-famed Democratic free trade tariff law that is supposed to reduce the cost to the ultimate consumer, but does not.

The United States has never experienced a time when a low tariff improved business conditions. During a tariff agitation, we always hear a lot of political gaff about the high tariff benefiting the trust barons and grinding down the poor, and some of us have the attentive ear and listen with bated breath for the announcement of lower prices on food stuffs and wearing apparel, the two things that interest most of us. But we wait in vain.

The price of automobile tires has been reduced, due to the removal of the high tariff on rubber. This is fine. We all use automobile tires. They make good food. The low tariff has lowered the price that the Oregon wool grower will receive. Are you paying less for your woolen clothing? Who gets the benefit? The manufacturer? The employe in the factories? We have not heard of it. Perhaps it is the wholesaler. But the consumer, who is the person most affected, because in the end he must pay the bills, is not sending up any prayer of thanksgiving, so far as we have been able to learn.

Frank Walsh, head of the federal industrial commission, says there are 350,000 unemployed men in New York alone. The President indicates that Walsh does not speak authoritatively, though Walsh, through his commission, is making a close study of industrial conditions. The result is that Walsh is being censured in administration circles for making what was termed a "bad break" at a time when the operation of the tariff is being severely attacked by Republicans and Progressives.

But we are willing to be patient. We are open to conviction. Let us give the "united democracy" all the time they want to improve business conditions. In the meantime we are watching and wrestling with the problem of the unemployed in the cities and towns.

JURY FREES CORE OF ALL CHARGES. OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 18.—United States Senator Gore was exonerated today of charges of improper conduct by a verdict in his favor returned in district court in the suit for \$50,000 damages instituted by Mrs. Minnie E. Bond, of Oklahoma City. The verdict was returned 10 minutes after the case was given to the jury. Only one ballot was taken. "We find," the jury said in its verdict, "the evidence submitted by the plaintiff entirely insufficient on which to base a suit; that said evidence wholly exonerates the defendant and the defendant, at the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, announced that he desired to introduce no evidence and rested his case, our verdict would have been the same in that event as now returned by us, in favor of the defendant."

CADETS WILL ATTEND FRISCO EXPOSITION. CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 18.—That the Oregon Agricultural college cadet regiment will make a trip to the Panama-Pacific exposition in the spring of 1915, was practically assured at a meeting of the college council, when a favorable report of a committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of such a trip, met with the unanimous approval of the deans and heads of departments of the college. Lieutenant P. J. Hennessey, commandant of cadets, has been given authority to prepare plans for the trip. He has for some time been in communication with the officers in charge of the military part of the exposition, and has been assured that all possible help will be extended by the directors of the exposition to make the trip a success for the cadets.

REAL ESTATE

Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Friday, are as follows: Consolidated Investment company to C. A. McKenna, 5.27 acres in the George Curran donation land claim No. 41; \$10.

J. A. Tidman et ux to W. M. Pickering, west 35 acres of southwest 1/4 southwest 1/4 section 27, township 3 south, range 1 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10.

Duncan Currie to Tuno Hyvarinon, 2.70 acres in James Spink donation land claim in township 3 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; and 1 acre in Benjamin F. Nails donation land claim in township 3 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$600.

Thomas F. Ryan et ux to Gertrude Lewthwaite, lots 4, 5, 16, block 18, Gladstone; \$750.

Gertrude Lewthwaite to John Lewthwaite et ux, lots 4, 5, block 18, Gladstone; \$1.

John W. Loder et ux to J. C. Cook et ux, lot 2 block 144, Oregon City; \$1.

E. D. Barto et ux to A. S. Martin, lots 7 and 8, block 1, in the C. T. Toose addition to Oregon City; \$275.

J. N. Elliot et ux to George T. Poteet, 40 acres in the Robert Caulfield donation land claim No. 43 in township 3 south, range 1 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1.

W. F. Lehman et ux to John M. Snyder et ux, lot 12, block 5, Streib's addition to Milwaukie; \$1.

W. B. Tull to A. W. Adamson, 28.87 acres in section 32 township 3 south, range 1 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10.

Ellen Maria Rockwood to A. J. Goldman et ux, lot 17, block 10, Ardenwald; \$350.

H. M. Courtright and company to Beaverton and Willburg Railroad company, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, block 21, Milwaukie; \$34.92.

Carl P. Anderson to William M. Smith et ux, tract of land in block 3, Burlington addition to Oregon City; \$10.

Estacada State bank to Mrs. Sophie E. Straight, lot 1, block 11, Zobrist addition to Estacada; \$1235.

Henrie Clark to John Riechen, 80 acres in section 17, township 3 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1.

J. W. Powell et ux to John Riechen, 80 acres in the John S. Howland donation land claim in section 17 township 3 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1.

C. H. Gale et ux to U. R. James, tract 2, Gale's park in section 5, township 3 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$10.

Abraham Demoy et ux to John B. Stewart, 50.4 acres in William H. Fordey donation land claim in section 5 and 6 township 3 south, range 3 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1.

Lacey Bernard et ux to Willamette Valley Southern Railroad company, 0.60 acres being a strip of land 60 feet wide in Ezra Fisher donation land claim in township 2 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1.

Real estate transfers filed with the county recorder Monday, are as follows: E. M. Howell et ux to C. E. Oslund, a tract of land in tract "A" near Mel-drum; \$10.

Gustave Kraunien to J. J. Tautfast, tract of land in section 31, township 3 south, range 1 west of Willamette Meridian; \$20.

James Spieris to Jesse B. Jones et ux, southeast 1/4 of the southern 1/4 and northeast 1/4 of section 27, township 1 south, range 4 east of Willamette Meridian; \$1,206.55.

Ida E. Parent et ux to Fred Price, tract of land in S. William's donation land claim in section 17, 18, 19 and 20, township — south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian; \$2.

Sarah E. Palmateer to Luella D. Kimball, 10 acres in Palmateer donation land claim No. 42 in township 3 south, range 4 east of Willamette Meridian; \$550.

How to Detect the Alum Baking Powder. "Which are the alum baking powders; how can I avoid them unless they are named?" asks a housekeeper. Here is one way: take the can of a low-priced powder in your hand and read the ingredient clause upon the back label. The law requires that if the powder contains alum that fact must be there stated. If you find one of the ingredients named alum, or sulphate of aluminum, you have found an alum baking powder. There is another and a better way. You don't have to know the names of the alum powders. Use Royal Baking Powder only; that assures you a cream of tartar powder, and the purest and most healthful baking powder beyond question.

MACADAM WASTE SAYS MR. NOBLE. CITY ENGINEER INSISTS MUCH MONEY THROWN AWAY IN OREGON CITY. MANY TOWNS PUT US TO SHAME. Live Wires Hold First Luncheon in New Quarters of Commercial Club and Have Good Attendance.

WANT PUPILS FOR NIGHT SCHOOL. CALL MADE FOR STUDENTS FOR NEW CLASSES BY MEMBERS OF WOMAN'S CLUB. INTEND TO OPEN ON MARCH FIRST. Many Arrangements Yet to be Made Including Location and Teachers—All Waits for Names of Those Interested.

Chicken Pricessoe, Hashed Brown Potatoes, Green Peas, Fruit Salad, Marshmallow Pudding, Cake, Coffee. "MANHOOD SHOULD BE TEST"—CAMINTTI. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—"Manhood should be the test applied to aliens seeking admission to the United States," declares Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti in his first annual report to Secretary of Labor Wilson, made public today. "Such a test," asserts Caminetti, "should constitute the ideal way of sifting immigration so as to admit none except desirable aliens. As a rule aliens must earn their livelihood by manual labor. The adoption of a physical test similar to that which recruits for the army undergo would insure a suitable standard. The physical standard now is far below what it should be." "The illiteracy test, notwithstanding all that can be offered in its favor, has drawbacks, but whether or not the illiteracy test is adopted, the standards of physical and moral qualifications should be materially raised."

DOCTOR EXPLAINS QUARANTINE LAWS. Because of the number of cases of measles in the city at the present time City Health Officer J. W. Norris has issued the following instructions pertaining to quarantine: A white flag should be placed both in front and rear of the dwelling (children having measles may not return to school in less than nineteen days after the eruption appears. Children who have had the measles may go to school even if there are other cases in same family, but the children in the family who have not had the disease may not attend school. When a physician is not called the law makes it obligatory on the part of parents, guardian or householder to report the case to the city health officer with twenty-four hours. The quarantine flag or card will be furnished by the city health officer on his being notified that the disease is present, and the cards should be kept in place fourteen days, after the beginning of the disease. No fumigation or other special disinfection is required.

WINS SUIT. M. Cohn won a suit for \$5.80 in the justice court today from Fred Price. Cohn claimed that the amount was due on a contract with the defendant for clearing land near Molalla in the summer of 1912.

THE MONEY YOU DON'T WORK FOR. Every dollar you save should be given the opportunity to make more dollars for you. Dollars on interest earns more dollars. It is a good plan to save all the money you can right now. It is better to place your savings in the bank where each dollar will earn more dollars for you than to have it idle. Start a savings account NOW at this bank. The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY